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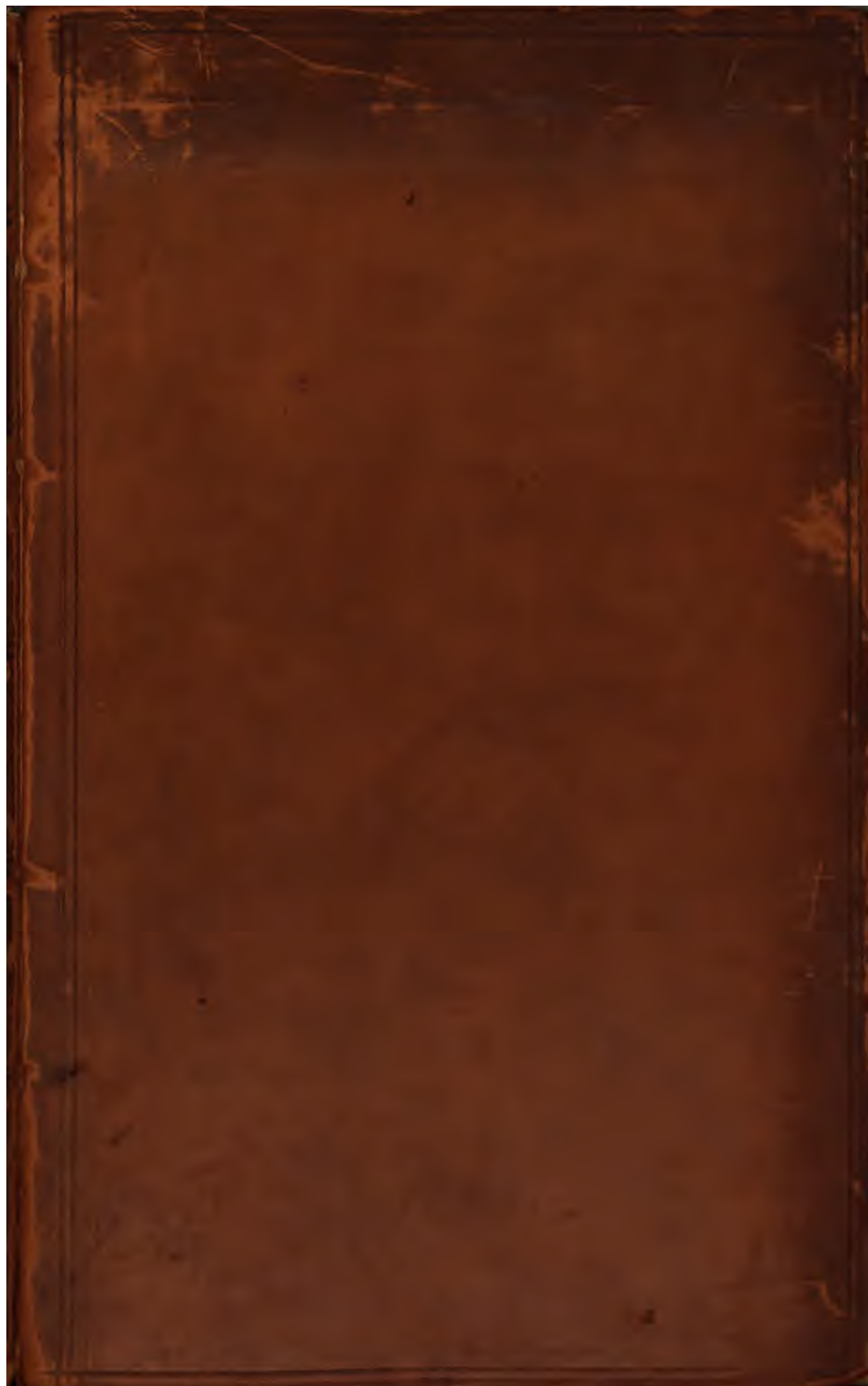
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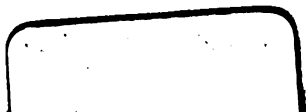


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A
T R E A T I S E
ON THE
LAW OF FIXTURES,
AND OTHER PROPERTY
PARTAKING
BOTH OF A REAL AND PERSONAL NATURE;
COMPRISING
THE LAW RELATING TO ANNEXATIONS TO THE FREEHOLD IN GENERAL;
AS ALSO
EMBLEMENTS, CHARTERS, HEIR-LOOMS, ETC.
WITH
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
PRACTICAL RULES AND DIRECTIONS
RESPECTING
THE REMOVAL, PURCHASE, VALUATION, ETC. OF FIXTURES BETWEEN
LANDLORD AND TENANT, AND BETWEEN OUTGOING AND
INCOMING TENANTS.

BY
A. AMOS, ESQ., AND J. FERARD, ESQ.
BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

THE SECOND EDITION,

BY JOSEPH FERARD, ESQ.
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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P R E F A C E

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

THE former edition of the Treatise on Fixtures has been long out of print ; the editor having been prevented by continued ill health from bestowing on the work the degree of attention which alone could justify him in offering another edition. He regrets that he has even now been compelled to acquit himself of his task under so many disadvantages, that he cannot but feel justly apprehensive that the work will prove little deserving of the far too favourable reception accorded to it in its original form.

The number of cases which have arisen upon the subject of Fixtures since the publication of the first edition exceeds the aggregate of those which were to be found in the books at that period. In originally preparing the Treatise for the press, an attempt was made for the first time to arrange and methodize this branch of law ; and to extract, from the loose and scattered authorities then extant, some definite principles for determining the right of property in Fixtures.

It is a satisfaction to the editor to find that the principles there suggested, have, in several instances, since received the countenance of the Courts.

In availing himself of the modern decisions, the editor has followed the course adopted in the first edition; and has stated each case somewhat fully when discussing the rights of the particular class of claimants to which it more particularly refers. But when any principle recognized by the Court in deciding upon one class of cases, has been found more or less applicable to another class also, he has thought it advisable to notice it briefly in the chapter assigned to that other class. He trusts that the facility thus afforded to the practitioner, in investigating the claims more immediately under his consideration, will be deemed a sufficient apology for some little repetition.

It is hoped that no decision of importance has been overlooked; and that if any inaccuracies should occur in the references, &c., they may be excused on the ground of the author's distance from the press and from any well furnished law library, while preparing the work for publication. For the more serious deficiencies in the execution of the work, he is aware that no sufficient excuse can be offered.

P R E F A C E

TO

THE FIRST EDITION.

THE branch of law which is examined in the following pages has not hitherto been made the subject of any distinct Treatise. The investigation of it, however, seems to be important, since it will be found to present greater difficulties than usually belong to legal researches. This is owing to the refined distinctions which the law recognizes between real and personal property, and which give rise to many intricate questions in respect of property partaking of both these characters.

With regard to the *Doctrine of Fixtures*, which forms the principal subject of the work, it appears singular that so little attention should have been bestowed upon it in any of the modern publications. For it relates to a species of property which, in many instances, is of very great value; and involves questions of daily occurrence, which affect the rights as well of landlord and tenant, as of many other classes of individuals in the ordinary relations of society.

It may be thought extraordinary, that upon a subject of such extent and importance, there should be found so small a number of reported decisions. No inference, however, is to be drawn from that circumstance against the practical utility of a Treatise like the present. For the rights of individuals to property of this description are, in questions of minor importance, most usually left to the determination of brokers, whose appraisements are made according to their private opinions of fairness between the parties, or the customs of their trade. And where claims of a more intricate nature have arisen, which it has been thought expedient to submit to the decision of a court of law, they have generally been referred to arbitration, at the instance of the judge at *Nisi Prius*. For these reasons, therefore, it is apparent that the cases relating to fixtures which occur in the books of reports, cannot be considered as a criterion of the number of questions upon the subject that actually arise in practice.

It has been the chief object of the present Treatise to lay down some general principles and rules relative to this species of property. In determining how far this design has been accomplished, some indulgence will perhaps be allowed, on account of the peculiar state of the law upon the subject. For the Doctrine of Fixtures rests on a series of judicial decisions in contravention of an ancient rule in favour of the freehold. And as these decisions arose out of particular emergencies, and were pronounced at different periods

of time, it is extremely difficult to reduce them into an uniform system, or to extract from them any principles of general application.

With regard to the arrangement of the work, — the rights of a common tenant, and of the executors of tenants for life, in tail and in fee, in respect of fixtures, are discussed in separate chapters. This order, though it has unavoidably occasioned some repetition, will, it is trusted, be found very convenient for reference, and may tend to remove the confusion which has frequently been complained of, in distinguishing the rights of these several classes of persons.

The other descriptions of property which form the subject of the Treatise, are examined principally in the chapter concerning the rights of the executor of tenant in fee. In the concluding section of that chapter, the nature and principles of Heir-looms are discussed; together with the right of property in Charters relating to land; and the claims of the heir against the executor in respect of chattels animate as incident to the inheritance. In the same section a general view is taken of the doctrine of Emblements; and a separate division has been appropriated to an examination of the right of property which accrues in consequence of annexations made to the freehold of the Church. The law relative to ecclesiastical Dilapidations is also incidentally noticed in connexion with the general subject of the work.

The remaining chapters of the first part of the Treatise relate to the transfer of fixtures, considered with reference to the conveyance of them by sale, mortgage, devise, bankruptcy, &c. And in the last chapter some general properties of annexations to the freehold are treated of, more particularly as affecting the rights and liabilities of persons in regard to poor's rates, parochial settlements, &c.

The second part of the work contains the Remedies of parties in respect of fixtures; together with the rights of creditors; and the criminal law as it affects property attached to the freehold. The rule exempting fixtures from distress is also considered in this place. And, lastly, some curious decisions are noticed upon the subject of Deodands, as applied to the case of personal chattels annexed to land.

The Appendix consists of a Digest of the Law of Fixtures in its immediate application to landlords and tenants, and outgoing and incoming tenants; and it contains a summary of practical rules and directions respecting the removal, valuation, &c. of fixtures between these parties. It has been framed with a view to obviate the inconvenience that might have been complained of by some readers, if it had been necessary to search for the points of law to which more frequent reference is likely to be made, among the general disquisitions in the body of the work.

CONTENTS.

PART THE FIRST.

ON THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN FIXTURES.

	Page
INTRODUCTION to the Law of Fixtures -	xxiii

CHAP. I.

ON the Nature of Fixtures -	1
<i>Nature of the Right of Removal</i> -	6
<i>Legal Effect of the Annexation of Chattels to the</i>	
<i>Freehold</i> -	9
<i>Annexations made alieno solo</i> -	12

CHAP. II.

OF Fixtures, and the Right to remove them, as between Landlord and Tenant -	17
SECT. I. Of the Right of a Tenant to remove	
Trade Fixtures -	17
<i>General Rule as to Annexations by a Tenant</i> -	19
<i>Relaxation in favour of Trade Fixtures</i> -	21
<i>Principle of the Relaxation</i> -	32
<i>Its Extent, and by what Circumstances it may be</i> <i>affected</i> -	43
SECT. II. On the Removal by a Tenant of Things set up for Agricultural Purposes -	50
<i>Examination of the General Rule upon this</i> <i>Subject</i> -	56

	Page
SECT. III. Of the Right of a Tenant to remove Fixtures set up for the Purpose of Trade combined with other Objects	64
<i>Mixed Cases of Fixtures</i> - - -	65
<i>The Rights of Nurserymen and Gardeners</i> -	68
SECT. IV. Of the Right of a Tenant to remove Fixtures put up for Ornament or Convenience - - -	71
<i>Principle of the Relaxation in favour of Fix- tures for Ornament, &c.</i> - - -	83
<i>Its Extent, &c.</i> - - -	84
SECT. V. Of the time when a Tenant may re- move Fixtures as affected by the Nature and Duration of his Interest in the Premises - - -	94
<i>General Rule</i> - - -	95
<i>Exceptions to the Rule</i> - - -	96
SECT. VI. Of the Right of the Tenant in Fix- tures, as affected by the Terms of the Tenancy, &c. - - -	108
<i>Effect of a Covenant to Repair</i> - - -	109
<i>of a subsequent Demise</i> - - -	117
<i>of a new Agreement</i> - - -	118
CHAP. III.	
OF the Right to Fixtures, between Tenants for Life and in Tail, or their personal Represent- atives, and the Remainder-man or Reversioner	123
SECT. I. Of the Right of the personal Repre- sentatives of Tenant for Life and in Tail, in respect of Fixtures put up	

	Page
for Trade, or for Trade combined with other Purposes - - -	123
<i>Fixtures for Trade Part of the Personal Estate</i>	124
• <i>Or for Trade combined with the Profits of Land - - -</i>	129
<i>Extent of the Rule in favour of the Personal Estate - - -</i>	130
<i>Comparative Rights of different Classes in respect of Fixtures - - -</i>	133
 SECT. II. Of the Right of the personal Repre- sentatives of Tenant for Life or in Tail, in respect of Fixtures put up for Ornament or Convenience -	137
<i>Fixtures put up for Ornament, &c. Part of the Personal Estate - - -</i>	ib.
<i>Extent of the Rule - - -</i>	139
 SECT. III. Of the Rights of Tenants for Life or in Tail, during their Lives, in re- spect of Fixtures - - -	140
<i>Right of Tenants for Life, &c. compared with the Rights of their Executors - - -</i>	143
 SECT. IV. Of the Right to Fixtures put up by Ec- clesiastical Persons: and herein of Dilapidations - - -	145
<i>Rule as to Fixtures in Parsonage House, &c. -</i>	ib.
<i>Doctrine of Dilapidations - - -</i>	147
 CHAP. IV. 	
OF the Right to Fixtures between Heir and Exe- cutor; and herein of Charters, Heir-looms, Em- blements, &c. - - -	151

	Page
SECT. I. Of the Right of the Executor to Fix- tures put up for Trade, and for Trade combined with other Objects	151
<i>Ancient Rule in favour of the Heir and real Estate</i> - - - - -	153
<i>Fixtures for Trade, Part of the Personal Estate</i>	158
<i>Exception as to Things accessory to the Realty</i>	163
<i>Diversity of Opinion as to the Executor's Claim</i> - - - - -	177
SECT. II. Of the Right of the Executor to Fix- tures put up for Ornament or Con- venience - - - - -	182
<i>Fixtures put up for Ornament, &c. Part of the Personal Estate</i> - - - - -	182
<i>Conflicting Decisions upon the Subject</i>	185
SECT. III. Of Charters, Heir-looms, Emble- ments, &c. - - - - -	189
<i>Of Charters</i> - - - - -	189
<i>Of Heir-looms</i> - - - - -	192
<i>Of Deer, Fish, &c. as Incident to the Inherit- ance</i> - - - - -	199
<i>Of Things annexed to the Freehold of the Church</i> - - - - -	202
<i>Of Emblements</i> - - - - -	206

CHAP. V.

OF the Transfer of Fixtures, by Demise, Sale, Mort- gage, Devise, &c.; and in case of Bankruptcy	214
<i>Fixtures pass by Conveyance of Land, &c.</i>	215
<i>"Fixtures to be taken at a Valuation;"</i>	
<i>Meaning of the Stipulation</i> - - - - -	221
<i>Purchase of Fixtures by Incoming Tenant</i>	222
<i>Demise of Premises with Things affixed</i>	223
<i>Mortgage of Fixtures</i> - - - - -	224

CONTENTS.

xiii

	Page
<i>Bankruptcy, Effect of</i> - - -	233
<i>Devise of Fixtures</i> - - -	245
<i>Right of Devisee of Land to Fixtures</i>	246
<i>Fixtures, how described in Will</i> -	248
<i>Attestation of Will</i> - - -	251
<i>Form of Agreements, &c. respecting Fixtures</i>	252
<i>Operation of Statute of Frauds</i> -	ib.
<i>Stamps</i> - - -	255

CHAP. VI.

ON the Rights and Liabilities of Parties in respect of Land increased in Value by the Annexation of Personal Chattels - - -	258
<i>Poor's Rates—in respect of Fixtures</i>	ib.
<i>Parochial Settlements</i> - - -	261
<i>Right of Voting</i> - - -	268

PART THE SECOND.

CHAP. I.

OF the Remedies by Action, &c. in respect of Fix- tures - - - - -	270
SECT. I. Of the Action of Waste, and Case in the nature of Waste, as applied to Fixtures - - - - -	270
<i>Writ of Waste</i> - - - - -	271
<i>Action on the Case in the Nature of Waste</i>	275
<i>Case for Permissive Waste, whether maintain- able</i> - - - - -	278

	Page
SECT. II. Of Injunction for Waste, and Relief in	
Equity in the Case of Fixtures	- 281
<i>Prohibition at Common Law</i>	- 282
<i>Estreperment of Waste</i>	- ib.
<i>Nature of Writ of Injunction</i>	- ib.
<i>Account in Equity for Waste</i>	- 284
<i>Prohibition and Injunction against Ecclesiastical Persons</i>	- 287
SECT. III. Of other Remedies by Action in respect	
of Fixtures	- 289
<i>Trespass in respect of Fixtures</i>	- ib.
<i>When maintainable</i>	- ib.
<i>Whether when Severance and Asportation are</i>	
<i>a continuous Act</i>	- 292
<i>Trover for Fixtures</i>	- 295
<i>When maintainable</i>	- 303
<i>Whether when Severance and Asportation are</i>	
<i>a continuous Act</i>	- 299
<i>Actions founded upon Contract</i>	- 306
<i>Assumpsit, &c. for Fixtures</i>	- 307
<i>Fixtures how to be described</i>	- 308

CHAP. II.

Of other legal Proceedings in respect of Fixtures	314
SECT. I. Of the Exemption of Fixtures from	
Distress	- ib.
<i>General Rule</i>	- ib.
<i>Principle of the Rule</i>	- ib.
<i>Application to Things constructively annexed</i>	316
SECT. II. On seizing Fixtures under legal Process	321
<i>Liability of Tenants' Fixtures to Execution</i>	- ib.
<i>Executions against Owner in Fee</i>	- 323

CHAP. III.

	Page
OF Criminal Law in its Application to Property affixed to the Freehold: wherein, of Deodands	- 326
<i>General Rule</i> - - -	- ib.
<i>Principle of the Rule</i> - -	- 327
<i>Provisions by Statute</i> - -	- 329
<i>Deodands — Ancient Rule of Law in the Case of Things fixed to the Freehold</i> -	- 332

APPENDIX.

SUMMARY of Practical Rules and Directions relating to Fixtures between Landlord and Tenant	- 339
---	-------

No. I.

<i>General Rules respecting Fixtures between Landlord and Tenant, pointing out what Fixtures a Tenant may take away; the Time within which they must be removed, &c.</i>	- ib.
<i>Forms of Provisions in Leases, &c. as to the Removal, &c. of Fixtures</i> - -	- 347

No. II.

<i>Miscellaneous Rules and Directions respecting the Demise, Purchase, Valuation, &c. of Fixtures, between Landlord and Tenant, and between Outgoing and Incoming Tenants</i>	350
<i>Form of Bargain and Sale of Fixtures</i>	- 352
<i>Other Forms relating to Fixtures</i> -	- 353

No. III.

	Page
<i>Appraisement of Fixtures</i> - -	- 357
<i>Stamps, &c.</i> - - -	- ib.
INDEX - - - -	- 361

TABLE OF CASES CITED.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p> <i>Allen v. Allen</i>, 248. 322.
 <i>Anthony v. Haney</i>s, 6. 102.
 <i>Archer v. Bennet</i>, 218.
 <i>Aston v. Aston</i>, 142.
 <i>Atkinson, Exp.</i>, 61. 66.
 <i>Attorney-General v. Gibbs</i>, 325.
 <i>Austen, Exp.</i>, 144.
 <i>Avery v. Cheslyn</i>, 47. 80. 83. 90.
 <i>Axminster parish case</i>, 333.

 <i>Bacon v. Smith</i>, 276.
 <i>Barnard v. Leigh</i>, 325.
 <i>Beatty v. Gibbons</i>, 105. 120.
 <i>Beck v. Rebow</i>, 73. 184. 219. 247.
 <i>Bedford election case</i>, 6. 268.
 <i>Belcher, Exp.</i>, 38. 228, 229. 244.
 <i>Bentley, Exp.</i>, 245.
 <i>Berriman v. Peacock</i>, 69.
 <i>Berry v. Heard</i>, 300.
 <i>Bird v. Relp</i>, 147. 150.
 <i>Birch v. Dawson</i>, 76. 87. 184. 250.
 310.
 <i>Blewitt v. Tregonning</i>, 14. 156.
 <i>Boydell v. M'Michael</i>, 241. 304.
 <i>Brecks v. Wolfry</i>, 203.
 <i>Broadwood, Exp.</i>, 245.
 <i>Brown v. Blunden</i>, 109.
 <i>Brown v. Granville (Lord)</i>, 261.
 <i>Browne v. Ramsden</i>, 148.
 <i>Bryan v. Whistler</i>, 203.
 <i>Bryson v. Wylie</i>, 229. 234.
 <i>Buckhurst's (Lord) case</i>, 192. </p> | <p> <i>Buckland v. Butterfield</i>, 70. 76. 85.
 92.
 <i>Bulwer v. Bulwer</i>, 147. 149. 211.
 <i>Burn v. Miller</i>, 120.
 <i>Burrell v. Lynch</i>, 278.
 <i>Buxton v. Bedell</i>, 257.

 <i>Cadogan v. Kennett</i>, 197.
 <i>Carlisle's (Bishop) case</i>, 146.
 <i>Carver v. Pierce</i>, 156.
 <i>Cave v. Cave</i>, 74. 183.
 <i>Channon v. Patch</i>, 69. 291.
 <i>Chanter v. Dickenson</i>, 256, 257.
 <i>Clark v. Bulwer</i>, 310. 312.
 <i>Clark v. Calvert</i>, 302.
 <i>Clayton v. Burtenshaw</i>, 256.
 <i>Clerk v. Crownshaw</i>, 235.
 <i>Colegrave v. Dias Santos</i>, 76. 185.
 216.
 <i>Cook's case</i>, 26. 53.
 <i>Coombs v. Beaumont</i>, 224. 235.
 <i>Corder v. Drakeford</i>, 256.
 <i>Corven's case</i>, 146. 195. 203.
 <i>Coster v. Cowling</i>, 257.
 <i>Cotteril v. Apsey</i>, 312.
 <i>Cotton, Exp.</i>, 229.
 <i>Cox v. Godsalve</i>, 212.
 <i>Cramp v. Bayley (Clerk)</i>, 204.
 <i>Culling v. Tuffnal</i>, 43, 44.

 <i>Dale, Exp.</i>, 234.
 <i>Dalton v. Whittem</i>, 305. 309. 318. </p> |
|---|---|

- Darby *v.* Harris, 318.
 Darcy (Lord) *v.* Asquith, 53. 88. 315.
 Davies *v.* Powell, 200. 316.
 Davis *v.* Connop, 302.
 Davis *v.* Eyton, 211.
 Davis *v.* Jones, 4. 43. 295.
 Day *v.* Austin, 26. 71. 321.
 Day *v.* Merry, 142.
 Dean *v.* Allalley, 34. 37. 88. 119.
 Deardon *v.* Evans, 14.
 De Tastet *v.* Walker, 240.
 Doe *dem.* Freeland *v.* Burt, 118. 217.
 Downes *v.* Craig, 149.
 Downshire (Marquis) *v.* Sands (Lord), 142.
 Duck *v.* Braddyl, 223. 256. 318.
 Dudley (Lord) *v.* Lord Warde, 29. 34. 64. 127.

 Eastwood *v.* Brown, 229.
 Eaton *v.* Jacques, 225.
 Edwards *v.* Harben, 229.
 Elwes *v.* Mawe, 31. 41. 50. 75. 165.
 Empson *v.* Soden, 47. 70. 92.
 Evans *v.* Evans, 291.
 Evans *v.* Roberts, 213. 254. 324.
 Eyston *v.* Studd, 272.

 Fairburn *v.* Eastwood, 120.
 Falmouth (Earl) *v.* Thomas, 254.
 Farrant *v.* Thompson, 224. 291. 303. 325.
 Fisher *v.* Dixon, 157. 168. 218.
 Fitzherbert *v.* Shaw, 38. 54. 118. 216.
 Fletcher *v.* Manning, 231. 243.
 Foley *v.* Addenbroke, 47. 90. 115.
 Foley *v.* Burnell, 197.
 Freeland, Doe *dem.* *v.* Burt, 118.

 Garbutt *v.* Watson, 257.

 Gibson *v.* Wells, 279.
 Goff *v.* Harris, 224.
 Gordon *v.* Harpur, 224. 324.
 Gorton *v.* Falkner, 316. 317.
 Gourlay *v.* Somerset (Duke of), 274.
 Graves *v.* Weld, 207. 208.
 Green *v.* Cole, 275. 279.
 Grymes *v.* Boweren, 47. 80. 86.

 Hallen *v.* Runder, 2. 105. 254. 310.
 Hambly *v.* Trott, 307.
 Hampstead, Lord of Manor's case, 334.
 Hare *v.* Horton, 218. 226.
 Harrison *v.* Parker, 292.
 Harvey *v.* Harvey, 74. 184.
 Heathcoate, *Exp.*, 245.
 Hedge's case, 6. 329.
 Herlakenden's case, 20. 72. 155. 183.
 Herne *v.* Benbow, 278.
 Hickman's case, 329.
 Higgon *v.* Mortimer, 156. 304.
 Hitchcock *v.* Walford, 203.
 Hitchman *v.* Walton, 215. 221. 232. 276. 304. 306.
 Hodges' case, 330.
 Hooper *v.* Broderick, 286.
 Horn *v.* Baker, 4. 234.
 Hubbard *v.* Bagshaw, 231. 241.
 Hubbard *v.* Beckford, 149.
 Hughes *v.* Breed, 257.

 Jackson *v.* Adams, 205.
 Jefferson *v.* Bishop of London, 287. 288.
 Jenney *v.* Brook, 69.
 Johnson *v.* Swan, 248.
 Jollie and Broad's case, 817.
 Jones' case, 329.
 Jones *v.* Flint, 254.
 Jones *v.* Hill, 148. 277. 279.

- Keane *v.* Rogers, 167.
 Keepers of Harrow School *v.* Anderson, 274.
 Kimpton *v.* Eve, 6. 287.
 King, *Exp.*, 244. 324.
 Kingsbury *v.* Collins, 208.
 Kinlyside *v.* Thornton, 274.
 Knowles *v.* Michel, 308.

 Lake *v.* Ashwell, 255.
 Lawton *v.* Lawton, 29. 64. 74. 124. 161.
 Lawton *v.* Salmon, 26. 30. 34. 36. 75. 128. 161.
 Leach *v.* Thomas, 56. 76. 82.
 Lee *v.* Risdon, 75. 103. 308. 326.
 Liford's case, 6. 188. 199. 218.
 Lingard *v.* Messiter, 234.
 Lloyd, *Exp.*, 10. 117. 244.
 Lloyd *v.* Rosbee, 272.
 Longstaffe *v.* Meagoe, 227. 303. 305.
 Lowther *v.* Cavendish, 179. 251.
 Lyde *v.* Russell, 76. 96. 105. 295. 297.

 Mackintosh *v.* Trotter, 297. 310.
 Mansfield (Earl) *v.* Blackburne, 30. 113.
 Mant *v.* Collins, 6. 15.
 Marson *v.* Short, 256. 257. 309.
 Marston *v.* Roe, 105.
 Martindale *v.* Booth, 230.
 Martyr *v.* Bradley, 111. 218. 246.
 Masters *v.* Pollie, 13.
 Mayfield *v.* Wadale, 253.
 Michelen *v.* Wallace, 253.
 Minshall *v.* Lloyd, 5. 103. 296.

 Naylor *v.* Collinge, 109.
 Neal *v.* Viney, 311.
 Niblett *v.* Smith, 309. 316.
 Nicholas *v.* Chamberlain, 218.

 Norff *v.* Caudray, 333.
 Northumberland's (Countess of) case, 195.
 Nutt *v.* Butler, 307.

 O'Brien *v.* O'Brien, 142.
 Orgell *v.* Smith, 331.

 Packington *v.* Packington, 142.
 Parker *v.* Staniland, 253.
 Paton *v.* Sheppard, 251.
 Paul *v.* Dowling, 42. 61.
 Pawley *v.* Wiseman, 149.
 Penry *v.* Brown, 81. 111.
 Penton *v.* Robart, 5. 31. 39. 55. 70. 97.
 Petre (Lord) *v.* Heneage, 195.
 Petrie *v.* Dawson, 255.
 Phillips *v.* Smith, 69.
 Pilford's case, 273.
 Pinner *v.* Arnold, 256. 257. 312.
 Pitt *v.* Shew, 291. 293. 309.
 Place *v.* Fagg, 218. 228. 246. 317. 323.
 Pomfret *v.* Ricroft, 279.
 Poole's case, 20. 27. 40. 82. 321.
 Poulter *v.* Killinbeck, 254.
 Powell *v.* Rees, 276.
 Price, *Exp.*, 245.
 Pusey *v.* Pusey, 196.
 Pyot *v.* St. John (Lady), 40. 218.

 Quincey, *Exp.*, 74. 95. 219. 225.

 Radcliffe *v.* D'Oyley, 149.
 Redfurn *v.* Smith, 274.
 Reece's case, 329.
 Reg. *v.* Brownlow, 335.
 Reid *v.* Blades, 229.
 Rex *v.* Bartlett, 331.
 — *v.* Bilston, 264.
 — *v.* Birmingham Gas Company, 263.

- Rex *v.* Birmingham and Stafford Gas Company, 260.
 — *v.* Blick, 329.
 — *v.* Brighton Gas Company, 268.
 — *v.* Brooks, 202.
 — *v.* Cambridge Gas Company, 263.
 — *v.* Chubb, 331.
 — *v.* Dodderhill, 268.
 — *v.* Fidler, 331.
 — *v.* Gooch, 329.
 — *v.* Grand Junction Railway Company, 261.
 — *v.* Granville (Lord), 261.
 — *v.* Great Western Railway Company, 261.
 — *v.* Guest, 261.
 — *v.* Hammersmith, 268.
 — *v.* Hogg, 259.
 — *v.* Londonthorpe, 6. 76. 267.
 — *v.* Mackarell, 331.
 — *v.* Miller, 263. 268.
 — *v.* Minworth, 267.
 — *v.* Norris, 329. 331.
 — *v.* Otley, 6. 180. 268.
 — *v.* Parker, 329. 331.
 — *v.* Richards, *ib.*
 — *v.* Rochdale Waterworks Company, 263.
 — *v.* St. Dunstan's, Kent, 76. 186. 266.
 — *v.* St. Nicholas, Gloucester, 259.
 — *v.* Topping, 110. 261.
 — *v.* Walker, 190.
 — *v.* Webb, 330.
 — *v.* West, 331.
 — *v.* Wheeler, 333.
 — *v.* Whittingham, 331.
 — *v.* Worral, 329.
 Reynal, *Exp.*, 2. 229. 232.
 Richardson, *Exp.*, 234.
 Robinson *v.* Learoyd, 268. 320.
 Rodwell *v.* Phillips, 207. 254.
 Rolt *v.* Somerville, 142.
 Rufford *v.* Bishop, 240.
 Ryall *v.* Rolle, 215. 230.
 Sainsbury *v.* Matthews, 254.
 Salmon *v.* Watson, 254. 308. 311.
 Salop's (Countess of) case, 279.
 Scarth, *Exp.*, 245.
 Senior *v.* Armitage, 122.
 Senior's case, 329.
 Sheen *v.* Rickie, 299. 310.
 Simpson *v.* Hartopp, 314. 316.
 Sinclair *v.* Stevenson, 196. 240.
 Skidness *v.* Huson, 301.
 Slanning *v.* Style, 249.
 Spark *v.* Spicer, 13.
 Spencer's case, 224.
 Spicer, *Exp.*, 245.
 Spooner *v.* Brewster, 203. 293.
 Squier *v.* Mayer, 72. 183.
 Steward *v.* Lombe, 5. 215. 231. 240. 322.
 Storer *v.* Hunter, 103. 242.
 Strathmore *v.* Bowes, 142.
 Stuart *v.* Bute (Marq.), 129. 160.
 Sunderland *v.* Newton, 114. 286.
 Swans, case of, 199.
 Tamworth (Lord) *v.* Ferrers (Lord), 142.
 Teal *v.* Auty, 254.
 Thresher *v.* East London Waterworks Company, 42. 65. 117. 215.
 Trappes *v.* Harter, 87. 161. 227. 236. 318.
 Tripp *v.* Armitage, 312.
 Twigg *v.* Potts, 305. 309. 317.
 Twyne's case, 229.
 Udal *v.* Udal, 292. 301.

TABLE OF CASES CITED.

xxi

Vane <i>v.</i> Barnard (Lord), 142.	Wetherell <i>v.</i> Howells, 45. 69.
Vaughan <i>v.</i> Hancock, 253. 312.	Wheeler <i>v.</i> Montefiore, 228. 293.
Wansbrough <i>v.</i> Maton, 5. 54. 106. 297. 302.	Whinfield <i>v.</i> Watkins, 149.
Ward's Case, 6. 167.	Wick <i>v.</i> Hodgson, 256. 310.
Ward <i>v.</i> Andrews, 293.	Wigglesworth <i>v.</i> Dallison, 122.
Ward <i>v.</i> Smith, 312.	Williams <i>v.</i> Bosanquet, 225.
Wardell <i>v.</i> Usher, 69.	Wilks <i>v.</i> Atkinson, 257.
Waterman <i>v.</i> Soper, 13.	Wilson, <i>Exp.</i> , 228. 244.
Watkins, <i>Exp.</i> , 244.	Winn <i>v.</i> Ingleby, 76. 185. 323.
Weeton <i>v.</i> Woodcock, 102. 104. 304.	Wise <i>v.</i> Metcalfe, 149.
Wells <i>v.</i> Parker, 167.	Wood <i>v.</i> Gaynon, 251.
Welsh <i>v.</i> Nash, 294.	Wood <i>v.</i> Hewitt, 6. 15. 102. 181.
West <i>v.</i> Blakeway, 82. 105. 113.	Wood <i>v.</i> Smith, 298.
Westerdale <i>v.</i> Dale, 225.	Woodward <i>v.</i> Mackpeth, 333.
	Wright <i>v.</i> Smithies, 148.
	Wyndham <i>v.</i> Way, 68, 69.

INTRODUCTION

TO

THE LAW OF FIXTURES.

THE Law of Fixtures affords a remarkable illustration of the strong tendency which may be observed in the jurisprudence of a country to adapt itself to the varying manners and necessities of society. The privileges which exist in respect of this species of property are in derogation of the principles of the common law, and have been gradually introduced and established by the judges, who, in this instance, have exercised a sort of legislative authority. The strict rules of the law respecting waste, which had their origin in feudal times, were found to be incompatible with the notions of property entertained in a more civilised age; and as the legislature did not interfere to abolish them, it became indispensably necessary that their practical operation should be modified and controlled. The Courts, therefore, although they did not venture to abandon altogether the principle of the ancient law, considered themselves at liberty to mitigate its rigour; and by a series of decisions they

have, from time to time, engrafted upon it the various exceptions and qualifications which form the subject of consideration in the following Treatise.

In the present introductory Chapter it is proposed to examine the nature of the several innovations which have thus been made upon the maxims of feudal policy; in order that a distinct view may be taken of the steps by which the Courts have proceeded towards perfecting this branch of the law. And for this purpose it will be necessary, in the first place, to consider the origin of the general rule of law in respect of annexations to the freehold.

The rule of law, that whatever is affixed to the freehold becomes essentially a part of it, and is subjected to the same rights of property as the land itself, originated in a state of manners very different from that which prevails in the present day. The fee-simple was not in ancient times divided into a multiplicity of particular estates; personal property was scarcely regarded as an object of concern to the legislature; and the proprietors of the freehold were the authors of those very laws which settled the conflicting claims of themselves and their tenants. Notwithstanding the great change which has taken place in the habits and opinions of society, this rule in favour of the freeholder still remains unaltered; and it must be regarded as the *general rule* of law at

the present day, although it appears to be both inequitable in its principle, and injurious in its effects to the spirit of improvement.

It is curious to observe the first attempts which were made by the Courts to afford relief from the strictness of the ancient law. Much hesitation is apparent in the early decisions as reported in the Year Books and other authorities; and many subtle distinctions are there relied upon by the judges, which have since been very properly exploded. It appears, however, that so early as in the reign of Henry VII., an exception from the law respecting annexations to the freehold was recognised in the particular case of *tenants*; and these were said to be at liberty to remove some species of articles, if erected at their own expense on the demised premises. It has indeed been represented that the courts at the period spoken of allowed this privilege to tenants from a politic concern for the interests of trade and manufactures; but it seems very doubtful whether any principle of so liberal a character is to be traced in their judgments. An important step was however made, when the Courts thus assumed the power of restraining the rights of the freeholder without the express sanction of the legislature.

The modern authorities proceeded on more unequivocal principles; and from time to time they

introduced exceptions of so extensive a nature as almost to have subverted the general rule. For, in the first place, it has been the recognised doctrine of the Courts, ever since the time of Queen Anne, that a relaxation should be allowed in favour of erections and utensils put up for *trading and manufacturing* purposes. A very important description of property was thus exempted from the operation of the ancient rule. And this innovation was sanctioned by the judges, not because it was warranted by any particular law, but altogether upon an enlarged principle of public policy.

In progress of time other exceptions were admitted. For it was found that the state of refinement to which the country had arrived, in matters of *domestic furniture and decoration*, rendered the rules of the feudal law incompatible with the general convenience of society. Accordingly, in this instance also, the judges found it expedient to modify the ancient law, with the view of adapting it to the manners of the times; and by a series of determinations a further exception in favour of articles for *ornament and domestic use* was gradually introduced.

After the relaxation in favour of *trade* had been long and clearly established, an attempt was made to apply the principle of that exception to the case of *agricultural* erections. This attempt was warranted

by judicial opinions of high authority, and seems to derive great support from analogy and general reasoning. But, in this instance, as no direct precedent could be found in which erections or buildings for the purpose of agriculture had been considered as privileged, the Court of King's Bench refused to countenance this further innovation upon the general rule.

The exigencies of society, however, had, previously to the last-mentioned determination, rendered it necessary that the ancient law should receive some qualification in the case of erections made with a view to the enjoyment of the *profits of land*. And accordingly there have been several decisions in which an exception, similar to that in favour of trade, has been allowed in respect of steam-engines and other machinery for the purpose of working mines, collieries, &c. Erections of this description have usually been considered as a species of trade fixtures, and removable on the same grounds. It is obvious, however, that the privilege of trade, as regarded in this point of view, is construed with great latitude; and it must, consequently, have the effect of restraining, within a very narrow compass, the rule which prevails with respect to agricultural erections. (a)

(a) According to the decisions, steam-engines in collieries and cider-mills may be removed, because, as is said by Lord Ellenborough, in *Elwes v. Maw*, they are used in a *species of trade*. Lord Ellenborough, however, considered salt-pans to be too much

With respect to the *extent* to which these several exceptions have been carried, it is to be observed, that the judges, in admitting the innovations in question, have evinced a great anxiety to remove from themselves the charge of infringing upon ancient principles, or of affording a ground for future encroachment. They have accordingly taken great pains to support their decisions by a variety of reasons derived from the facts of each particular case. And hence it happens, that in questions respecting the right to fixtures, it is in general necessary not only to inquire whether an article, its object and purpose considered, falls within any of the admitted exceptions, but to advert also to many other incidental circumstances, which have occasionally been relied upon in the judgments of the Courts. (*a*)

And, indeed, where there is a direct precedent in favour of the removal of a particular fixture, the right of the claimant may still be subject to great uncertainty, if he does not stand precisely in the same

connected with the realty to be entitled to the same privilege. Lord Mansfield, on the other hand, was of opinion that they might be removed between landlord and tenant, but not by the executor of an owner in fee. Upon this subject an important decision has been recently pronounced in the House of Lords.

(*a*) In the case of *Buckland v. Butterfield*, Ch. J. Dallas states the law as to the privilege in favour of ornamental fixtures in these terms :—"Matters of ornament may or may not be removable, and whether they are so or not must depend on the facts of each particular case." See also 6 Bing. 439.

situation as the party who has been held entitled to remove it. For the Courts have repeatedly affirmed that the exceptions from the ancient rule of law have been carried to a different extent in the several cases of landlord and tenant, executor of tenant for life or in tail and remainder-man or reversioner, and executor of tenant in fee and the heir. And yet the limits within which the privileges of these parties are respectively confined are nowhere pointed out ; neither have any satisfactory reasons been assigned by the Courts for the distinctions thus laid down, from a consideration of which the rights of these several classes of individuals might be inferred.

In the course of the preceding remarks the reader has been presented with a general outline of the state of the law relating to the doctrine of fixtures. And from this view of the subject, he will perhaps be of opinion, that further improvements are requisite for rendering this branch of law at once intelligible in its principles, and precise in its terms. And for this purpose it would seem, in the first place, desirable that no change of property should result from the mere fact of annexing a personal chattel to the freehold, unless in cases in which some principle intervened which might be deemed reasonable in the present day. For it seems a reflection upon the jurisprudence of the country, that a general rule of law which is productive of much inconvenience to the

public, should have no better foundation than the motives of feudal policy. (*a*)

(*a*) When the rules of our own jurisprudence appear open to animadversion, it may be useful to consult the writings of foreigners, with a view to ascertain the nature of the provisions which, in a similar state of manners, seem to be best suited to the wants and general convenience of society. From such an inquiry in the present instance, it may perhaps be thought to result, that notwithstanding the rule of the English law may, as a *general* rule, appear objectionable, yet that particular cases might be mentioned, in which it would be consistent with a just and reasonable principle, that the property in things fixed to the freehold should be transferred to the ultimate proprietor of the soil. Upon the subject of fixtures it seems to be the more general opinion among the writers on French law, that in ordinary cases a landlord is not entitled to any additions made by his tenant, and can only insist on his leaving the premises in the condition they were in at the commencement of his term; on this principle, that "*nemo detrimento alterius locupletior fieri potest.*" There is, however, an exception in favour of the landlord in cases where improvements have been made with the obvious design of permanent annexation, or where to remove them must occasion their entire destruction: because in this case the landlord would be prejudiced without any benefit resulting to the tenant. In some cases, also, the French authors think that the landlord will have a right to improvements made by the tenant, on offering him a sum of money which will enable him to procure other things of the same description. And this is considered to be the law in respect of trees planted by a tenant, unless in a nursery-ground. The landlord, they say, is entitled to the growing trees on tendering the value of the wood. The same rule, however, does not hold when the matters annexed by the tenant are of a rare or precious description, and for which he may be supposed to have a particular affection. *Vide Desgodets, Lois des Bâtimens; Notes sur Desgodets, par Goupy; Lepage, Lois des Bâtimens; Traité de Locations, par Leopold.* See also Code Civil, Liv. 2. Tit. 1. Art. 517. *et seq.*; 534. *et seq.* According to the Code of the Civil Law, the rule upon these questions is, that such moveables as are fixed to the freehold, *perpetui usus caus*'

But, if the right of removal is still to be regarded as an *exception*, instead of constituting the general rule, it ought to be extended as far as the principles of policy and public convenience will allow. If, therefore, it is considered that the purposes to which buildings, machinery, or utensils are appropriated ought to be the criterion by which that right is to be tried, these purposes should at least not be arbitrarily selected, nor too narrowly construed. Upon this

are therefore justly deemed parts of it. See Dig. Lib. 19. Tit. 1. 13. ss. 14—18. Just. Inst. Lib. 2. Tit. 1. s. 22. *et seq.* (p. 84. Harris's edition.) The following distinguished commentators define the rules of the Roman Law as to fixtures with much accuracy:—Mackledy's Comp. Gen. Pt. Div. 3. ss. 147. 153, 154. Sp. Pt. Bk. 1. Ch. 2. Tit. 2. s. 268. Dr. Warkœnig's Comm. Lib. 1. c. 3. ss. 4. 8. and *Institutiones* by the same learned author; Lib. 2. Ch. 1. Tit. 4. ss. 225. *et seq.* Voets Comm. ad Pandect. Lib. 1. Tit. 8. parag. 5. Dr. Wood's Inst. Bk. 2. Ch. 3. Artificial accessions. Taylor's El. Property; *Res immobiles*, p. 475. 3d ed. For the rules as adopted by the law of Scotland, in regard to fixtures, the following writers may be consulted:—Erskine's Inst. Bk. 2. Tit. 2. Bell's Princ. ss. 743. 1470. *et seq.* Bell's Commentaries, vol. 1. p. 649. vol. 2. pp. 2, 3. Stair's Inst. Bk. 2. Tit. 1. ss. 29. *et seq.*; 39. *et seq.* And for the decisions, see Shaw's Dig. Tit. Heritable or Moveable; by Accession, p. 544. For the law as established in America, see Kent's Commentaries on American Law, vol. 2. pp. 342—347. For the Prussian Law of Fixtures, *Pertinenz-stücke*, (things appurtenant, or annexed,) see *Allgemeines Landrecht für die Preussischen Staaten*. Erster Theil, Zweiter Titel. ss. 42—108.; or the French translation, *Code Général pour les Etats Prussiens*, Première Partie, Tit. 2. ss. 42. 77. *et seq.* The reader will find the rules respecting fixtures not only in the English Law, but in the Civil Law, and the codes of other nations, collected in Burge's Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Laws, vol. 2. p. 6. *et seq.*

ground it may, perhaps, be thought advisable, that some of the more refined distinctions which the Courts have established with regard to fixtures should be abolished ; and, in particular, the rule which excludes agricultural tenants from the protection afforded to tenants in trade.

Again, it may, perhaps, be deemed expedient, even with respect to the several species of fixtures privileged by the law, that the mere purposes for which they are used should not of themselves be conclusive upon the question of removal. It ought, however, to appear, by plain and determinate rules, what are the particular considerations by which the right of removal may be qualified and restrained. For it is not sufficient that the nature of the exceptions to the general rule is ascertained, if the privilege which these exceptions confer is, in some cases, dependent on collateral circumstances, while the effect and operation of those circumstances is left altogether unsettled.

Lastly, if satisfactory reasons of law and policy can be suggested for admitting a greater relaxation in favour of certain classes of individuals than of others, it ought to be precisely known in what the difference between their respective rights consists. And, indeed, if a definite rule upon this subject were to be laid down, it would tend to remove much of the perplexity which, in the present state of the law, is experienced,

in respect of the claims of personal representatives; and would at once put an end to the doubt which now exists, as to the particular cases in which analogical reasoning is admissible, and those in which it fails.

From the preceding examination of the ancient and modern principles of the law relative to the subject of fixtures, it is hoped that the reader will be able to exercise a clearer judgment on the questions about to be discussed in the ensuing pages. The controversies respecting property of this nature, which arose within the city of London as early as in the fourteenth century, were considered of so much importance, that a particular ordinance was enacted for the adjustment of them. (a) And in the present day, it cannot fail

(a) In the mayoralty of Adam Bury, 39 Ed. 3. 1365. It may not be uninteresting to the reader to see a copy of this curious document. It is therefore added in its original form; together with a confirmation of it by the Mayor and Aldermen of London. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Serjeant Hill in his valuable MS. notes to the 15th vol. of Viner's Abridgment, in the Library of Lincoln's Inn, p. 43., notices this document; and he calls it an Ordinance of *Parliament*. He refers to Entick's History of London, vol. i. p. 258., where it is in like manner called an Ordinance of Parliament. Entick appears to have extracted his account from Maitland's History, vol. i. book 1. p. 131.; but it is observable that it is there described simply as an Ordinance. The document in question appears to be merely an Ordinance of the citizens of London, enacted at one of their deliberative courts, or general assemblies; and afterwards confirmed by an act of the Court of Mayor and Aldermen. It can hardly be considered an original act of the

to be an object of public interest, to determine by wise and intelligible rules, the rights of individuals with respect to a species of possessions, the value of which will always increase in a country, in proportion to the progress of civilisation and refinement.

Common Council. For it was not till the reign of Edward III. that an attempt was first made towards the regular constitution of the court of common council as a legislative and representative body; and it was not fully established upon the present representative system till the reign of Richard II. As to the nature of an ordinance, see 4 Inst. 25.

* * The following are the Ancient Records referred to in the note in page xxxiii.

The Ordynaunce of the Cite for Tenaunt; of Houses, what thingis they shall not remeue att theyr departinge.

Intrat' in libro cum littera G. folio c. lxxiiij. tempore Ade Bury tunc Majoris A° Reg; Edwardi Tercij. xxxix.

ORDINATUM est quod si aliquis cōdicat teñtm vel domos in civitate Londen vel in subbarbijs eiusdem civitatis tenendum ad terminum vite vel annorum vel de anno in annum vel de q'rterio in q'rteriū, si huius inteneus aliqua appencia seu alia asiamenta in huiusmodi tentiu; vel in domibus fecerit, eciam ad mereniū; dcōꝝ tntoꝝ vel domos clauos ferios aut ligneos attachiamēt nōlicebit tali tenēti huiusmodi appēcicia seu asiamenta in fine terminū vel aliquo alio tempore abradicare sed semper permanebūt dño soli vt percelli eiusdem.

A Confirmation of the same Acte be the Mayre and Aldermen.

WHERE as nowe of late amonge dyuers people was sprongen a mater of dowt vpon the most olde custume had & vsed in this cyte of Lōdon of suche thingis which by tenātis terme of lyf or yeris ben affixed vnto houses wythout speciall licence of the ownar of the soyle, whether they owe or remayne vnto the ownar of the soyle as percell of y^e same or ellis wheder it shalbe lefull vnto such tenauntis on thende of her terme, all such thingis affixed to remeue. Wherupon olde bokis seen, and many recordis olde processis and iugementis of the sayde cyte, it was declared by the Mayre and th' Aldermen for an olde prescribed custum of the cyte aforesayde. That alle suche easmentis fixed vnto houses or to soile by suche tene-ment; wythout special and expresse lycence of the ownar of the soile. Yf they be affixed w^t nayles of irne or of tree as pentises, glasse lockis benchis or ony suche other, or of ellis

yf they bee affixed w^t mortar or lyme or of erther or ani other mortar as forneis leedis candorus chemyneis corbels pauemettis or such other, or ellis yf plant; be roetid in the grouūd as vynes trees graffe stoūk; trees of frute, &c. yt shal not be leeful vnto such tenauntis in y^e ende of her terme or any other tyme therin nor any of them to put away moue or pluk vp in any wyse, but y^t they shall alway remayn to the owner of the soyle as percels of y^e same soyle or tenement.

See *Arnold's Chronicle*, fol. 137, 138.

A

T R E A T I S E

ON THE

L A W O F F I X T U R E S ,

&c. &c.

PART I.

ON THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN FIXTURES.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE NATURE OF FIXTURES.

THE term *fixtures* is used by writers with various significations ; but it is always applied to articles of a personal nature which have been affixed to land. The term fixtures.

On some occasions no further idea is intended to be conveyed by the term than the simple fact of annexation to the freehold ; and hence have arisen the popular expressions of landlord's fixtures, and tenant's fixtures ; of removable and irremovable fixtures.

The name of fixtures is also sometimes applied to things expressly to denote that they *cannot* legally

be removed ; as where they have been annexed to a house, &c. and the party who has affixed them is not at liberty afterwards to sever and take them away. Thus it has been said that an article shall fall in with the lease to the landlord, or descend to the heir with the inheritance, *because* it is a fixture.

Fixtures defined.

There is, however, another sense in which the term fixtures is very frequently used, and which it is thought expedient to adopt in the following treatise ; viz. as denoting those personal chattels which have been annexed to land, and which *may* be afterwards severed and removed by the party who has annexed them, or his personal representative, against the will of the owner of the freehold. (a)

This definition divides itself into two branches : first, a consideration of what is meant by annexation ; secondly, of what is intended by a right of removal against the will of the owner of the freehold.

Manner of annexation.

With respect to the first branch of the definition, — It is necessary, in order to constitute a fixture, that the article in question should be let into or united to the land, or to some substance previously connected with the land. It is not enough that it has been laid upon the land, and brought into contact with it : the definition requires something more than mere juxtaposition ; as, that the soil shall have been displaced for the purpose of receiving the article, or that the chattel should be cemented, or otherwise

(a) The reason for preferring the use of the term in this sense will appear in the course of the chapter. Since its adoption in the first edition of the work, it has been recognised by Mr. B. Parke, in *Hallen v. Runder*, 1 Cr. M. & R. 266. ; 3 Tyr. 959. See also Wms. Exors. vol. ii. p. 509. n., and Exp. *Reynal*, 2 Mont. D. & D. 444.

fastened to some fabric previously attached to the ground.

Hence there is a numerous class of decisions that may be considered as part of the law of fixtures, the object of which is to determine, whether a thing that has been placed upon the land is actually affixed to it or not. If it is found that, in point of fact, the connection with the soil does not amount to complete annexation, and that the thing is not strictly affixed, it remains in that case, to all intents and purposes, a mere personal chattel, and is in the same situation as any other chattel which has never been brought upon the premises.

It may perhaps be useful to explain this branch of the definition more particularly by examples. And a simple method of doing this will be, by pointing out a few of the most important instances where chattels have been to a certain degree connected with the soil, but not to an extent amounting to legal annexation; and from which circumstance alone, the property has been pronounced not to fall within the denomination of fixtures.

Of these, an instance may be mentioned from Bul-
ler's *Nisi Prius*, p. 34.; and it is the more remark-
able, because it was not till later times, when the
doctrine of fixtures came to be better understood,
that the decision of the case in question was treated
as resting upon the circumstance of imperfect annex-
ation to the freehold, the determination having origi-
nally proceeded on a different ground. It is the case
of a barn, before Ch. J. Treby at Hereford, which is
described as having been built upon pattens, or

What not a
sufficient
annexation.

blocks of wood lying upon the ground, but the building itself not fixed in or to the ground. The explanation which has been given of this case by Lord Ellenborough is, that the party who erected the barn might unquestionably treat it as a mere moveable chattel, because "the terms of the statement exclude it from being considered as a fixture: *it was not fixed in or to the ground.*" (a)

In another case, which arose out of the bankrupt laws and respected the right of the assignees to goods and chattels in the disposition of the bankrupt, under the statute 21 Jac. 1. c. 19., the property in dispute was the stock of a distiller, which consisted of certain stills set in brick-work, and let into the ground; certain vats, supported by and resting upon brick-work and timber, but which were not fixed in the ground; and some other vats standing on horses, or frames of wood, which also were not let into the ground, but stood upon the floor. In this case the Court thought that there was a material distinction between the vats, &c. that were actually affixed to the ground, and those that were placed upon brick-work or frames; these latter they considered to be mere goods and chattels, from the mode in which they were stated to be connected with the premises. And, accordingly, the determination of the case proceeded upon this distinction. (b)

A further instance occurs in a subsequent decision. (c) The property in dispute in this case consisted of certain pieces of machinery called jibs, the description of which was as follows. Certain caps

(a) *Elwes v. Maw*, 3 East, 55.

(b) *Horn v. Baker*, 9 East, 215.

(c) *Davis v. Jones*, 2 Bar. & Ald.

165.

and steps of timber were fixed into a building, and the jibs were placed in these caps or steps, and are the uprights that turn round the work in the caps and steps: they were fastened by pins above and below, and might be taken in and out of the caps or steps without injuring them or the buildings, but could not be removed without being a little injured themselves. The Court of King's Bench, on this occasion, thought that the question before them depended upon a conclusion of fact to be drawn from the matters stated in the case, and not upon any point of law; and they were of opinion, that these jibs, from their mode of construction, were not properly fixtures at all, but mere personal chattels. (a)

Again, in a still more modern case; a barn built of wood rested on, but was not fastened by, mortar or otherwise to the caps of certain blocks of stones called stadles, which were fixed into the ground or let into brick-work; the brick-work being in part built in and let into the ground. The barn rested on the foundation by its own weight alone. It was held that such an erection was not united to the freehold, and that it formed no part of it. (b)

Some further illustrations of this principle will be found in several of the cases referred to in the course of the work. (c) And from all the authorities it will

(a) The same explanation is given of this case by *Parke B.*, in the case of *Minshall v. Lloyd*, 2 Mee. & Wal. 459. It seems difficult, however, to explain satisfactorily some of the facts of the case upon the principle relied upon: for the jibs appear to have been parts of an entire machine fastened to other parts which are stated to have been permanently affixed to the freehold.

(b) *Wansbrough v. Maton*, 4 Bar. & E. 884.

(c) See the instance of a varnish house built on a wooden plate lying on brick-work. *Penton v. Robart*, 4 Esp. N. P. 33. 2 E. 88., and explained *post*, ch. ii. § 1. 5.: a stable

clearly appear that to constitute a fixture in its strict sense there must be a substantial and permanent annexation to the freehold itself, or to something connected with the freehold. (a)

Nature of the
right of re-
moval.

With respect to the right mentioned in the second branch of the definition, viz of severing and removing an article annexed to the land,—It is a circumstance of ordinary occurrence, that persons having the present interest and possession of land, whether as tenants for years, for life, or in fee, make annexations to the freehold, exclusively for their own convenience or profit, either by placing an erection on the soil itself, or by affixing some personal chattel to a house or other building that has been already annexed to the soil. Now, in respect of many of these annexations, if the individuals who put them up, or their personal

on rollers, 1 *Hen. Bl.* 259.; a post windmill, *R. v. Inh. of Londonthorpe*, 8 T.R. 377.; *Steward v. Lombe*, 1 Brod. & B. 403.; a windmill resting on a brick foundation, *R. v. Otley*, 1 Bar. & Ad. 161. In *Ward's* case, 4 Leon. 241., it was said to have been adjudged, that if a mill be set upon posts no waste lieth for it. In the *Bedford Election* case (1785) 2 Lud. case 12., a windmill fixed on a post upon pattens, in a foundation of brick-work, was held a freehold estate. See further, *Kimpton v. Eve*, 2 Ves. & B. 349.; *Hedges' case*, Leach, Cr. C. 201.; 2 Stark. N.P.C. 403.; *Anthony v. Haney's*, 8 Bing. 186. And see the mention made of doors hung upon gymolds, Moor, 177. with which compare *Shep. Touch.* 470.; and *Mant v. Collins*, cited in *Wood v. Hewitt*, 14 Law, J. Rep. Q.B. 247.

(a) What will amount to a complete annexation, as by nails, screws, &c., see the cases referred to in ch. ii. § 4. The reader should be apprised, that there are certain peculiar cases of *constructive* annexation, as in the instance of keys, &c. belonging to a house, 11 Co. 50. *Liford's* case. Windows or doors hanging or serving to the house, *Shep. Touch.* 470. So mill-stones removed for picking, post, ch. iv. § 1., and ch. v. And see the section relating to heir-looms, &c., in chap. iv. post. In these instances of *constructive* annexations, objects which are really chattels are, for certain purposes, considered to be annexed to the freehold; but nevertheless they do not acquire all the incidents of realty; for example, trover may be brought for them like other chattels.

representatives, were afterwards to detach and remove them from the freehold, they would be subject, according to the general rule of law, to an action of waste or trespass, at the suit of the reversioner, or of the heir succeeding to the estate. But there are certain species of annexations that are excepted out of this general rule. With respect to these, the right of property in them is not, as in other cases, abandoned to the land-owner by their being affixed to the freehold; but they may be again separated from the land, and taken away, against the will of those persons who would have become entitled to them by reason of their ownership in the soil. It is of the right to remove annexations of this description that it is proposed to treat in the present work.

And in order to explain more fully the nature of the privilege here spoken of, it will be necessary ^{Upon what it depends.} briefly to point out the principal considerations upon which questions respecting the right to remove fixtures have turned; reserving, however, for another place, the more detailed examination of them. These considerations are, the *nature* of the thing affixed, whether it was a chattel, in gross or in part, before it was put up.—The *situation of the party* claiming the right, as the executor of a tenant in fee, of tenant in tail, or tenant for life; or the tenant of a chattel interest; and, with respect to him, the continuance of his right after the expiration of his term, and re-delivery of possession to his landlord.—Again arguments derived from the *intention of the parties* in making the annexation have been used in several of the judicial decisions.—Others have been drawn from the *comparative value* of the fixture and the land in a state of

union, and when disunited.—And so the effect of *custom*, and the *injury occasioned to the freehold* by the removal, have respectively been relied upon. But the great and leading principle which has governed all the decisions relating to the doctrine of fixtures, is the *purpose and object* for which the annexation has been made; that is to say, whether it was for the purpose of *trade*, for *agriculture*, for *ornament* merely, or for the *general improvement* of the estate. It is upon these different grounds, generally, however, upon some combination of them, that the courts both of law and equity have ascertained and supported the right of property in fixtures.

Distinct from
the rights of
the owner of
the estate.

Now from a review of these several considerations it will be seen, that the right of removing fixtures is of a very different description from that by which the proprietor of land severs and removes property of a personal nature, which has been annexed to his own freehold. In this latter case, the proprietor exercises the same right to all purposes that he enjoys in respect of cutting down trees, or doing any other act as owner of the land: it is a right arising altogether out of ownership of estate. But where an individual, under the privilege conferred by the law of fixtures, separates and removes a personal chattel which has been affixed to the soil by himself or those under whom he claims, the right exercised by him does not arise merely out of an interest in the land, but is a special privilege allowed by the law in certain cases only, and in favour of particular classes of persons; and it is, moreover, a privilege in derogation of the rights of the individual to whom the property would appertain as owner of the estate. It appears, however, from an attention to the principles on which

the power of removal in these cases depends, that it is always connected with some interest in the land, and is not simply collateral to it: it is a power coupled with an interest. (a)

In the definition of fixtures that has been given above, a principle is involved, which may be considered as the foundation of the law relating to this species of property, and which it may be proper to examine in this preliminary chapter. It is the effect which, in a legal point of view, is produced upon a personal chattel, by the act of annexing it to the freehold.

Legal effect of annexation.

It is a maxim of law of great antiquity, that whatever is fixed to the realty is thereby made a part of the realty to which it adheres, and partakes of all its incidents and properties. By the mere act of annexation a personal chattel immediately becomes part and parcel of the freehold itself. *Quicquid plantatur solo solo cedit*. This proposition the reader will find laid down as a general principle, in almost every one of the cases to which it will be necessary to refer in the course of the present work; and, indeed, many of the decisions proceed exclusively upon it. It is recognised in particular in the following authorities.—10 Hen. 7. pl. 2. 20 Hen. 7. 13. 20 Hen. 7. 26. Co. Lit. 53. a. 4 Co. 63. Bul. N.P. 34. Amb. 113. 3 Atk. 13. 3 East, 50. 7 Taunt. 190. 2 M. & W. 459. See also the cases respecting the rateability, &c. of personal chattels affixed to land, in chap. vi.

Fixtures parcel of the freehold.

Now every case in which there is a right of severing a thing from the freehold by virtue of the law

(a) *Vide per Holt, Ch. J. in Poole's case, 1 Salk. 568.*

of fixtures, is considered as an *exception* from this general rule. And the manner in which the law of fixtures operates in these cases may be explained in two ways: either on the supposition that the chattel nature of the thing is still preserved after its annexation; or by considering that the thing ceases to be a chattel by being affixed to the land, and becomes real property, but reducible again to a chattel state by separation from the realty. It will be found, upon an inspection of the cases, that for some few purposes, as in favour of creditors, the chattel nature of the thing is retained after its annexation: but that for most purposes its personal character is lost, and it becomes strictly freehold. The circumstance of the property being subject to a right of removal, and of being re-converted to a personal chattel, does not affect the nature and condition it has acquired by being incorporated with the realty.

It is true, that in some of the early cases, an article which is held to be removable is expressly said not to be parcel of the freehold. But these, and other like general expressions, may, consistently with the principles of those decisions, be interpreted to mean, that the property is not considered, *in every respect*, in the same condition and subject to the same rights as other parts of the freehold.

In the case of *Lee v. Risdon* (a), an important case on the subject, the view here taken of the nature of fixtures is stated to be the true one. And the Court, in that case, considered that they constitute essentially a part of the freehold, and until the moment of their

(a) 7 Taunt. 190. Upon which and the cases cited in *Exp. Lloyd*, see the observations of the Court, 1 Mont. & Ay. 508. *et seq.*

severance are in no respect distinguishable from the rest of the land. The principle, also, of several later decisions is in conformity with this view of the subject.(a)

From the observations that have been offered in the preceding pages, the reader will probably be of opinion, that the use of the term *fixtures*, in the sense in which it is adopted in the definition, is attended with some convenience; inasmuch as it serves to distinguish a species of things which are subject to a very peculiar right of property, and which manifestly require some appropriate appellation. Indeed the application of the term, indiscriminately, to all chattels affixed to land, serves to point out their physical character only, and has no reference to any legal rights that may attach to them. And with respect to its application to those things which *cannot* legally be removed after annexation, there appears to be the less necessity for giving a name to them, because the right of property in these cases is precisely of the same nature as that which is exercised over every part of the freehold. It should however, be observed, that the term fixtures has been used by the courts, and amongst the text writers, without much precision; and it is difficult to determine in which of the above senses it is most frequently employed.

(a) See per *Alexander*, C. B. in 3 Y. & J. 333.: and per *Parke*, B. in *Minshall v. Lloyd*, 2 M. & W. 459.; and in *Mackintosh v. Trotter*, 3 M. & W. 184.; also in *Hallen v. Runder*, 1 C. M. & R. 275. See also post, ch. v.; and the second part of the treatise respecting the forms of actions. Fixtures are frequently compared in respect of their freehold character to trees. 5 Bar. & Ald. 828.; 1 Atk. 175. And they have sometimes been called "moveable" - - - -

With a view to explain to the reader more fully, the rule of law laid down in the preceding pages, it may not be uninteresting to notice, in this place, a few cases and authorities which serve to illustrate the principle under consideration in a somewhat striking manner; particularly as it respects the legal effect of the annexation of a personal chattel by a mere stranger, to the soil and freehold of another.

Effect of
annexing
alieno solo.

It is observed by Britton, in treating of the right of property by accession, c. 33. that "property accrues from the fraud and folly of another: as where persons, with an evil intent, or through ignorance, build with their own timber on another's soil. The same may be applied to those who plant or engraft, also to those who sow their grain on another's land without the leave of the owner of the soil. In such cases, what is built, planted, and sown, shall be the owner's of the soil, upon presumption that they were given to him. For in these cases it would be a great encouragement to such builders, planters, or sowers, if what was built, planted, and sown, was not to belong to the owners of the soil, and especially if such structures are fixed, or the plants and seeds have taken root or nourishment. But if any one perceives his folly, he may lawfully remove his timber or his trees, so as he does it before our writ of prohibition comes against his removing any thing, and before the timber is fastened with nails, or the trees have taken root."

To the same effect is the language of Bracton; *De acq. rerum dom.* chap. 3. s. 4. 6. And his observations are copied with very little alteration by Fleta, lib. 3. c. 2. s. 12. The reader will also find

some curious illustrations of the same rule in Perkins, tit. *Dower*, 328. *Cowell's Inst.* book 2. tit. 1. s. 27. *Fulbeck's Par.* tit. *Devises*, 39.

In *Brooke's Ab. Tresp.* pl. 23., it is laid down that "if a piece of timber, which was illegally taken from J. S., has been hewed, trespass does not lie against J. S. for retaking it. But if a piece of timber, which was illegally taken, have been used in building or repairing, this, although it is known to be the piece which was taken, cannot be retaken, the nature of the timber being changed; for by annexing it to the freehold it becomes real property."

It appears that, by the custom of London, a man may erect poles on his neighbour's land for repairs without abandoning his property therein. *Priv. Lond.* p. 59. *Com. Dig. London.*

Other and more recent authorities afford some singular illustrations of the principle under consideration. In Lord Raymond, p. 738., is the following case, which is thus briefly reported. *Spark v. Spicer*, Mic. 10 Will. 3. per *Holt*, C. J. If a man be hung in chains upon my land, after the body is consumed I shall have gibbet and chain. Said upon a motion for a new trial. (a)

A gibbet erected in *privato solo*.

In 2 *Rolle*, 141., it is said, if A plants a tree in the land of B, the tree shall belong to B.—*Masters v. Pollie*. And see *Moor*, 20.

Trees planted *alieno solo*.

In *Waterman v. Soper*, *Lord Raym.* 737., it was

Roots of, extending into.

(a) This case is thus reported in *Salk.* 648. One was ordered by the judge of assize to be hanged in chains. The officer hung him in trespass, and upon not guilty, the jury found for the defendant; and the Court would not grant a new trial, it being done for convenience of place, and not to affront the owner.

ruled by Holt, C. J., at Lent Assizes at Winchester, upon a trial at N. P. (1697-8), that if A plants a tree upon the extreme limits of his land; and the tree growing extends its roots into the land of B next adjoining, A and B are tenants in common of this tree. But if all the root grows into the land of A, though the boughs overshadow the land of B, yet the branches follow the root and the property of the whole is in A. As to this, however, see 2 *Rolle*, 141. (a)

Stones, &c.
falling into.

In a late case, in the Court of Exchequer (b), it appeared that certain large masses of stone had from time to time fallen from the cliffs above upon the field of a copyholder, and had thereby become imbedded in the soil: there was no evidence to show when any particular portion of them had fallen within living memory. It was held that these stones must be considered a part of the soil below belonging to the lord, and therefore his property, although the cliffs above did not belong to him; and that the copyholder was not entitled to take them for his own profit. (c)

Mill-hatch,
&c. placed on.

In the case of a chattel *placed* on the soil of another, but severable from it, it has been held in a very late case in the Court of Q. B., that this does not neces-

(a) As to the case of trees blown down, or boughs that in lopping fall on to the soil of another, or fruit that drops from a tree growing in a hedge into the field of another, and that in such cases the property is not lost; see *Year Book*, 6 *Ed.* 4. 18. *Latch*, 13. *Poph.* 161. *Vin. Ab. Tresp. H. Com. Dig. Plead.* 3 M. 39.

(b) *Dearden v. Evans*, 5 M. & W. 11.

(c) See also *Blewitt v. Tregonning*, 3 Ad. & E. 554., that sand drifted and blown from the sea-shore upon a man's close, becomes part of it, and belongs to the owner of the close.

sarily become part of the freehold, even though it may be accessorial to a principal thing that is itself connected with the soil: but that it is always matter of evidence whether it belongs to the freehold or not. Thus, the owner of a mill had placed a hatch and fender for the use of his mill upon a stream of water, where neither the banks of the stream nor the adjoining land belonged to him. The fender moved up and down in a groove fixed to the brickwork, and when down, rested upon a sill also fixed to the brickwork. It was held that this fender did not necessarily become part of the freehold; but that it was matter of evidence whether by agreement it did not remain the property of the original owner, though placed on the soil of another. (a)

In the above case, it was said by counsel in the argument, that it had been decided in a case of *Mant* v. *Collins*, Q. B. Trin. T. 1842, not reported, that a door which hung upon hinges, and which could be removed by lifting it up, was a personal chattel. Upon which Lord Denman, C. J. observed, that the case might be taken to be law to this extent, that it is matter of evidence how such a thing came where it is, and in what manner it was intended to be used and enjoyed. (b)

Adverting now to the more immediate subject of this chapter, in which has been described the general nature of the species of property to which it is proposed to apply the denomination of *fixtures*, it is in-

(a) *Wood v. Hewitt*, 14 *Law J.R.* on in Part II. post: also in 6 E. Q. B. 247. *East. T.* 1846. 161.; 5 B. & Ald. 603.; *Gilb. Evid.*

(b) The reader may see further upon these subjects in the case of *Welsh v. Nash*, 8 E. 394., observed 209. *et seq.* Swin. on Wills, Pt. 7. § 20.

tended in the ensuing chapters to consider by what persons, and under what circumstances, the right of removal, as above explained, may be exercised and enforced. (a)

(a) With respect to the particular points referred to in the last preceding pages, it may be observed that the rules of the civil law in these and the like questions appear to correspond with our own. The maxims of civil law applicable to such cases, are, "*Solo cedit quod solo inædificatur.*" "*Solo cedit quod solo implantatur.*" The extent and application of these principles in the civil law may be found fully explained in the following authorities. *Halifax Anal.* Bk. 2. c. 2. § 15. *Brown's Comp.* Bk. 2. ch. 7. § 2. tit. *Adjunction.* *Wood's Inst.* Bk. 2. ch. 3., tit. *Accession by building*: § 5. *By Planting*, § 6. — For the rules in regard to such annexations according to the law of *Scotland*, see *Stair's Inst.* Bk. 2. tit. 1. § 40. And for those of the *Dutch* Jurisprudence (in which the Roman Law is much cultivated and its decisions pretty generally followed), see the recent translation of *Grotius*, by *Herbert*, Bk. 2. ch. x. tit. *By Accession*. In the *French* code, the law, as applied to the particular cases under consideration, appears to be very well defined.

CHAPTER II.

OF FIXTURES, AND THE RIGHT TO REMOVE THEM, AS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

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- SECTION 1. Of the Right of a Tenant to remove Trade Fixtures.
- SECTION 2. Of Erections made by a Tenant for agricultural Purposes.
- SECTION 3. Of the Right of a Tenant to remove Fixtures set up for Trade, combined with other Objects.
- SECTION 4. Of the Right of a Tenant to remove Fixtures for Ornament and Convenience.
- SECTION 5. Of the Time when a Tenant may remove Fixtures, as affected by the Nature and Duration of his Interest in the Premises.
- SECTION 6. Of the Effect of Contract and the Terms of the Tenancy in respect of Fixtures.
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SECTION I.

Of the Right of a Tenant to remove Trade Fixtures.

It was observed in the preceding chapter that there existed in certain cases, and in favour of particular individuals, a right of severing and removing personal chattels which have been affixed to the freehold. And this right, it was said, prevailed over the claims of other persons, who, by reason of their interest in the land, would have had a property in the articles, and might have prohibited their removal, if they were to be considered in all respects like other parts of the freehold. In nearly all the cases relating

to the doctrine of fixtures, the conflicting rights of individuals to some particular object have been the subject of dispute, where the one party has claimed the property as being permanently affixed to the freehold of which he is the proprietor, and the other has rested his title to it, on the ground of its having been fixed up by himself, or by some other person of whom he is the legal representative.

Parties claiming fixtures.

Questions respecting the right to fixtures have arisen principally between three classes of persons. First, between *landlord and tenant*. Secondly, between the *executors of tenant for life, or tenant in tail, and the remainder-man or reversioner*. Thirdly, between the *personal representative and the heir of the deceased owner of the inheritance*.(a)

It is proposed to investigate the law relating to fixtures, by considering the respective claims of these three classes of individuals. And it is thought expedient to examine these claims separately, and according to the order here mentioned: because many of the rules on which the doctrine of fixtures depends will be found not to be alike applicable to each of the classes of persons; to consider them, therefore, under one general head would lead to a confused and inaccurate view of the subject.

Law of fixtures between landlord and tenant.

The present chapter, then, will treat of the doctrine of fixtures in the case of *landlord and tenant*; that is to say, of the property which a tenant continues to possess, and the right of removal that belongs to him, when he has, during his term, annexed any matter to

(a) *Elwes v. Maw*, 3 East, 51. 1 H. Blac. 260. *in notis*.

the soil which may be considered a *fixture*, according to the definition given in the preceding chapter.

Now it is obvious that the respective claims of the landlord and the tenant may be affected by the nature and the terms of the contract that has been entered into between them. In order, however, to obtain a correct view of the general principles on which the law of fixtures depends, it is necessary, in the first place, to consider the rights of these parties independently of any private agreement between them. The situation of the tenant, and the extent of his privileges, may or may not be varied by the conditions he makes with his landlord; and the consideration of this part of the subject will be fully entered upon hereafter. For the present, therefore, it must be supposed that nothing is found in the terms of the demise controlling the general right of the tenant in regard to fixtures, and that there exists between the parties nothing but the mere relation of landlord and tenant.

The *general* rule of law, with respect to annexations made by a tenant during the continuance of his term has been established from a very remote period, and may still be regarded as the rule in ordinary cases. It is, that whenever a tenant has affixed any thing to the demised premises during his term, he can never again sever it without the consent of his landlord. The property, by being annexed to the land, immediately belongs to the freeholder: the tenant, by making it a part of the freehold, is considered to abandon all future right to it, so that it would be waste in him to remove it afterwards. It

General rule
as to annex-
ations by a
tenant.

therefore falls in with his term, and comes to the reversioner as part of the land.(a)

Relaxed in
modern times.

A strict observance of this rule, which appears originally to have admitted of no distinction, whatever may have been the object of the annexation, or the intention of the party in making it, must have been attended with great hardship and injustice to tenants; and it may be supposed that early endeavours were made to obtain a relaxation of it. In progress of time certain exceptions and modifications were introduced into the rule, which tended greatly to limit its operation, and led to the establishing of some very important privileges in favour of tenants, which have since been confirmed to them by a succession of judicial decisions. It appears, however, from the old reports, that the indulgence was at first granted by the courts not without doubt, and after some struggle. Indeed, on its introduction, it does not seem to have been maintained upon any settled or intelligible ground; for, in the earlier cases, the privilege is found to be built on legal subtleties and nice distinctions, instead of being made to rest upon principles of general policy, which the modern determinations have declared to be the proper foundation of it.

At this distance of time it is difficult to ascertain the precise period when a relaxation of any kind was first admitted. It was said by Lord Holt (b), in allusion to a particular class of fixtures, that the right of the tenant to remove erections of that description

(a) Co. Lit. 53. a. 4 Co. 64. *Herlakenden's case*. Moore, 177. 3 East, 51. See *ante*, chap. i.

(b) 1 Salk. 368. *Poole's case*.

was by the common law. Perhaps this expression is not to be understood literally; for it should be recollected that at common law, and before the statute of Gloucester, a tenant for years was not punishable for any species of waste. (a) It was after that statute, and in consequence of its provisions, that questions respecting the right of removing things erected by tenants during their term frequently became the subject of judicial consideration; and many of these questions are to be met with in the reports of very early cases.

The fixtures to which Lord Holt refers are those which a tenant erects upon the demised premises for the purpose of carrying on his *trade and manufacture*. The law respecting this class of annexations forms a very important branch of the present inquiry; and as the tenant's right in these cases is undoubtedly more extensive, and rests upon more settled principles, than any other he enjoys in respect of fixtures, and is also represented to have been established first in order of time, it may be proper to begin by investigating the claims of the tenant, in removing fixtures of this description.

First, then, of fixtures erected by a tenant for purposes of *trade and manufactures*. Of trade fixtures.

The facts of several of the cases to which it will be necessary to refer will of themselves suggest, that the trade carried on by a tenant may be of two kinds. It may be a trade unconnected with and independent of the land he occupies, such as dyeing, brewing, &c.; or it may be a trade derived from the land, and

(a) *Vide post*, chap. i. of Part
c 3

depending essentially on its peculiar produce; as the getting and vending of coals from a colliery, or the manufacturing of salt from salt springs. The distinctions which may thus be observed in the nature of the tenant's business and employment will hereafter become the subject of particular notice; inasmuch as they are the foundation of certain rules in the doctrine of fixtures which are very important and involve points of difficult solution. At present, however, it will be more convenient to consider the subject without reference to these distinctions; and merely to suppose that the tenant carries on any general trade upon the premises, and that in the prosecution of his trade, he annexes an article to the freehold, the right of severing and removing which becomes a matter of dispute between himself and his landlord.

Early authorities examined.

The earliest authority on this subject to which it will be necessary to advert, occurs in the year-book 42 Ed. 3. p. 6. pl. 19. It was an action of waste brought against a lessee, for removing a furnace which he had erected and affixed to the walls of a house demised to him for a term of years. (a) The point was then raised, whether the removal of the furnace was justifiable, or if it amounted to waste; and this question was, after discussion, adjourned as doubtful, and was left undetermined.

The next in order is a case in the year-book 20 Hen. 7. p. 13.; in which the question was, whe-

(a) The fact of the furnace being annexed to the *wall* is not mentioned in the report; but it appears to have been so fixed according to the remarks on the case in subsequent authorities in the year-books. *Vide* 21 Hen. 7. 26.

ther a furnace fixed to the freehold with mortar should go to the executor, or to the heir of the owner of the fee who had put it up. In the course of the judgment in this case, the Court (Rede Ch. J., Fisher, and Kingsmill,) laid down the following proposition: "If a lessee for years set up such a furnace for his advantage, or a dyer make his vats and vessels to occupy his occupation, during the term he may remove them." "And so of a baker. And it is no waste to remove such things within the term, by Some." The report then states, that in 42 Ed. 3. it was doubted whether this was waste or not.

This case is generally adduced as the first which in terms recognises the right of a tenant to remove fixtures. It is quoted, moreover, as the great authority for the prevalence of a rule, in very early times, in favour of *trade fixtures*. For it is insisted, that the privilege which is there said to belong to the lessee, is admitted in respect of articles of *trade* only; and is to be understood as a right arising solely out of the principle of protecting commerce and manufactures. The expression in the original, which has given rise to the supposition, is "*pour occupier son occupation*;" and it has been imagined, that the instances of the dyer's vessels are intended, not merely to signify additions made by a tenant for his common domestic accommodation, but to indicate fixtures put up by him expressly in relation to the trade which he is carrying on upon the premises.

It may, however, be doubted if this is a fair inference from the case cited. For, in the first place, it

deserves to be mentioned, that in another report (a) or rather abstract of the case in the year-book 20 Hen. 7., which was published at a subsequent but very early period, the passage upon which the supposition in question mainly proceeds is particularly introduced, but the expression "*pour occuper son occupation*" is left out. If this circumstance had been suggested to the courts in the discussion of the subsequent cases, it would probably have been thought to merit attention, as tending to show that the rule laid down by the judges in the time of Henry the Seventh was not universally considered to have been founded on an exception arising solely out of trade. (b)

And the inference that trading fixtures were not particularly and exclusively intended by the judges in this case will more clearly appear, from the remark which follows in the report; viz. that in 42 Ed. 3. it was doubted whether this was waste or not. Now,

(a) It is a book printed A. D. 1614, entitled "*Un Abridgment de tous les Ans del Roy Henrie le Sept.*" and the position in question is thus expressed: "And if lessee for years makes any such furnace for his pleasure, or a dyer makes his vats and vessels, he may remove them during the term," &c. "and so of a baker. And some *semb.* that it is not waste to remove such things within the term; but this is contrary to the opinions aforesaid," &c.

(b) It may not be unimportant to notice the manner in which the concluding part of the above passage from the year-book, on which so much stress has been laid, was construed in a modern case. In *Elwes v. Maw*, 3 East, 42., the counsel

read it thus: "It is not waste to remove such things within the term by any:" Lord Ellenborough renders it, "It is not waste to remove such things within the term by some:" according to either of which constructions, it seems to be left in doubt whether the concluding words of the sentence are not intended to refer to *tenants*. In the original, the sentence is thus printed and punctuated. "*Et n'est aucun waste de remuer tiel chose diens le terme, per Ascuns;*" it is no waste to remove such things within the term, according to the opinions of some Judges. It is clearly thus intended, from what immediately follows in the report. See also the corresponding expressions in the extract in the preceding note.

on referring to the case in 42 Ed. 3. p. 6. pl. 19., it will appear that no allusion whatever is made to an exception in favour of trade, neither is it mentioned or implied that the furnace there in dispute was erected for a trading purpose. Again, in the same sentence in which the dyer's vat is mentioned, and immediately before it, is put the instance of a furnace erected by a lessee, and this is said to be removable like the vat. And so far from its being intimated that the furnace is connected with trade, it is, on the contrary, described as put up for the convenience of the lessee, "*pour son avantage*," or (as the abridgement has it), "*pour son pleasure*." (a)

But further, if this principle of allowing an exemption on the ground of trade had been clearly recognised in the case in question, it might be expected that it would have been applied to the solution of subsequent cases. But the contrary is the fact; and all the ancient cases which follow the decision of 20 Hen. 7. are found to proceed upon a distinction depending altogether upon the mode of annexation. Thus, in a case which occurred immediately afterwards, and before the same judges (b), it was laid down by the Court, that if a lessee makes an erection, as a furnace or post, &c. and fixes it to the soil, or to the middle of the house only, and not to the walls, he may take it away. Nothing is said in this case of a distinction in respect of trade: on the contrary, Kingsmill J., apparently in allusion to the particular instances of vats in a brew-house, or dye-house, relies solely on their construction and annexation;

(a) And see 8 Hen. 7. 12.

(b) 21 Hen. 7. p. 26. And see Br. Ab. tit. Chattels, pl. 7. 11.

and says the removal of such things would not be waste, *because* the house would not be impaired by it. So, lastly, in the cases which followed some time after those in the year-books, there is no recognition whatever of any peculiar privilege in regard to trade. For Cook's case (*a*) (24 Eliz.) is wholly silent upon it. And in a case reported in Owen, 70. and Cro. Eliz. 374. (*b*) (which respected the power of a sheriff to seize a furnace under an execution against a termor), the article is expressly stated to have been erected for the use of a dyer; and the Court adverting to the right of the termor himself in such a case, determine it by the circumstance of the article being fixed to the walls, and not to the middle of the house. On this particular ground they consider that the furnace would not be removable; and the principle of an exemption on the ground of trade is altogether unnoticed. (*c*)

Upon the whole, then, it can scarcely be inferred, that the expressions used by the Court in 20 Hen. 7. pl. 13. were employed in any other sense than as mere general examples of fixtures, the object of which was to illustrate the legal doctrine of an exception introduced for the benefit of all tenants alike, by a less rigid construction of the old rule of law. Indeed with regard to the dictum itself, it should be observed, that it is entirely extra-judicial, and appears in a decision in which the judgment of the Court proceeded on a totally different principle. (*d*)

(*a*) Moore, 177.

(*b*) *Day v. Austin and Bisbitch*, 37 Eliz. And see 1 Roll. Ab. 891. pl. 50.

(*c*) In the report of this case, as

cited in Went. Off. of Ex. p. 61., it is said, that the jury found that by the custom of Kent the lessee might remove such articles.

(*d*) See Mr. Smith's remarks on

The examination of the early authorities which has thus been made, may not be deemed useless in this place, because it may serve to give the reader a more perfect view of the doctrine relating to fixtures, by presenting a comparison between the law as it stood formerly, and as he will find it established in later times. The observations that have been made are intended chiefly to show, that it is by no means clear that an exception of any kind in favour of tenants was admitted in very early times; and moreover, that when the exception was introduced, it seems to have extended as fully to other fixtures, as to those which related immediately to trade. And yet it is a notion which appears to have prevailed very generally, that the first modification of the ancient rule was exclusively in favour of commerce, and that this is plainly, and without dispute, pointed out in the old cases.

Result of the early authorities.

However, the equivocal state of the law in its earlier stages is of little importance at the present day. For the privilege of a tenant to remove fixtures set up by him in relation to his trade was plainly and authoritatively stated by Lord Holt C. J. in *Poole's* case, 1 Salk. 368.; and it has since been recognised in a series of uniform decisions of modern date.

Modern decisions in favour of trade.

Poole's case occurred a considerable length of time after the decisions cited in the preceding pages. (a) It was the case of a soap-boiler, an under-tenant, who, for the convenience of his trade, had put up certain vats, coppers, tables, partitions, and paved the back-

this question in his very valuable text rests wholly on the abridgement referred to.
 notes on *Leading Cases*, vol. ii. p. 115.
 He however appears to be under the impression that the argument in the
 (a) *Mic. 2 Ann.*

side, &c., all which things had been taken under an execution against him; on which account the first lessee brought an action against the Sheriff for the damage occasioned to the house, and which he was liable to make good. Lord Holt Ch. J. held, that during the term, the soap-boiler might well remove the vats he set up in relation to trade; and he said moreover that he might do it by the common law (and not by virtue of any special custom), in favour of trade, and to encourage industry. (a)

The principle
of the relax-
ation.

The right of a tenant to take away *trade fixtures* may be considered to have been established from this time. And not only has it been confirmed by many subsequent decisions, but a very sound and satisfactory principle is assigned as the foundation of the privilege. This is to be collected in the first instance from some cases which came before the courts of equity, during the period in which Lord Hardwicke presided there. It becomes, therefore, necessary to refer to these decisions. And as it will be found that the particular claims to which they relate were not, in fact, between landlord and tenant, but between other parties, viz. the executors of tenant for life and the remainder-man, it is proper briefly to premise, that the privilege of removing fixtures (as will be more particularly shown in another part of this work), is considered to be construed more liberally in the case of a common tenant against his landlord, than in the case of a tenant for life or in tail against the remainder-man or reversioner, or in that of an executor of tenant in fee against the heir. And hence it may be received as a rule, that the decisions in favour of the executors of

(a) As to this, see *ante*, p. 21.

tenants for life, in tail or in fee, as against the remainder-man, reversioner, or heir, may in general be applied to cases between landlord and tenant, and are to be considered as governing authorities in support of a *tenant's* rights. (a)

Of these cases in equity, the most important is that of *Lawton v. Lawton* (b), which was decided in the year 1743. The question in this case was, whether a fire-engine (or steam-engine) set up for the benefit of a colliery by a tenant for life, should at his death go to his executors as part of his personal estate, or to the tenant in remainder.

Lord Hardwicke, in his judgment, thus explains the *principle* of the rule respecting trade erections: "To be sure in the old cases they go a great way upon the annexation to the freehold, and so long ago as Henry the Seventh's time, the courts of law construed even a copper and furnaces to be part of the freehold. Since that time the general ground the Courts have gone upon of relaxing this strict construction of law is, that it is for the benefit of the public to encourage tenants for life to do what is advantageous to the estate during their term."

In the case of *Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde* (c), which followed shortly after that of *Lawton v. Lawton*, there was a similar question as to the right of the executor of a particular tenant to take a fire-engine as against the remainder-man. On this occasion

(a) *Vide* 3 Atk. 13. Amb. 114.
Bul. N. P. 34. 2 East, 91. 3 Esp.
C.N.P. 11. 3 East, 51. And see
the observations upon this subject
in chap. iii. sect. 1. post.

(b) 3 Atk. 13.

(c) Amb. 114. Bul. N. P. 34.

Lord Hardwicke observed, "Some general rules are
" very clear, as what is annexed to the freehold is to
" be considered a part of it; and yet there are some
" exceptions to that rule, as between landlord and
" tenant; what is erected by the latter for the sake
" of *trade* may be removed, though fixed to the
" freehold." — "The determinations have been from
" consideration of the benefit of trade."

The decisions in the courts of common law will be found to have proceeded upon the same principle. In *Lawton v. Salmon* (a) in K. B., before Lord Mansfield, there was a question between the executor and the heir of a person who, some years before his death, had placed certain vessels called salt pans, fixed to the ground, in buildings erected upon his salt works; and, after consideration, the opinion of the Court was given in favour of the heir, on the particular grounds explained in another chapter of the work. But in the course of the judgment, Lord Mansfield states that there had been a relaxation of the strict rule, for the benefit of trade, between landlord and tenant; that many things might be taken away which could not formerly, such as erections for carrying on any trade, when put up by the tenant. "It would have
" been a different question if the springs had been
" let, and the *tenant* had been at the expence of
" erecting these salt works: he might very well have
" said, I leave the estate no worse than I found it.
" That, as I stated before, would be for the encour-
" agement and convenience of trade, and the benefit
" of the estate." (b)

(a) 1 H. Black. 259. in *notis.* *Mansfield v. Blackburne*, 6 Bing.
3 Atk. 16. in *notis*, S. C. N. C. 439.

(b) See *per Tindal C. J.* acc. in

So in a subsequent case it was said by Lord Kenyon (*a*), that “the old cases upon this subject
“ leant to consider as realty whatever was annexed
“ to the freehold by the occupier; but, in modern
“ times, the leaning has always been the other way,
“ in favour of the tenant, in support of the interests
“ of trade, which is become the pillar of the state.”

It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of other cases, in which the principle under consideration has been repeated and enforced. (*b*) It will, however, be proper to advert to the remarks of Lord Ellenborough upon this subject, because the reasons which he appears to assign for the rule in respect of trade fixtures may be thought, in some measure, to differ from those which have been already examined.

In the case of *Elwes v. Maw* (*c*) (a leading decision upon the doctrine of fixtures), Lord Ellenborough, in stating the several exceptions which, as between different parties, had been engrafted upon the old rule of law in favour of trade, and of vessels and utensils which are subservient to trade, observes, that this exception is founded on the principle of trade being a matter of a *personal nature*; whence it followed, that an article which is used as an accessory to trade ought itself to be deemed personalty, and not a part of the freehold. (*d*) This explanation

(*a*) *Penton v. Robart*, 2 East, 90.

(*b*) For further authorities upon the subject, see Com. Dig. Waste, D. 2. 15 Vin. Ab. 43. 22 Vin. Ab. 445. 7 Bac. Ab. 257. Bul. N. P. 34. 2 Saund. 259. n. 11. 2 Brod. & Bing. 54. and the decisions referred to in ch. v. post. Of the several cases cited in the text, it should be observed that a fuller statement of

the facts and of the grounds of their determination will be found in subsequent pages. They are introduced here not so much for the sake of the decisions, as to shew the principle on which the exceptions for the benefit of trade are founded.

(*c*) 3 East, 38.

(*d*) 3 East, 54.

of the rule does not appear to have been adopted by any other authority: and it is observable, that, in deciding the case of *Elwes v. Maw*, Lord Ellenborough relies less upon this technical view of the nature of trade, than upon the course of precedents. Indeed, as the principle must have been coeval with the common law, instead of originating in modern times, it would have authorised the removal of trade fixtures long before the privilege was, in fact, generally admitted by the Courts.

Public benefit
the ground of
the relaxation.

The inference, then, to be drawn from the several cases which have been cited is, that a tenant has an indisputable right to remove fixtures which he has annexed to the demised premises for the purpose of carrying on his *trade*; and that the *benefit of the public* may be regarded as the principal object of the law in bestowing this indulgence. The reason which induced the Courts to relax the strictness of the old rules of law, and to admit an innovation in this particular instance, was, that the commercial interests of the country might be advanced, by the encouragement given to tenants to employ their capital in making improvements for carrying on trade, with the certainty of having the benefit of their expenditure secured to them at the end of their terms.

Extent of the
relaxation.

Having thus considered the principle upon which the privilege in respect of trade fixtures is established, and having traced the steps by which it has gradually received the sanction of the courts, the next material object of inquiry is, the *extent* to which this privilege has been carried in the decision of questions between landlord and tenant.

For the additions made by a tenant in relation to his trade may be of various degrees of value and importance. They may consist merely of machinery, vessels, or other appendages of the like description, in themselves of a perfect chattel nature before they are put up; or they may be erections and buildings, which have no existence as integral chattels except in connection with the freehold, and which may be of a more or less substantial character, and more or less capable of removal and re-construction.

The question therefore is, whether a tenant is entitled to sever and take away all articles and erections put up by himself for the purposes of trade, whatever may be their nature, construction, and magnitude: and if not, to what description of things this privilege is confined.

What trade fixtures may be removed.

In almost all the cases which have been referred to in the preceding pages, the property in dispute was either a mere utensil or instrument of trade, or machinery employed in trade; or else what might be deemed accessory to such articles, in supporting or protecting them, or as being instrumental to their convenient use. In almost all of them, too, the articles, or the parts of which they were composed, were such as, after removal, were capable of being again employed for the same or similar purposes. Of this description were the furnaces, vats, coppers, &c., in the early cases; the steam-engines in the cases before Lord Hardwicke; and the salt-pans before Lord Mansfield. These instances, therefore, cannot be considered as carrying the tenant's right of removal to any great extent. But, in the dicta and observations that are to be met with in some of

the decisions, the exception in favour of trade is found to be laid down in very comprehensive and general terms. For not only are utensils and instruments of trade specified, but *buildings* and *erections* are frequently mentioned without any qualification as to their nature or construction. (a)

It now, therefore, becomes necessary to give a more particular description of the articles mentioned in the several cases that have been referred to; which was omitted in the former pages, in order that the subject then under inquiry might not be embarrassed by detail. Other decisions which have reference to the extent of the tenant's right of removal, will afterwards be stated and explained.

Steam-engines,
&c.

In the case of *Lawton v. Lawton* (b), it was determined that a *fire-engine* or *steam-engine* erected by a tenant for life should at his death go to his executor as part of his personal assets.

The fire-engine was described as a piece of machinery with a shed over it, in which holes were left for the timbers, to make it more commodious for removal. It was stated in evidence, that such articles were very capable of being carried from place to place: but it was shown, on the other side, that they could not be removed without tearing up the soil and destroying the brickwork.

The case of *Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde*, before Lord Hardwicke, Amb. 113., was, in all its circumstances, very similar to this of *Lawton v. Lawton*.

(a) Per Lord Kenyon in *Dean v. Allalley*, 3 Esp. C. N. P. 11. Per Lord Mansfield in *Lawton v. Salmon*. And Lord Ellenborough in *Elwes v. Maw*. See also 4 Esp. C. N. P. 34. (b) 3 Atk. 13.

These two decisions, although between other parties, may be regarded, according to the rule laid down in a preceding page, as direct authorities upon the subject of the *tenant's* rights. Indeed, it was said by Lord Hardwicke, that the right of removing steam-engines would be very clear as between landlord and tenant.

They establish therefore that a tenant is entitled to take away *engines* and other *machines* like the fire-engines, put up by him at his own expense for trading or manufacturing purposes.

In determining, however, these cases, it is evident that Lord Hardwicke considered that the construction and mode of annexation of the articles were material circumstances; for he begins his judgment in *Lawton v. Lawton* by remarking, that it appeared from the evidence, that the engine in dispute was in its nature a personal moveable chattel, taken either in gross or in part, before it was put up.

Speaking of the right to remove fire-engines, Lord Hardwicke observes further, that "*coppers and all sorts of brewing vessels* cannot possibly be used without being as much fixed as fire-engines; and in brew-houses especially, *pipes* must be laid through the walls, and supported by the walls; and yet, notwithstanding this, as they are laid for the convenience of trade, landlords will not be allowed to retain them."

Vessels and pipes in brew-houses.

In the discussion of the above case of *Lawton v. Lawton*, a decision of Lord Ch. Baron Comyns respecting a *cyder mill* was cited by the counsel, and was adopted by Lord Hardwicke. It was stated that the

Cyder mills.

Lord Ch. Baron had ruled at *Nisi Prius*, that a *cyder mill*, let into the ground, belonged to the executor of the deceased owner of the land, as part of the personal estate, and that the heir should not take it as parcel of his inheritance. The principle of this decision is generally represented to have been, that as the mill was employed in the making of cyder, the case was brought within the exception in respect of trading erections. And the inference from the determination is, that an article of this description would, in like manner, be removable between landlord and tenant. (a)

Salt pans.

Moreover it appears, upon the authority of Lord Mansfield, that a tenant may lawfully remove *pans* fixed up in *salt works*. The *salt pans* in the case of *Lawton v. Salmon* (b), above referred to, were utensils made of iron and rivetted together, brought in pieces, and capable of being again removed in pieces, without injury to the surrounding buildings; and they were not joined to the walls, but fixed with mortar to the brick floor. In deciding this case, as between the heir and executor of the owner in fee who had made the erection, Lord Mansfield alludes to several distinct arguments, quite unconnected with trade, and inapplicable to the case of landlord and tenant. But it may be observed that when he intimates his opinion, that as between the latter parties a tenant would be entitled to remove the salt pans, he seems to rest the right of removal

(a) The case is not found in any of the reports. It has been recognised as law by several eminent judges; but its authority has been impugned in a late decision in the House of Lords. See *post*, ch. iv. 1.

(b) 1 H. Bl. 259. *in notis*. S. C. 5 Atk. 16. *in notis*. See a description of these utensils in *E. Mansfield v. Blackburne*, 6 Bing. N. C. 426. : and see *post*, ch. iv. § 1.

principally upon the construction of the articles, and the little injury that would be occasioned to the estate by taking them away.

This case, therefore, cannot be considered to carry the privilege of the tenant farther than the decisions of Lord Hardwicke, or than that of Poole's case, in respect of vats, coppers, and the like.

The above decisions were followed by the case of *Dutch barns. Dean v. Allalley.*(a) In this case a tenant during his term had erected certain sheds or buildings called *Dutch Barns*. The construction of these buildings may be collected from the MS. note of counsel cited in the case of *Elwes v. Maw* (b); from which it appears that they were sheds having a foundation of brick-work in the ground, and uprights fixed in and rising from the brick-work, and supporting the roof, which was composed of tiles, and the sides open. Lord Kenyon said, "If a tenant will build upon premises demised to him "a substantial addition to the house, or add to its "magnificence, he must leave his additions, at the "expiration of his term, for the benefit of his landlord; "but the law will make the most favourable construction for the tenant where he has made necessary and useful erections for the benefit of his trade "or manufacture, and which enable him to carry it "on with more advantage. It has been held so in "the case of cyder mills, and in other cases; and I "shall not narrow the law, but hold erections of this "sort, made for the benefit of trade, or constructed "as the present, to be removable at the end of the "term."

(a) 3 Esp. N.P.C. 11.

(b) 3 East, 47.

It does not appear from the report of this case for what purpose the buildings in dispute had been erected. Nevertheless, the decision may undoubtedly be considered an authority for the tenant's right of removing similar erections, connected to the same extent with the freehold, whatever conclusion may be formed as to the grounds upon which the barns were held removable, with reference to the particular object for which they were put up. (a)

Sheds, posts,
and rails.

In the case of *Fitzherbert v. Shaw* (b), Mr. Justice Gould was of opinion at Nisi Prius, that a tenant would clearly have been entitled to take away a *wooden stable*, standing upon blocks and rollers, and also a *shed* which he had built on brick-work, and some *posts and rails* he had put up. (c) And although in this case the erections might not have been made by the tenant for the purpose of trade, still the same observation holds that has just been suggested in respect of the Dutch barns; viz. that Mr. Justice Gould's opinion is an authority for the removal of similar erections, if set up for trading purposes, because the tenant's privilege in respect of trade fixtures is, without dispute, greater than any other he could rely upon under the law of fixtures. Perhaps, however, it may be objected to this authority (in conformity with Lord Ellenborough's view of it), that the opinion of Mr. Justice Gould was wholly extra-

(a) Some doubts seem to have been entertained whether the parts of the buildings removed by the defendant were actually affixed to the soil. See Lord Ellenborough's remarks upon the authority of this case in 3 East, 55.

(b) 1 H. Blac. 528.

(c) As to iron fences and hurdles, see *per* Sir John Cross in *Ex. p. Belcher*, 2 Mont. & Ay. 169.

judicial, as the point could not properly have come before him at *Nisi Prius*. (a)

In the case of *Penton v. Robart* (b), the Court considered that a tenant during his term would have been entitled to remove an erection used as a *varnish house* for carrying on a varnish manufactory. The building was described as having a brick foundation let into the ground, with a chimney belonging to it, upon which a superstructure of wood, brought from another place, where the defendant, the tenant, had carried on his business, was raised, in which the defendant exercised his trade. The decision turned upon a point which will be explained in a subsequent section. With reference, however, to the present subject, it is conceived that the case, when properly stated, does not amount to a general authority upon the tenant's right of removal. For it appears from the statement of the case, that, in point of fact, the erection which the defendant removed, and which gave rise to the dispute, was a *part* of the building only; for he took away only the wooden superstructure, which, according to the *Nisi Prius* report of the case, was *merely placed upon a wooden plate, laid upon the brick foundation*. The foundation, and a chimney belonging to the building, were not removed. According to this view of the facts, the principle of fixtures would not be involved at all in the case. For, as was shown in the former chapter of this work, an erection constructed like that portion of the building which the tenant removed, is not to be considered a part of the freehold, but remains a mere personal chattel.

A varnish house.

(a) 3 East, 55.

(b) 2 East, 88. 4 Esp. N. P. C. 33.

From a want, however, of an accurate examination of these circumstances, the case of *Penton v. Robart* has not unfrequently been supposed to authorise the removal of buildings of a more substantial nature than is warranted by any other decision. But even if it be thought that it may be implied from the determination, that the Court deemed the erection to be actually affixed, still the peculiar character and construction of the building will not admit of the case being considered an authority for a very extensive right on the part of the tenant. (a)

Vats, coppers,
&c.

Poole's case (b), it has been seen, was an action against the Sheriff for taking in execution the *vats, coppers, tables, partitions, pavements, &c.* of a soap-boiler; on which occasion Lord Ch. J. Holt held, that the soap-boiler might well remove the *vats* he set up in relation to trade. The mention of *pavement* in this case has often given rise to an opinion that such an article might always be removed if set up for trade. And it has been considered a strong instance in favour of an unqualified right in the tenant to take away every erection put up for trading purposes. But on an attentive perusal of the case, it will be found, that it is not clear from the statement, whether any *pavement* was in fact removed; and indisputably the right of removing it cannot be relied upon as

Pavement.

(a) When this case was before Lord Kenyon at Nisi Prius, he is reported to have said, that the mere erection of a chimney would not prevent the right of taking away the rest of the building which surrounded it.

(b) 1 Salk. 368. It is said in 2 Bulst. 113., *Pyot v. Lady St. John*, S. C. Cro. Jac. 329., that pavement

is a structure, for they take lime to finish it. Perhaps it may be thought that the pavement in *Poole's* case was accessory to the trade utensils, as being necessary to their more convenient use and enjoyment; like the sheds which covered the fire-engines in *Lawton v. Lawton*; as to which, see *post*.

being established by any part of Lord Holt's judgment.

The doctrine of fixtures was considered in a very elaborate manner in the celebrated case of *Elwes v. Maw (a)*; a very important decision, the grounds of which will be fully explained in the next section. Lord Ellenborough, throughout his judgment in that case, speaks of *buildings* constructed for the purpose of trade. And it is worthy of remark, that it is an argument on which he principally relies, that the indulgence allowed to tenants in respect of trade had, by no valid authority, been extended to the particular description of buildings then in dispute, viz. buildings for agricultural purposes. The objection, therefore, in this case, did not arise out of the nature and structure of the buildings, but was considered to depend entirely upon their object and purpose. Perhaps it cannot safely be inferred from this circumstance, that the erections in question, viz. substantial buildings of brick and mortar, tiled and having foundations deep in the soil, would have been held removable, provided they had been put up for trade. Yet it would seem to have furnished a very obvious answer to the defendant's case, to have said (had the Court so considered it) that the claim in question was too extensive even on the ground of trade itself, on account of the permanent nature and construction of the buildings. (b)

It should, however, be observed, that Lord Ellenborough, in the course of his judgment in this case, lays down a position, that a building which is acces-

Buildings.
Accessory
buildings.

(a) 3 East, 38.

(b) As to the removal of a conservatory, pinery, &c., see *post*, § 4.

sary to a removable utensil, is equally removable with the thing to which it is incident. This opinion has frequently been cited as sound law in subsequent discussions. But upon reference to the authority upon which Lord Ellenborough considers it to be founded (*a*), it seems that Lord Hardwicke's observations concerning the sheds and the walls of the fire-engine only amount to this,—that although by removing an utensil, its accessorial building may be impaired, such an injury shall not deprive a party of his right to remove the utensil itself.

Lime kilns.

One case only remains to be mentioned, which came more recently before the Court of King's Bench. In *Thresher v. East London Waterworks Company* (*b*), there was a discussion whether a tenant had a right to take away a *lime-kiln*, which had been erected upon the demised premises. The kiln was stated to be a substantial building constructed of brick and mortar, at an expense of 160*l.*, and having its foundations let into the ground. It was admitted to have been erected for the use of trade, and the lime that was burnt was brought from a distance. (*c*) The decision of the case ultimately proceeded upon a particular ground, depending on the terms of certain leases by which the premises had been demised; and the Court gave no opinion as to the general right of a tenant to remove an erection of this description. The case, however, should not be passed over without notice,

(*a*) *Lawton v. Lawton*, and *Dudley v. Warde*. It does not appear from either of the judgments in those cases, that the sheds over the engines were considered by Lord Hardwicke to be removable.

(*b*) Hil. T. 1824. 2 Barn. & Cres. 608.

(*c*) That a person using a kiln in this way is a trader within the bankrupt laws, see *Paul v. Dowling*, 1 M. & M. 267. And see the late statute.

because it deserves to be stated, that the Court during the argument appeared to be struck with a view of the consequences which might follow, if every erection, such as an extensive manufactory, built by a tenant for the convenience of trade, might be demolished at the expiration of his lease. And they expressed themselves as considering the general question to be one of great importance, and which would require much deliberation in any future discussion. (a)

It has not been thought necessary on the present occasion to refer to the two cases of *Culling v. Tuffnal* (b), and *Davis v. Jones* (c), mentioned in the preceding chapter. Because the buildings in dispute in those cases (whether they are to be considered as trading erections or otherwise) were not attached to the freehold in contemplation of law. In all cases of this description, whatever may be the magnitude, or however substantial the nature of the erection, still if it is so constructed as not to be actually fastened to or let into the freehold, the tenant may always remove it; because the law considers it as a mere loose and movable chattel. (d)

The cases which have been collected in the preceding pages contain all that is to be found upon the right of a tenant to remove trade fixtures. (e) From an

Right of removal as affected by the construction of the article.

(a) Upon this subject, see Lord Brougham's judgment in *Fisher v. Dixon*, referred to *post*, ch. iv. § 1. What are to be considered *buildings*, see 5 Bar. & Ald. 555. And see Lord Ellenborough's explanation of the term in 6 Mau. & Sel. 189.

(b) Bul. N. P. 34.

(c) 2 Bar. & Ald. 165.

(d) As to cases of this description,

see *ante*, ch. i. And see the Appendix.

(e) It should be observed, that in determining the extent of the tenant's privilege, it may frequently be found useful to consult the decisions which are referred to in ch. v. *post*, and also those that relate to the taking of fixtures in execution; as to which, see *post*, Part II.

examination of them it will be perceived, that the construction of an article as affecting the privilege of removal, is only incidentally noticed by the Courts and has never yet been the express point of decision. The language, however, used by the judges in some of these cases is deserving of attention, as it shews that they were by no means indifferent to arguments derived from the nature, structure, and mode of annexation of the fixture. With respect, indeed, to the inferences to be drawn from the actual decisions, it will have been observed that the cases are but few in number, and in several of them, the property in question was of a very peculiar description.

Other circumstances affecting the right of removal.

Custom.
Injury to the premises, &c.

But there are other circumstances, besides those that relate to the construction of the thing affixed, which it may sometimes be necessary to take into consideration, in order to judge of the right of the tenant to remove trade erections. For, on a reference to the cases at large, it will be seen that the Courts have in their decisions been influenced by various arguments derived from the facts of each particular case. Thus, the existence of a *custom* in respect of the property in question; — the *intention* of the party in making an erection; — the *injury* occasioned to the freehold by its removal; — and the *comparative value* to the respective claimants: — these, or some of these considerations, are almost always adverted to in confirmation, if not as principal grounds of decision.

Custom.

For example, with regard to *custom*, Ch. J. Treby, in deciding the case of *Culling v. Tuffnal* (a), relied

(a) Bul. N. P. 34.

altogether upon the usage of the country; though there certainly were other reasons upon which he might have supported the tenant's claim. Lord Mansfield evidently admits the effect of custom in respect of fixtures, for he is stated to have been of opinion, that the case of the cyder mill was probably decided on that particular ground. (a) Lord Ellenborough also, in a *Nisi Prius* case, alludes to the effect of custom, in giving the tenant a right to remove things, which, by the general law, as affixed to the freehold, belonged to the landlord. (b) And in the case of *Davis v. Jones* (c), evidence was given that it was usual between out-going and in-coming tenants to value machines like those in dispute; and the Court thought, that such a practice might be taken to indicate the nature and character of the articles. In *Lawton v. Lawton*, however, where it was stated that it was customary to remove fire-engines, Lord Hardwicke made no observation upon the circumstance; neither did he notice it in the subsequent case of *Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde*.

And as considerable weight is often attached to the effect of *custom* in trials at *Nisi Prius*, in questions relating to fixtures, it may be useful to add here a few remarks upon the nature of the evidence which is usually offered on these occasions. The object proposed by this species of evidence, is either (as in *Davis v. Jones*) to shew the nature of the article in dispute; or, else to establish a prevalent usage, with

(a) Vide *Lawton v. Salmon*, as reported in 3 Atk. 15. in *notis.* p. 26. note (c.) 11 Vin. Abr. 154. 6 Bing. 438. 9 Bing. 24. 2 Cr. &

(b) *Wetherell v. Howells*, 1 Camp. Mee. 153. 4 Sim. 326. and other cases cited in chap. iv. § 1. and in

(c) 2 Bar. & Ald. 165. See *ante*, ch. v. *post*.

would be attached to them, in questions between landlord and tenant. But as they have so frequently been adverted to, and considered worthy of attention and inquiry in the judicial opinions, it would not in any case be safe to overlook them, in determining upon the right of a *tenant* in taking away trade erections.

Right of removing trade fixtures.
General observations.

From a review of the authorities that have been examined in the course of this section it will appear that if any rule were to be laid down to serve as a guide in practice as between landlord and tenant with respect to the right of removing annexations made for the purposes of trade, it would be necessary, in the present state of the law, to express it in terms so guarded as not to clash with any of the grounds of decision which have been adverted to in the preceding remarks. The following rule, however, may perhaps be found to be most consistent with the adjudged cases. That things which a tenant has fixed to the freehold for the purposes of trade or manufacture, may be taken away by him, wherever the removal is not contrary to any prevailing practice; where the articles can be removed without causing material injury to the estate; and where, in themselves, they were of a perfect chattel nature before they were put up, or at least have in substance that character independently of their union with the soil; or, in other words, where they may be removed without being entirely demolished, or losing their essential character or value. If an erection, put up in relation to trade, can be severed without violating *any one* of these conditions, it may very safely be affirmed, that whatever be its magnitude, construction,

or mode of annexation, it is a fixture which a tenant is privileged to remove. It is not, however, meant to be inferred, that because in any particular instance these circumstances do not all concur, that therefore an article cannot be removed by the tenant. On the contrary, it is not inconsistent with some of the decisions, to say that things may be removable, although these requisites are not completely fulfilled. And, indeed, when the liberality with which the courts have generally been disposed to construe the indulgence in favour of trade is considered, it is not improbable that they would extend the privilege even to cases where not one of these conditions is found to be satisfied. The rule, therefore, here proposed is only offered as an affirmative one; that wherever the above-mentioned circumstances do concur, that there an article may confidently be pronounced to belong to the tenant. And although it may be thought that this rule is too narrow to be of much practical utility, still no other could safely be laid down; because, upon looking into the judgments of the courts, it is impossible not to see, that in a disputed claim between landlord and tenant, the absence of any one of the requisites which have been mentioned might with propriety be urged against the exercise of the tenant's right. (a)

(a) For a summary view of the particular articles which have been held to belong to a tenant upon the authority of the cases detailed at length in this section, the reader may refer to the Appendix; where they are collected and arranged with reference to the manner in which questions upon this subject usually occur in practice.

SECTION II.

Of the Removal by a Tenant of Things set up for Agricultural Purposes.

Agricultural
erections not
removable.

It has been decided in a case of great importance, and upon which much deliberation was bestowed, that the privilege established in favour of tenants in trade does not extend to *agricultural* tenants, so as to entitle them to remove things which they have erected for the purposes of husbandry; not even although they leave the premises in the exact state in which they found them on their entry.

The importance of the decision requires that it should be stated at length.

It is the case of *Elwes v. Maw*, in the King's Bench, Mic. T., 1802. (a) The declaration stated that the plaintiff was seised in fee of a certain messuage, with the out-houses, &c., and certain land, &c., in the county of Lincoln; which premises were in the occupation of the defendant, as tenant thereof to the plaintiff, the reversion belonging to the plaintiff; and that the defendant intending to injure the plaintiff in his hereditary estate in the premises, whilst the defendant was possessed thereof, wrongfully, and without the licence and against the will of the plaintiff, pulled down divers buildings, parcel of the said premises, in his the defendant's occupation, viz. *a beast-house, a carpenter's shop, a waggon-house, a fuel-house, and a*

(a) 3 East, 38.

pigeon-house, and *a brick wall enclosing the fold-yard*, and took and carried away the materials, which were the property of the plaintiff as landlord, and converted them; by reason whereof the reversionary estate of the plaintiff in the premises was injured, &c. The defendant pleaded the general issue. And at the trial a verdict was found for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court on the following case:—

The defendant occupied a farm, consisting of a messuage, barn, stables, &c. and lands, under a lease from the plaintiff for 21 years; which lease contained a covenant on the part of the tenant to keep and deliver up in repair the said messuage, barn, stables, and out-houses, and other buildings belonging to the said demised premises. About 15 years before the expiration of the lease, the defendant erected upon the said farm, at his own expense, *a substantial beast-house, a carpenter's shop, a fuel-house, a cart-house, and pump-house, and fold-yard*. The buildings were of brick and mortar, and tiled, and the foundations of them were about one foot and a half deep in the ground. The carpenter's shop was closed in, and the other buildings were open to the front, and supported by brick pillars. The fold-yard wall was of brick and mortar, and its foundation was in the ground. The defendant, previous to the expiration of his lease, pulled down the erections, dug up the foundations, and carried away the materials, leaving the premises *in the same state as when he entered* upon them. These erections were necessary and convenient for the occupation of the farm, which could not be well managed without them. The question for the opinion

of the Court was, Whether the defendant had a right to take away these erections ?

The case was twice argued before the Court at considerable length ; and at a subsequent period Lord Ellenborough delivered the judgment. After stating the facts his Lordship thus proceeds :—
“ Questions respecting the right to what are ordinarily called fixtures principally arise between three classes of persons. 1st. Between different descriptions of representatives of the same owner of the inheritance ; viz. between his *heir and executor*. In this first case, *i.e.* as between heir and executor, the rule obtains with the most rigour in favour of the inheritance, and against the right to disannex therefrom, and to consider as a personal chattel any thing which has been affixed thereto. 2dly. Between the *executors of tenant for life or in tail* and the *remainder-man or reversioner* ; in which case the right to fixtures is considered more favourably for executors than in the preceding case between heir and executor. The third case, and that in which the greatest latitude and indulgence has always been allowed in favour of the claim to having any particular articles considered as personal chattels, as against the claim in respect of freehold or inheritance, is the case between landlord and tenant.

“ But the general rule on this subject is that which obtains in the first-mentioned case, *i.e.* between heir and executor ; and that rule (as found in the year-book 17 E. 2. p. 518., and laid down at the close of *Herlakenden's case*, 4 Co. 64. ; in Co.

“ Litt. 53.; in *Cooke v. Humphrey*, Moore, 177.; and
 “ in *Lord Darby v. Asquith*, Hob. 234., in the part
 “ cited by my brother *Vaughan*, and in other cases)
 “ is, that where a lessee, having annexed any thing
 “ to the freehold during his term, afterwards takes
 “ it away, it is waste. But this rule at a very early
 “ period had several exceptions attempted to be en-
 “ grafted upon it, and which were at last effectually
 “ engrafted upon it, in favour of trade, and of those
 “ vessels and utensils which are immediately subser-
 “ vient to the purposes of trade.”

Lord Ellenborough then proceeds to trace the progress of these exceptions. He refers to the cases in the year-books, and particularly to the dictum of the Court in 20 H. 7. 13. (a); and to *Poole's case*, in 1 Salk. 368. Upon which he adds, “ But no
 “ adjudged case has yet gone the length of establish-
 “ ing that buildings subservient to purposes of agri-
 “ culture, as distinguished from those of trade, have
 “ been removable by an executor of tenant for life,
 “ nor by the tenant himself who built them during
 “ his term.”

His Lordship next examines the grounds of the decisions in the three principal cases upon the subject; viz. *Lawton v. Lawton*, 3 Atk. 13.; *Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde*, Amb. 113.; and *Lawton, Executor, v. Salmon*, 1 H. Blac. 259. *in notis*. These, and also the cider-mill case before Ch. B. Comyns (b), he considers to have been decided mainly upon the ground, that notwithstanding the fire-engines and the

(a) See *ante*, in the last sect. (a) See these cases referred to in p. 22. tion.

cider-mill were erected for the enjoyment of the profits of land, yet they were accessory to a species of *trade*, a matter of a personal nature. He intimates an opinion, that in *Lawton, Executor, v. Salmon*, Lord Mansfield does not consider the salt-pans as accessory to the carrying on a trade; and adds that if he had, "still it would not have affected the question before the Court, which is the right of a tenant, for mere agricultural purposes, to remove buildings fixed to the freehold, which were constructed by him for the ordinary purposes of husbandry, and connected with no description of trade whatsoever."

Lord Ellenborough then enters upon an examination of the authorities which had been urged in support of the defendant's claim. He disposes of the case of the Dutch barns, in *Dean v. Allalley*, first, as being a mere decision at Nisi Prius; and, secondly, by supposing that Lord Kenyon considered the buildings rather as trade erections. The case of the barn, before Ch. J. Treby, *Culling v. Tuffnal*, cited in Buller's Nisi Prius, 34., is explained according to the principle before noticed in this work, viz. that it was not, in fact, affixed to the freehold. (a) "In the case of *Fitzherbert v. Shaw*," he continues, "we have only the opinion of a very learned judge indeed, Mr. Justice Gould, of what *would have been* the right of the tenant as to the taking away a shed *built on brick-work*, and some *posts and rails* which he had erected, if the tenant had done so during the

(a) The same remark would apply to the modern case of *Wansbrough v. Maton*, 4 Ad. & E. 884.

“ term ; but as the term was put an end to by a new
 “ contract, the question, what the tenant could have
 “ done in virtue of his right under the old term if
 “ it had continued, could never have come judicially
 “ before him at *Nisi Prius* : and when that question
 “ was offered to be argued in the Court above, the
 “ counsel were stopped, as the question was excluded
 “ by the new agreement.”

As to the case of the varnish-house, in *Penton v. Robert*, 2 East, 88., Lord Ellenborough considers that it does not apply to the question in dispute ; because it was a building for trading purposes only. And, in allusion to Lord Kenyon's observations in that case, he says, “ Though Lord Kenyon, after
 “ putting the case upon the ground of the leaning
 “ which obtains in modern times in favour of the
 “ interests of trade, upon which ground it might be
 “ properly supported, goes further, and extends the
 “ indulgence of the law to the erection of green-
 “ houses and hot-houses by nurserymen, and, indeed,
 “ by implication, to buildings by all other tenants of
 “ land ; there certainly exists no decided case, and,
 “ I believe, no recognized opinion or practice, on
 “ either side of Westminster Hall, to warrant such an
 “ extension.” “ He (Lord Kenyon) certainly seems,
 “ however, to have thought that buildings erected by
 “ tenants for the purposes of farming, were, or rather
 “ ought to be, governed by the same rules which had
 “ been so long judicially holden to apply in the case
 “ of buildings for the purposes of trade. But the
 “ case of buildings for trade has been always put and
 “ recognized as a known exception from the

“ general rule which obtains as to other buildings;
 “ and the circumstance of its being so treated and
 “ considered, establishes the existence of the general
 “ rule, to which it is considered as an exception. To
 “ hold otherwise, and to extend the rule in favour
 “ of tenants *in the latitude contended for* by the de-
 “ fendant, would be, as appears to me, to introduce a
 “ dangerous innovation into the relative state of
 “ rights and interests holden to subsist between land-
 “ lords and tenants. But its danger, or probable
 “ mischief, is not so properly a consideration for a
 “ court of law as whether the adoption of such a
 “ doctrine would be an innovation *at all*; and, being
 “ of opinion that it would be so, and contrary to the
 “ uniform current of legal authorities on the subject,
 “ we feel ourselves, in conformity to, and in support
 “ of those authorities, obliged to pronounce that the
 “ defendant had no right to take away the erections
 “ stated and described in this case.”

Such was the decision in the case of *Elwes v. Maw*. It has established an unqualified rule, which excludes *agricultural* tenants from participating in the advantages possessed by tenants in trade in regard to fixtures. And the distinction upon which this rule is founded must accordingly be strictly attended to in practice. (a)

Examination
of the judg-
ment in
Elwes v. Maw.

It may, however, be observed of this decision, that it was the first in which any distinction between trading and agricultural erections was made by the Courts: at least in no previous case had it been laid

(a) See as to brick pillars for supporting pans in a dairy, *per Patteson J., Leach v. Thomas*, 7 Car. & P. 327.

down, that the exception in favour of trade implied a negative rule, to the exclusion of every article not strictly subservient to trade. The decision appears, moreover, to stand opposed to opinions indirectly expressed, but of high authority, and which had immediate reference to the subject of the profits arising from land. And although it has been adverted to in subsequent judgments of the Courts with great respect, on account of the important matter it contains, yet it has not been followed by any determination, in which the general principle of *public benefit and convenience* has received the same restriction.

It has been shown in the foregoing section, that the passage cited from the year-book, 20 H. 7., upon which, it appears, much reliance is placed by Lord Ellenborough, in order to prove that an exception from the general rule of law obtained in early times specifically in favour of trade, is very far from having any such exclusive operation; and that, on the contrary, the general meaning of the expressions there found must be greatly narrowed and violated, not to include other erections besides those erected for trade or manufacture.^(a) And this observation applies with equal, if not greater force to the rest of the early decisions: indeed, the instances mentioned in some of them, as paling, posts, &c. removable by a lessee, seem rather in the nature of *agricultural* erections.^(b) Neither Lord Hardwicke nor Lord Mansfield, in their judgments in *Lawton v. Lawton*, *Dudley v. Warde*,

(a) See *ante*, p. 24. *et seq.*

7. 26. Moore, 177., *Cook's case*.

(b) *Vide* Br. Ab. Waste, pl. 104. Owen, 70. Cro. Eliz. 374., *Day v. Id. Chattels*, pl. 7. And see 21 H. Austin.

and *Lawton v. Salmon*, intimate any opinion that agricultural erections are subject to a different rule from that which prevails in respect of trading erections. Lord Hardwicke considered the collieries as the profits of *land*, and held the fire-engines to be removable, notwithstanding they were accessaries to the enjoyment of the *real estate*. He also approved of Ch. B. Comyns' decision respecting the cider-mill, "although," as he observed, "cider is part of the profits of the *real estate*."^(a) Moreover, he remarks, that the general ground on which the Courts proceeded in relaxing the old rule in favour of tenants for life was, that it is for the benefit of the public to encourage such tenants to do what is advantageous to *their estates*. So, Lord Mansfield in the case of *Lawton v. Salmon*, although he regarded the salt-pans as *accessary to land*, (in which also Lord Ellenborough concurred, and said that they were not considered as the means or instrument of carrying on trade,) yet he thought that such articles would be removable by a tenant. And it must be presumed that his Lordship did not intend to confine his observations (as to the salt-pans being accessary to land) to the case before him (which was between heir and executor); for it would be a difficult proposition to maintain, that an article should be considered an accessary to *land* as between heir and executor, but an accessary to *trade* as between landlord and tenant. Again, in *Fitzherbert v. Shaw*, Mr. Justice Gould is reported to have been clearly of opinion at the trial,

(a) Lord Ellenborough takes the same view of these cases, and admits that the erections were put up in part for the enjoyment of the profits of land.

that a tenant was entitled to take away a stable, a shed, and some posts and rails; and it may therefore at least be inferred from this opinion, that the principle on which the case of *Elwes v. Maw* was decided, was not perfectly recognized, or generally understood, in the time of this learned judge. And so in the case relating to the *barn*, before Ch. J. Treby, it is certainly true, as observed by Lord Ellenborough, that, owing to the construction of the article, it did not come within the law of fixtures. But Mr. Justice Buller, in his comment upon this case, treats the barn as if it had been actually fixed, and expressed a decided opinion, that such a building would be removable, on the general ground of the exception in favour of tenants. The case of *Dean v. Allalley* has not, perhaps, such a distinct reference to agriculture as to amount to an express authority for the removal of agricultural erections. Yet, it should be observed, that the concluding part of Lord Kenyon's judgment in that case extends the privilege to trade erections, or (disjunctively) to such as were constructed like the barns in question. Moreover, the description given of these buildings in the MS. note cited by counsel in *Elwes v. Maw*, as well as their name, and the purposes for which such erections are usually made, confirm the supposition, that Lord Kenyon's opinion may be considered an authority for the removal of at least some species of agricultural erections; and indeed Lord Ellenborough seems to have so treated it in one part of his judgment. That Lord Kenyon did assign a very extensive latitude to the rule in favour of trade fixtures, appears from his

observations in the subsequent case of *Pent
Robart. (a)*

According to this view of the authorities precedent to the case of *Elwes v. Maw*, it seems difficult to acquiesce in the opinion expressed by Lord E. borough, that the doctrine sought to be established by the defendant "was contrary to the uniform consent of legal authorities." The true state of the question (as observed in one part of his Lordship's judgment) appears rather to be, that "no adjudged case has gone the length of establishing that buildings subservient to purposes of agriculture, as distinguished from those of trade, have been removed by the tenant who built them during his term." In admitting that no case is to be found among the most ancient authorities in favour of agricultural erections it should be recollected that the mode of agriculture pursued in early times was extremely simple, and that the implements of husbandry then in use were defective and of very little value: inasmuch as, for a period subsequent to that over which the year-books extend, the English may rather be considered a pastoral than an agricultural nation. (b)

But the rule laid down in the case of *Elwes v. Maw* appears liable to further objection, on account of the narrow grounds upon which it rests. It is universally allowed that the privilege in respect of trade is not confined to trade according to the strict meaning and construction of the statutes of bankruptcy. It is not a trading within these statutes to work a coal

(a) 2 East, 88.

English. And see Fortescue &

(b) *Vide* Strutt's Antiquities, Laudibus Legum Angliæ, ch. 29 vol. ii., on the Husbandry of the

line (a); nor for an occupier of land to manufacture cider from his own fruit for sale (b); nor to manufacture salt for sale from springs on the demised premises. (c) Yet these and similar occupations are held to entitle a tenant to remove utensils and erections as *trade fixtures* (d); and it would seem that many branches of husbandry have a strong affinity to *trade* in this enlarged sense of the expression; for instance, the dealings of a farmer in stock, wool, and bark; &c., the making of charcoal, growing and preparing flax, or the manufacturing of hoops, which, in some of the counties of England, is a considerable source of the profits of a farm. In this view of the subject, the making of cheese on a farm, or the preparing of grain for market by means of a threshing-machine, may, with equal reason, be considered a manufacture or a *species* of trade, as the making of cider from the produce of an orchard annually renewing. (e)

(a) 2 Wils. 169. 7 East, 447. See stat. 6 G. 4. c. 16.

(b) *Id. ib.* And see 1 T. R. 38. per Lord Mansfield.

(c) *Exp. Atkinson.* 1 M. D. & D. 300., under the present bankrupt act, 5 & 6 Vic. c. 122., which is more comprehensive than the former law. So formerly, to burn bricks from clay got from the land, 9 Bar. & Cr. 577. 590.; or, *semb.* to burn chalk got on the land into lime for sale, *Paul v. Dowling*, 1 M. & M. 267. *Sup.* p. 42. But by the late statute, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 122. § 10., brick-makers, lime-burners, millers, &c., are now deemed traders within the bankrupt laws. So, market gardeners.

(d) And see, as to a tenant's right

to remove trees in a nursery-ground, 2 East, 91. 7 Taunt. 191., and the cases collected in the ensuing section.

(e) Lord Ellenborough considers the cider-mill as an accessory to a species of trade. The manufacturing of cider and perry is an object of British husbandry, which in our fruit countries is of great importance. In the county of Worcester, where it seems the question as to the cider-mill arose, there is upon most of the farms a mill for the purpose of making cider from the fruit growing in the orchards and fields of the farm. The cider is made by the farm-tenants for the consumption of their families, and for the purpose of sale. In some instances the cider is sold directly

But the strongest objection to the distinction established by this case is, that the *principle* on which trade fixtures are permitted to be removed, applies with equal reason to agricultural erections. The principle of the trade cases is that of *public policy*, it being for the benefit of the public to encourage tenants to make useful additions to their premises, and to avail themselves of modern improvements in arts and manufactures. Husbandry, according to present practice, has become a scientific pursuit; the increased produce and profits of the land depend upon the expenditure of capital, and the exercise of intelligence in the improved modes of cultivation; and according to these improved modes much valuable machinery is employed, which requires to be substantially affixed to the premises: and it is obvious that the industry of the farmer will be more productive in proportion to the better disposition of his buildings, and the facilities he possesses for rearing and keeping stock, and storing and preparing his produce. If, therefore, the principle of the indulgence to tenants be deemed of beneficial tendency, as it affects the interests and protects the improvements of the manufacturer, the distinction must be very refined upon which it is thought politic to deny the same advantages to the agricultural tenant. Indeed, Lord Ellenborough seems to have felt the force of this objection; and it is observable that, in one part of his judgment he has rested his argument against agricultural tenants on a more technical ground; for he says that machi-

from the mill and press, in the state and afterwards manufacture it for
of expressed juice, to persons who market.
collect it from the different farms,

very and erections may be removed when they are necessary to trade, because trade is a matter of a personal nature, and not real or local. But as this is a principle which obviously embraces a variety of claims which have no reference to trade, it would make the case of the agricultural tenant one of still greater hardship, than if the less comprehensive rule of confining the exception strictly to trading fixtures were insisted upon.

In the observations that have here been made upon the case of *Elwes v. Maw*, it is not intended to intimate any doubt respecting the validity of the decision as an existing authority of law. But it was thought of importance to draw the reader's attention to the particular grounds of the determination; because it will assist him in the practical application of the rule established by this case, and will be of material use in the discussion of questions relating to the class of fixtures treated of in the ensuing section. (a)

(a) Upon the subject discussed in this section see the remarks of *Mr. Smith*, in the 2d vol. of *Leading Cases*, p. 116. He thus concludes: "Upon the whole, the extent of the tenant's rights, with respect to agricultural fixtures, does not seem, even as yet, quite defined. " It is clear that it does not go beyond, and unless the opinion expressed by Lord *Ellenborough* in the principal case be modified, it falls considerably short of, his rights with respect to trading fixtures.

SECTION III.

Of the Right of a Tenant to remove Fixtures set up for the Purpose of Trade combined with other Objects.

It was an observation made by Lord Ellenborough, in the case of *Elwes v. Maw*, that the exception which prevailed in favour of buildings erected for the purpose of trade establishes the existence of the general rule with respect to erections made for any other object. He, however, recognizes the validity of several decisions, in which instruments or utensils that have been set up in relation to *trade in part*, and in some measure for a purpose *unconnected with trade*, have been held removable.

The decisions alluded to, are those of Lord Hardwicke respecting the fire-engines or steam-engines in collieries (*a*); and the case before Ch. B. Comyns, respecting the cider-mill. (*b*) In the working of a colliery, the enjoyment of the *profits of land* is materially concerned; nevertheless, Lord Hardwicke considered that the getting and vending the coals so far partook of the nature of *a trade*, that the engines employed in the collieries might be deemed *trading* erections. The case of the cider-mill appears to rest on the same principle. For it was said, that although the mill was put up in part for the enjoyment of the real estate, yet as the making of cider was *a species of trade*, the mill might be considered to fall within the general exception in favour of trade fixtures. (*c*)

(*a*) *Lawton v. Lawton*, 3 Atk. 13. (*c*) As to this case see ch. iv. § 1.
Dudley v. Warde, Amb. 113. *post.*
 (*b*) 3 Atk. 14.

These decisions, therefore, in conjunction with the case of *Lawton v. Salmon* (a), in which the same principle seems to have been recognised as between *landlord and tenant*, point out a class of trade fixtures of peculiar description. They are what Lord Hardwicke calls *mixed cases*, between enjoying the profits of land, and carrying on a species of trade (b); and in this respect they are distinguishable from those fixtures that are subservient to trades which have no relation to the profits of the demised land.

Fixtures, where trade and the profits of land are combined.

It appears necessary to consider these fixtures as a separate class, chiefly on account of the distinction taken in the case of *Elwes v. Maw*, as explained in the preceding section. For in deciding whether such erections are removable or not, it is essential with reference to the doctrine laid down in that case, to inquire into the *proportion* in which the profits of land are combined with the object of trade. (c)

Questions between landlord and tenant, respecting the right to fixtures of this description, must, in the present state of the law, principally be determined by the authority of the above-mentioned case adjudged by Ch. B. Comyns, and by the rules which Lord Hardwicke has laid down in *Lawton v. Lawton*, and Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde. (d) And it may be observed in general, that whenever the consideration

In what cases such fixtures are removable.

(a) 1 H. Blac. 260. *in notis*.

(b) *Lawton v. Lawton*, 3 Atk. 16.

(c) Where the subject-matter of the tenant's occupation is not obtained from the demised land, but is brought from a distance, in order to be worked up for market, the case is not to be considered as referable to the present section. Such was the

instance of the *lime-burner* in *Thresher v. E. Lond. Waterworks Company*. 3 Bar. & Cres. 608.

(d) See the explanation given of these cases by Lord Ellenborough, in 3 East, 55. With which compare the judgments, as cited in ch. iii. § 1. *post*.

of trade prevails to the same extent as it appears to have done in these cases, an erection may be treated as lawfully removable by a tenant.

It will however seldom be safe to deviate from the strict analogy of these cases. For in the case of *Lawton v. Salmon* (a), it was ruled, that the connection of the salt-pans with the realty was too strong to allow them to come within the exception in favour of trade. And yet it would be impossible to say that in this case trade was not, in some degree, concerned in the employment of the salt-pans; and that the getting and preparing the salt for market did not partake of the nature of a manufacture. (b) It should however, be observed, that *Lawton v. Salmon* was a case between *heir* and *executor*; and it was said by Lord Mansfield, that it would have borne a different interpretation as between landlord and tenant. But upon what ground this distinction can be supported does not satisfactorily appear. (c)

It may be useful in this place to point out in what manner the principles of the foregoing cases may be found applicable to questions in practice.

Examples of
fixtures of a
mixed nature.

Many examples might be suggested of fixtures similar to those already referred to, in which the enjoyment of the profits of land may be combined with trade. As, for instance, where machines and erections are made and used by a tenant for procuring or preparing minerals, lime, alum, pottery, and

(a) 1 H. Bl. 260. *in notis, supra*, p. 86. And see Lord Ellenborough's observations on this case, in *Elwes v. Maw*, 3 East, 54. *ante*, p. 54. (b) *Supra*, p. 61. *Exp. Atkinson*. (c) As to this distinction, see *ante*, p. 58.

ick earth, &c. In like manner mixed cases might occur wherein *agriculture* is combined with a species of trade. For a tenant might cultivate land, and raise grain for the purpose of converting it into malt in his own kilns for sale; or he might grow corn and grind it into flour for sale in his occupation as a miller. Another tenant, following the trade of a butcher, might erect a beast-house and a fold-yard (*a*) for the use of cattle which he grazes upon the premises, or tannens on the produce of the land demised. So a distiller might grow his own grain; a weaver of linen his own flax. These, and the like instances, might give rise to many questions between landlord and tenant, which would involve the points above considered. (*b*)

Another description of cases might be suggested, differing in some respects from the preceding. And that is, where a machine or utensil is employed *sometimes* for the purpose of trade, and *at other times* for a purpose wholly unconnected with trade; and where it may be uncertain whether the object of the erection is the trade, to which a right of removal attaches, or the other employment, to which such a right does not attach. There is no express decision affecting cases of this description: but it is conceived that the question, whether an article would be removable under these circumstances, will mainly depend on the fact, to which of the two purposes the erection in dispute is more usually appropriated.

Fixtures used
occasionally
for trade.

(*a*) In *Elwes v. Maw* these erections were held not removable when put up exclusively for agriculture. (*b*) See some further examples in illustration of this subject, *ante*, p. 61.

In all questions relating to the several kinds of fixtures here described, it will be very important to consider what has been the *primary object* of the erection in dispute; and whether in making it the intention of trade predominated over the other purpose with which it is combined. With this view it may frequently be found useful to consult the decisions which occur in questions of bankruptcy; where the fact to be determined is, whether the dealing of a person is in the way of merchandize, which is to be deemed his principal occupation; or is merely incidental to a pursuit not within the scope of the bankrupt laws. (a)

Nurserymen
and gardeners;
their rights.

There is another class of persons whose rights appear to depend on the principles discussed in this section; viz. the tenants of *nursery and garden grounds*. It has been thought expedient to reserve their claims for a separate consideration in this place.

May remove
trees, shrubs,
&c.;

It is now clearly settled that *gardeners and nurserymen* are entitled to sell and remove *trees, shrubs*, and the other produce of their grounds, planted by them with an express view to sale; and this on the ground of their carrying on a species of trade. (b)

And fruit
trees.

And it was held in a recent case that fruit trees, although they were in full bearing, yet if planted by a nurseryman in the way of his trade, might be removed by him at the expiration of his term; provided they might fairly be considered as *nursery trees*, and

(a) *Sup.* p. 61. 9 Bar. & Cr. 577. see per Heath J. in *Wyndham v. Way*, 4 Taunt. 316.
(b) 2 East, 91. 7 Taunt. 191. And *Way*, 4 Taunt. 316.

ere not of larger growth than could be dealt with
him in his trade as a nurseryman. (a)

It was ruled however at *Nisi Prius*, by Lord Ellen-
brough, that a tenant of garden-ground could not
plough up *strawberry-beds* in full bearing at the con-
clusion of his term, although he had purchased them
of a preceding tenant, and although it was proved to
be the general practice to appraise and pay for these
plants as between outgoing and incoming tenants. (b)
In this case, however, it was considered, that the
ploughing up of the plants was an injury maliciously
done to the reversion; because the plants were not
removed by the tenant for sale in his ordinary
occupation, but were destroyed without any reason-
able object.

Strawberry-
beds.

But where a mere private individual, or a person
who occupies land as a farmer, and does not profess
to be a nurseryman or gardener, raises young fruit
trees on the demised land, for the purpose of planting
in his gardens or orchards, he is not entitled to sell
or remove them at the end of his term. (c)

Other persons
may not re-
move trees.

(a) *Wardell v. Usher*, 3 Scott's New Rep. 508.

(b) *Wetherell v. Howells*, 1 Campb. N. P. C. 227.

(c) Per Heath J. in *Wyndham v. Way*, 4 Taunt. 316. That it is waste in a tenant to destroy fruit-trees, see Com. Dig. Waste, D. 3. A tenant has the property in hedges and bushes cut on the premises; *Berriman v. Peacock*, 9 Bing. 384. But if he grub up or destroys them, he is liable to an action for waste.

It is not waste in a lessee for years to cut down willows, leaving the stools or butts from which they will shoot afresh; unless where they are a shelter to a house, or a support to the bank of a stream; *Phillips v. Smith*, 14 M. & W. 589. As to pollards, see *Channon v. Patch*, 5 B. & C. 897. *post*, Pt. II. ch. i. § 3. *in notis*. With respect to cases where bushes, &c. are excepted in the demise, see *Jenney v. Brook*, 2 Q. B. 265. 13 Law, J. R. Q. B. 376. S. C.

Nor box edging; nor flowers.

And so, it has been holden that a tenant, not being a gardener, is not at liberty to take away a border or edging of *box* planted by himself: nor even *flowers*, *per* Littledale J. (a)

Hot-houses, green-houses, &c.

With respect to the right of nurserymen and gardeners to remove *hot-houses*, *green-houses*, and other similar erections put up at their own expense, it was expressly said by Lord Kenyon, in the case of *Penton v. Robart* (b), that they might take away such things at the end of their term. But Lord Kenyon's opinion upon this subject was subsequently disapproved of by Lord Ellenborough. (c) There is no reported case in which this question has been expressly decided. (d)

(a) *Empson v. Soden*, 4 Bar. & Ad. 655.

(b) 2 East, 91.

(c) *Elwes v. Maw*, 3 East, 56.

And see the observations of Dallas Ch. J. in *Buckland v. Butterfield*, 2 Brod. & Bing. 58. In this latter case, as reported in 4 B. Moore, 440. a MS. case is cited by Blosset Serj., in which it is said to have been determined, that glasses and frames resting

on brickwork in a *nursery-ground* were not removable. See what is suggested on this subject by Mr. Just. Lawrence, in *Elwes v. Maw*, 3 East, 45. *in notis*.

(d) There seems to be no reason why hot-houses should not be removed as well as trees in a nursery-ground; at least, on the principle of *trade*.

SECTION IV.

Of the Right of a Tenant to remove Fixtures put up for Ornament or Convenience.

THERE is another class of fixtures mentioned in several of the decisions, of a very different description from those treated of in the preceding sections. They consist of things which a tenant has affixed to the demised premises for the purpose of *ornament or convenience*. Fixtures for ornament, &c. removable.

In some of the earliest cases it was said, that a lessee might take away *tables dormant, furnaces*, and the like (a); and from the manner in which these instances are mentioned by the Courts, it may be inferred that they were not meant to denote *trade erections*, but were put as mere general examples of fixtures. It has been seen on a former occasion, that this remark applies equally to the passage in the year-book 21 Hen. 7. c. 26. There is, however, much obscurity in the early decisions; and the distinctions upon which many of them proceed would not be deemed tenable at the present day. Ancient authorities.

Lord Coke, in treating of the liability of the tenant on account of waste, lays down the rule in favour of the reversioner in unqualified terms. He says, "If glass windows (though glazed by the tenant him-

(a) *Vide* 8 Hen. 7. 12. 20 Hen. 7. See also *Day v. Austin*, Owen, 70. 13. 21 Hen. 7. 26. Br. Ab. Chat. Cro. Eliz. 374. tel., pl. 7. 11. *Id.* Waste, pl. 104.

"self) be broken down or carried away, it is waste
 "for the glass is part of the house. And so it is
 "wainscot, benches, doors, windows, furnaces, and
 "the like, annexed or affixed to the house, either
 "him in reversion, or the tenant." (a) And the
 remarks at the end of *Herlakenden's case*, are to the
 same effect. (b)

When, at a subsequent period, Lord Holt declared
 his opinion in *Poole's case* (c), that a tenant was
 allowed to take away erections put up in relation to
 trade, he expressly denied his right to remove annex-
 ations made for other purposes. For he said, that
 there was a difference between what the soap-boiler
 did to carry on his trade, and what he *did to con-
 his house*, as hearth and chimney-pieces, which he
 held not removable.

Modern
 authorities.

And yet there had been a decision in *Chancery*
 almost immediately before Lord Holt expressed this
 opinion, in which the strictness of the old rule of law
 had been departed from, in a case in which the consid-
 eration of trade was not involved, and under cir-
 cumstances where the rule is supposed to be even
 more rigid than between landlord and tenant. For
 in the case of *Squier v. Mayer* (d), it was held by the
 Lord Keeper, that a furnace, though fixed to the
 freehold, and purchased with the house, and also
hangings nailed to the walls, should be accounted as

(a) Co. Lit. 53. a.

(c) 1 Salk. 368.

(b) 4 Co. 64. And see Swinb. on
 Wills, pt. 3. s. 6., and pt. 6. s. 7.
 Noy's Maxims, 167. (9th ed.) Vin.
 Abr. Waste, E. Com. Dig. Waste,
 D. 2. See also 10 Hen. 7. pl. 2.

(d) 2 Freem. 249. 2 Eq. Cas.
 Ab. 430. This case seems to have
 escaped notice in the discussions
 relating to fixtures.

personalty, and should go to the executor of the deceased owner of an estate as against the heir. Contrary, as the report says, to *Herlakenden's* case, 4 Co. “*q'il dit n'est ley quoad præmissa.*”

This case was indeed decided between the executor and the heir of the deceased owner of the inheritance. But it may, nevertheless, be regarded as an authority in favour of a tenant. Because, according to the rule laid down in a former part of this chapter (a), a tenant is entitled to at least the same privilege against his landlord that an executor enjoys against the heir. Agreeably, therefore, to the decision in *Squier v. Mayer*, the *furnace* and *hangings* are matters which a tenant may remove, if he himself affixed them to the demised premises.

Furnaces
removable.

In another case in Chancery, *Beck v. Rebow* (b), which occurred shortly after *Poole's* case, the right of a tenant to take away articles in no way connected with trade was expressly recognised by the Court. In this case a bill was filed for the specific performance of certain articles of agreement against the defendant, who was the executor of the covenantor, and devisee in trust of a messuage. The testator had covenanted to grant to the plaintiff all the pictures upon the staircase, over the doors and chimney-pieces, and *all things fixed to the freehold of the messuage*. After the testator's death, the defendant took away the pictures upon the staircase, &c., and likewise the *pier-glasses, hangings, and chimney-glasses*. It was alleged for the plaintiff, that all these were as

Hangings,
pictures,
pier-glasses,
chimney-
glasses, &c.

(a) See *ante*, p. 29.

(b) 1 P. Wms. 94. Hil. T. 1706.

wainscot, and fixed to the freehold, being fastened thereto with nails and screws, and no wainscot under them; and as they would have gone to the heir and not to the executor, so *à fortiori* would they go to the plaintiff; and especially the covenant being to grant to plaintiff all things fixed to the freehold. In support of this doctrine the case of *Cave v. Cave*, 2 Vern. 508., was cited. But the Lord Keeper, as to all but the pictures over the doors, &c., was of a different opinion; saying, "that *hangings and looking-glasses* " were only matters of ornament and furniture; and " not to be taken as part of the house or freehold " but *removable by the lessee of the house.*"

Tapestry,
iron backs to
chimneys.

After an interval of some years, a case was adjudged at common law, where in trover by an executor against the heir, the Chief Justice (Lee) held that *hangings, tapestry, and iron backs to chimneys* belonged to the executor and not to the heir. And as in the before-mentioned case of *Squier v. Mayer*, so in this, the inference from the determination is, that articles of this description would be removable by a tenant against his landlord.

Wainscot,
marble chimney-pieces,
fixed beds.

The opinions of the judges in several decisions of later date are in conformity with the foregoing cases. Lord Hardwicke, in one part of his judgment in *Lawton v. Lawton* (b), observes, "what would have been held to be waste in Henry the Seventh's time " as removing *wainscot fixed only by screws*, and " *marble chimney-pieces*, is now allowed to be done. And in *ex parte Quincey* (c), he says, "During the

(a) *Harvey v. Harvey*, Str. 1141.
(b) 3 Atk. 15.

(c) 1 Atk. 477. So in *Dudley v. Warde*, Amb. 113.

“ term a tenant may take away *chimney-pieces* and “ *even wainscot*.”—“ Several sorts of things are often “ fixed to the freehold, and yet may be taken away, “ as *beds fastened* to the ceiling with ropes (a); nay “ frequently nailed, and yet, no doubt but they “ may be removed.” Indeed, Lord Hardwicke seems to have been of opinion, that the exceptions engrafted upon the old rule of law, obtained not merely in respect of trade fixtures, but in respect of erections made for the *general improvement* of the estate.

So in *Lawton v. Salmon* (b), Lord Mansfield said, “ Many things may now be taken away, which could “ not be formerly, such as erections for carrying on “ any trade, *marble chimney-pieces, and the like*, when “ put up by the tenant.” And Lord Ellenborough, in *Elwes v. Maw* (c), cites several of the above authorities; and considers that they have established a distinct class of cases, in extension of the privilege before enjoyed by the tenant in respect of trade fixtures. He says, “ The indulgence in favour of the “ tenant for years during the term, has been since “ carried still further; and he has been allowed to “ carry away matters of ornament, as ornamental “ *marble chimney-pieces, pier-glasses, hangings, wain- “ scot fixed only by screws*, and the like.”

Again, in *Lee v. Risdon* (d), Gibbs Ch. J. mentions *Grates, &c.* “ *wainscots screwed to the wall, certain grates, and the*

(a) As to these, see 20 Hen. 7.
13. Keilw. 88. Noy's Max. 167.
(9th ed.).

(b) 1 H. Bl. 260. in notis.

(c) 3 East, 53.

(d) 7 Taunt. 191. And see Bul.
N.P. 34. 2 Saund. 259. n. 11. Harg.
Co. Lit. 53. a. n. 346.

"like," as fixtures which a tenant may sever during his term. (a)

Stoves,
coppers, tubs,
blinds.

And so, in the case of *Colegrave v. Dias Santos* the Lord Ch. J. thought at N.P., and the court K. B. agreed afterwards in the opinion, that *stoves, cooling-coppers, mash-tubs, water-tubs, and blinds*, were removable, as between landlord and tenant. Nothing indeed was said in the case as to the mode of annexation of the articles; but it must be presumed from the nature of the dispute that they were in some way affixed to the freehold.

Ornamental
chimney-
pieces.

With respect to the instance of *marble chimney-pieces* mentioned both by Lord Hardwicke and Lord Mansfield, as also by Lord Ellenborough, it has been expressly ruled in a recent case at N.P. by Patteson J., that if a tenant puts up chimney-pieces of an *ornamental* nature, he has a right to remove them. (c)

Conservatories,
pineries.

The case of *Buckland v. Butterfield* (d) must also be mentioned. It occurred prior to the decisions last mentioned; and it deserves particular notice, because whilst it expressly recognises the principle upon which all these decisions depend, it limits and defines the extent of the privilege they have introduced in favour of tenants. It will therefore be proper to

(a) So *stoves and grates* fixed into the chimney-places with brickwork; a *cupboard* standing on the ground supported by holdfasts, removable; per Bayley J. in *R. v. Inh. St. Dunstan's*, 4 B. & C. 686. So a *bookcase* screwed to the wall; *Birch v. Dawson*, 2 A. & E. 37. And see as to *set-pots, ovens, and ranges*, in *Winn v. Ingleby*, 5 B. & Ald. 625. *Bells, &c., Lyde v. Russell*, 1 B. Ad. 394. See also as to *coffee-mills and iron malt-mills*, *R. v. Inhab. Londonthorpe*, 6 T. R. 379. And in other instances see *post*, ch. iv. (b) 2 B. & C. 76. (c) *Leach v. Thomas*, 7 C. & P. 327. (d) 2 Brod. & Bing. 54. S. 4 B. Moore, 440.

state it at length. It was an action on the case in the nature of waste, by a tenant for life, against the assignees of her lessee from year to year, who had become bankrupt. The bankrupt was the son of the plaintiff, and had also a remainder for life in the premises after her death. At *Buckingham Lent* assizes, 1820, before *Graham B.*, the case proved was, that the defendants had taken away from the premises let to the bankrupt a conservatory and a pinery. The conservatory, which had been purchased by the bankrupt, and brought from a distance, was by him erected on a brick foundation fifteen inches deep: upon that was bedded a sill, over which was frame-work covered with slate; the frame-work was eight or nine feet high at the end, and about two in front. This conservatory was attached to the dwelling-house by eight cantilivers let nine inches into the wall, which cantilivers supported the rafters of the conservatory. Resting on the cantilivers was a balcony with iron rails. The conservatory was constructed with sliding glasses, paved with Portland stone, and connected with the parlour chimney by a flue. Two windows were opened from the dwelling-house into the conservatory, one out of the dining-room another out of the library. A folding-door was also opened into the balcony; so that when the conservatory was pulled down, that side of the house to which it had been attached became exposed to the weather. Surveyors who were called, stated that the house was worth 50*l.* a year less after the conservatory and pinery had been removed. The learned Judge having stated his opinion, that the plaintiff ought to recover at least for the pinery, and probably for the conservatory,

the jury, estimating the plaintiff's life at six years purchase, gave a verdict for her, 300*l.* damages.

A rule nisi was obtained for a new trial, on the ground that the conservatory, though affixed to the freehold, was a matter of ornament, not beneficial to the premises, but lawfully removable by the tenant; and that at all events the damages were excessive.

After argument, the Court took time to consider, and the judgment was delivered by Dallas Chief Justice. "The question in the cause, as far as relates to the motion now before us, was, whether a conservatory affixed to the house, in the manner specified in the report, was so affixed as to be an annexation to the freehold, and to make the removal of it waste? In *Elwes v. Maw* will be found at length all that relate to this case, and to all cases of a similar description.—It is not necessary to go into the distinctions there pointed out, as they relate to different classes of persons, or to the subject-matter itself of the inquiry. Nothing will, here, depend on the relation in which the parties stood to each other, or the distinction between trade and agriculture; for this is merely the case of an ornamental building constructed by the party for his pleasure, and the question of annexation arises on the facts reported to us; and I say the facts reported, because every case of this sort must depend on its special and peculiar circumstances. On the one hand, it is clear, that many things of an ornamental nature may be in a degree affixed, and yet, during the term may be removed; and on the other hand

“ it is equally clear, that there may be that sort of
 “ fixing or annexation, which, though the building
 “ or thing annexed may have been merely for orna-
 “ ment, will yet make the removal of it waste. The
 “ general rule is, that where a lessee, having annexed
 “ a personal chattel to the freehold during his term,
 “ afterwards takes it away, it is waste.—In the pro-
 “ gress of time this rule has been relaxed, and many
 “ exceptions have been grafted upon it. One has
 “ been in favour of matters of ornament, as orna-
 “ mental chimney-pieces, pier-glasses, hangings, wain-
 “ scot fixed only by screws, and the like. Of all
 “ these it is to be observed, that they are exceptions
 “ only, and therefore though to be fairly considered,
 “ not to be extended; and with respect to one
 “ subject in particular, namely, wainscots, Lord Hard-
 “ wicke treats it as a very strong case.—Passing over
 “ all that relates to trade and agriculture, as not
 “ connecting with the present subject, it will be only
 “ necessary to advert, as bearing upon it, to the
 “ doctrine of Lord Kenyon in 2 East, 88., referred
 “ to at the bar.—The case itself was that of a build-
 “ ing for the purpose of trade; and standing, there-
 “ fore, upon a different ground from the present: but
 “ it has been cited for the *dictum* of Lord Kenyon,
 “ which seems to treat green-houses and hot-houses
 “ erected by great gardeners and nurserymen, as not
 “ to be considered as annexed to the freehold. Even
 “ if the law were so, which it is not necessary to
 “ examine, still, for obvious reasons, such a case
 “ would not be similar to the present; but in *Elwes*
 “ v. *Maw*, speaking of this *dictum*, Lord *Ellenborough*
 “ says, there exists no decided case, and, I believe,
 on the

“ no recognised opinion or practice, on either side;
 “ *Westminster Hall*, to warrant such an extension.—
 “ Allowing, then, that matters of ornament may
 “ may not be removable, and that whether they
 “ so or not must depend on the particular case, we
 “ are of opinion that no case has extended the right
 “ to remove nearly so far as it would be extended if
 “ such right were to be established in the present
 “ instance under the facts of the report, to which it
 “ will be sufficient to refer; and, therefore, we agree
 “ with the learned Judge in thinking, that the building
 “ in question must be considered as annexed
 “ to the freehold, and the removal of it consequently
 “ waste.”

Pumps.

A few years after the above decision, followed the case of *Grymes v. Boweren*, also in the Common Pleas. (a) In that case a tenant from year to year had during the term erected a pump at his own expense, on the demised premises. The pump passed through the brick flooring into the well beneath, and was attached to a stout upright plank, which rested on the ground at one end, and was fixed to the wall by an iron bolt or pin with a nut and screw on the other side. In withdrawing the pump, four or five of the floor bricks were displaced, but the iron bolt was left as before in the wall. It was holden, on the authority of the decisions above referred to, that the pump fell within the class of removable fixtures, and might lawfully be taken away by the tenant.

Ornamental cornice.

Lastly came the case of *Avery v. Cheslyn*, in the K.B. (b); in which the question was, whether a

(a) 6 Bing. 437.

(b) 3 Ad. & El. 75. S. C. 5 Net. & Man. 370.

wooden cornice fixed to the room of a house by a tenant during his tenancy was removable by him or not? At the trial the learned Judge desired the jury to find in favour of the tenant, if they considered that the cornice was merely a matter of ornament, capable of removal without substantial injury to the freehold, and was in fact so removed during the tenancy. On motion for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection on these points, the Court considered that the direction was correct; and that the inquiry as to the removal being without injury formed a proper test as to the way in which the cornice was fixed to the freehold.

The cases that have now been cited furnish the only instances in which questions have come before the Courts in respect of the particular class of fixtures treated of in this section. And of these the case of *Buckland v. Butterfield* may be regarded as the leading decision upon the subject. But in order to complete the series of determinations, it may be proper to refer to two other cases at Nisi Prius. In the first of these, however, the right of removing property of this description was only incidentally noticed.

In the Nisi Prius case of *Penry v. Brown* (a), a Veranda. lessee had erected a *veranda* upon the premises demised to him, the lower part of which was attached to posts fixed in the ground. It was held by Abbot Ch. J., that he could not remove any part of it. The ground, however, of the decision in this case was,

(a) 2 Stark. N. P. C. 403.

that the building came within the terms of a particular covenant in the tenant's lease. (a)

Brick pillars.

In the case of *Leach v. Thomas* (b), which has been already cited, it is said to have been ruled by Patterson J., that where a tenant had built some small pillars of brick and mortar on a dally floor to hold pans, that he had no right to remove them, even although the pillars were not let into the soil. The ground of this opinion is not stated in the report; but it may be noticed, that here the property in question could not be removed in an entire state, as in most of the other instances; but its removal would have occasioned the entire disintegration of the thing itself.

On examining the decisions which have here been collected, the reader will not fail to observe the stress which is laid in most of them upon the circumstance of the erection being put up for the purpose of *ornament*. In *Beck v. Rebow* it is said, that hangings and looking-glasses are removable, *because only matters of ornament and furniture*. (c) Lord Hardwicke and Lord Mansfield, both speak of *marble* chimney-pieces being removable. Lord Ellenborough still more pointedly says, that the tenant is allowed to remove *matters of ornament, as ornamental marble chimney-*

(a) As in the case of *West v. Blakeway*, 2 M. & G. 729.

(b) 7 C. & P. 327.

(c) As to *hangings*, these are esteemed by Swinburne as mere chattels; for they are mentioned by him as being comprehended under the term household stuff, and passing under a general legacy of household stuff. Treat. on Wills, pt. 7. s. 10.

p. 945. Speaking of wainscot being parcel of the house, as between executor and heir, he notes in the margin, "*Quamvis jure civili, quæ ornatio gratia magis quam perficiendi domum ponuntur, ædium partes non sunt.*" Pt. 6. s. 7. p. 759. See also Godolp. Orph. Leg. pt. 2. ch. 14. p. 126.

pieces, pier-glasses, &c. And Ch. J. Dallas makes use of the same expressions, and states that the exception has been in favour of matters of ornament, as *ornamental* marble chimney-pieces, pier-glasses, and the like.

The same observation applies to the case of *Leach v. Thomas* before Mr. J. Patteson. And so, in *Avery v. Cheslyn*, the learned Judge at the trial put it to the jury to say (amongst other things), whether the cornice in dispute was merely a matter of *ornament*.

From the authorities, therefore, considered in this view, a rule has been deduced, that a tenant is entitled to take away certain things which he has at his own expense affixed to the demised premises for the purpose of *ornament and furniture*. And the principle on which this rule is founded appears to be, that as annexations of this nature must generally be designed for temporary purposes only, it would greatly incommode tenants in the enjoyment of their estates, if, by every slight attachment to the freehold, the property should immediately be changed, and pass over to the reversioner. Hence it is obvious that the tenant's right of removal in respect of this class of annexations depends upon very different grounds from those which prevail in the case of fixtures put up for *trade* and manufactures.

Principle of the relaxation.

But on recurring to the facts of the cases which have been cited, it appears that some of the articles held to be removable by a tenant, are not matters of mere ornament and decoration. They consist rather of instruments and utensils fixed up for purposes of *general utility* or *common domestic convenience*. It is noto-

Fixtures not strictly ornamental.

rious also in practice, that a great variety of articles are considered to belong to the tenant, and as such are taken away or valued to the in-coming tenant, which cannot be said to have been put up with a view to ornament ; neither are they in any manner connected with trade. Although, therefore, articles of this description are not strictly referable to the head of ornamental fixtures, yet it is now generally understood that they fall within the same principle, and may be removed by the tenant at the end of his term. (a) Perhaps in these cases, the *personal nature* of the property is the principal ground upon which it is protected. For it is observable, that the *species* of annexations described in the decisions are utensils and machines which are perfect chattels in themselves, and are for the most part such as serve as substitutes for mere movable furniture.

Extent of the
tenant's right
of removal.

Having now considered the general doctrine as to the removal of fixtures put up for ornament or convenience, it remains to inquire how far the exception in favour of this description of property may be extended ; and to examine whether the tenant is subject to any greater restriction in the exercise of this privilege of removal than he is in respect of the class of fixtures which have been treated of in the preceding sections.

Right of removal, how
qualified.

On referring to the cases with a view to this inquiry, it will be found, that although an article appears to be such that, its object alone considered,

(a) This ground of exception is distinctly recognised in *Grymes v. Boweren*, 6 Bing. 437., in the instance of the pump erected by a tenant.

it would fall within the description of things that are removable as matters of ornament or convenience, there may, notwithstanding, be certain particulars connected with its erection, which will entirely prevent the exercise of the tenant's right. For in the class of fixtures described in this section, the operation of a principle is found, which, in the trade cases, is hardly adverted to in any of the judicial decisions. And this relates to the *mode of annexation* of the article.

In one of Lord Hardwicke's decisions, the right of removing the wainscot is stated with a qualification of its being fixed only with screws. In a subsequent case, Lord Hardwicke states its removability without this qualification; but he says it is a very strong case. (a) In *Elwes v. Maw*, Lord Ellenborough, alluding to the same article, again introduces the mention of the screws; and this is repeated by Gibbs Ch. J., in *Lee v. Risdon*; and again in the judgment of the Court in *Buckland v. Butterfield*. (b) In the

Mode of annexation.

(a) See *post*, p. 87.

(b) And see Noy's *Max.* p. 167. (9th ed.) It must be admitted, that the removal of wainscot is a very strong case; that is, if the dictum of Lord Hardwicke is to be understood as referring to the ordinary wainscot of a house as now erected. Wainscot is one of the things which Lord Coke expressly points out as not removable by a tenant; and in *Cro. Eliz.* (374.) Anderson C. J. lays down the same rule. In the earlier cases it was said, that a lessee could not take down partitions that he had fixed to the freehold, 10 H. 7. 2. Moore, 178. Lord Hardwicke does not state upon what authority he founded his opinion in respect of this article, but there probably may have been a decision on the subject which has not been reported. It would be important to know the time when such a decision took place; as it might be the means of ascertaining the particular description of wainscot which was held removable, by inquiring into the state of refinement in domestic economy at that particular period. For if it was only that kind of covering for walls described in *Beck v. Rebow*, and other cases, which consisted of pictures or tapestry, put up

last-mentioned case, Ch. J. Dallas says, "There may be that sort of fixing or annexation which, though the building or thing annexed may have been solely for ornament, will yet make the removal of it waste;" and upon this ground, viz. that it was so annexed as to be permanently incorporated with the principal building, it was determined that the conservatory (the construction of which has been particularly described in a former page) could not be taken away. In like manner, in *Grymes v. Boweren*, Tindal C. J., among other circumstances, relies on the fact that the article was only slightly attached to the freehold.

The instance put of *chimney-pieces* is scarcely less strong than that of wainscot. Lord Hardwicke first introduced the mention of them, but he does not state under what circumstances their removal would be justifiable. And although his opinion in respect of this article has been followed in most of the judg-

with hooks or screws in lieu of wainscot (as was the practice in former times), it is obvious that it would be no authority for the removal of the wainscot of a modern house. This was no doubt the kind of erection referred to by *Dodderidge J.* in Roll. Rep. 216.; where he says, that wainscot may as well be removed as arras hangings. In all questions of this sort, it is particularly necessary to consider the decisions with reference to the degree of improvement in modern manners, as compared with those of earlier times. In Henry the 7th's time, it was said that glass should not be considered to belong to the heir as parcel of the house, because it was not necessary to the house, which was perfect without it. So in *Cook's case* (24 Eliz.) the Court took a difference between removing outer-doors and inner-doors; saying, that the latter might be removable as being less necessary to the house. In *Grymes v. Boweren*, both Tindal C. J. and Parke J. appear to recognise the removal of wainscot as sanctioned by the authorities. But if on any future occasion a question should directly arise as to the right of taking down wainscot, it is highly probable that the Court would not be disposed to favour a removal, which would so materially injure and disfigure the dwelling-house, and at the same time produce so little benefit to the tenant.

ments (a); yet it may be presumed that, independently of their ornamental nature, the construction and method of annexation to the house could not have been altogether disregarded; else, as a general authority, it would seem to carry the tenant's right of removal very far indeed. (b)

Unfortunately there is a great absence of authority for ascertaining the degree of annexation short of that which took place in the conservatory case, and more intimate than a connection with screws, nails, or bolts, by which the tenant's privilege may be defeated. (c) The determination, therefore, of intermediate cases will, in the present state of the law, be subject to considerable uncertainty.

But besides the mode of annexation, it is to be observed, that there is a further circumstance to

Permanent
nature of the
erection.

(a) See Bul. N.P. 34. 2 Sand. robes, dressers, &c. belonging to the 259. n. 11. Harg. Co. Lit. 53. a.; house, see 2 Buls. 113. Cro. Jac. 329. 1 Salk. 368. 2 Bl. Rep. 1111. per Tindal C.J. in *Grymes v. Bow-*

eren; and see *Leach v. Thomas*, *sup.* 2 Ves. & Bea. 349. So as to the locks and keys of a house, 2 Buls. 113. Cro. Jac. 329. 2 Ves. & Bea. 349. 11 Co. 50.

(b) It may be questioned whether a general and unqualified right to take down chimney-pieces would be sanctioned by the courts in the present day. Lord Holt selects the particular instances of *hearths and chimney-pieces* to denote the kind of additions which a tenant cannot remove. *Poole's case*, 1 Salk. 368. The right of taking away such articles, on the ground not unfrequently urged of their great value, and the expense incurred by the tenant in erecting them, cannot be supported upon any authority. Under the ancient rule of law, a tenant was liable in waste, if he pulled down the shelves, closets, presses, ward-

(c) That a single screw constitutes *fixed furniture*, see *Birch v. Dawson*, 2 Ad. & E. 57. And see the same case at N.P. 6 Car. & P. 658., as to a carpet tacked to the floor, per Little Dale J. It was said by Lord Lyndhurst C.B. in *Trappes v. Harter*, 2 C. & M. 177., that the screwing of a stocking-frame to the floor to keep it steady would not make it a fixture. As to annexations by *mortar*, see 20 H. 7. p. 13.; *Lawton v. Salmon*, 1 H. Bl. 260.; *R. v. Otley*, 1 B. & Ad. 161.; *West v. Blakeway*, 2 Man. & Gr. 729.

which the Courts have had regard in the discussion of these questions, and which Mr. B. Graham considered to be a proper ground of decision in respect of ornamental fixtures. For when the above-mentioned case of *Buckland v. Butterfield* was before that learned Judge at Nisi Prius, he was of opinion, that the pinery was not removable, because it might be deemed a *permanent improvement*. (a) And Mr. J. Park explains the decision, on the same grounds, as resting on the fact that the building was deeply fixed in the soil, and formed part of the house to which it was attached. (b) These opinions are also conformable to that expressed by Lord Kenyon in a previous case. For in *Dean v. Allalley* (c) his Lordship is reported to have said that, "If a tenant will build upon premises "demised to him a substantial addition to the house, "or add to its magnificence, he must leave his additions at the expiration of his term for the benefit "of his landlord." (d)

Injury to the premises.

Lastly, it is proper to notice one additional topic, which was mentioned by Lord Mansfield as a ground for permitting the removal of ornamental fixtures; viz. that the premises are left in the *same state* in which the tenant finds them, and that there is no

(a) The pinery is stated in the report of the case, in 4 B. Moore, 440., to have been erected in the garden, on a brick wall, four feet high.

(b) 6 Bing. 437. *Grymes v. Boweren*.

(c) 3 Esp. N. P. C. 11.

(d) If a lessee erects a new house where none was before, if he abate

it, an action of waste lies against him. Hob. 234. *Lord Darcy v. Asquith*. And see Vin. Ab. Waste, E. 20. 1 Bulst. 50. And see Lord Hardwicke's observations upon the legal maxim, that the principal thing shall not be destroyed by taking away the accessory. 3 Atk. 15.

injury to the landlord. (a) This principle does not appear to have been adverted to, or at least insisted on, in the other modern decisions: although in the old cases, where it was agreed that a lessee might take away furnaces, &c. fixed to the floor and not to the walls of a house, the reason assigned was, that the house would not be impaired, and so, no waste. (b) Lord Mansfield, in making the remark alluded to, appears to apply it to trading as well as to ornamental erections. But certainly in many of the trade cases, it would be impossible to say that no injury would accrue to the landlord, or his estate, by the act of removing the fixture; though perhaps it is true that there is no case hitherto decided in favour of the tenant, where it appeared as a fact that any considerable damage was occasioned to the freehold.

Indeed, where an article is removable under the law of fixtures, if it appears that the freehold will unavoidably be damaged by the severance of the property, such damage might more properly be regarded as the subject of compensation to the landlord by the tenant. And it appears to have been generally understood in practice, that as well where trading as where ornamental fixtures are taken down, the tenant is liable to repair the injury the premises may sustain by the act of removal; and, in like manner, that where a fixture has been put up in substitution for

(a) 1 H. Bl. 260. *in notis.*

(b) "No waste." Some trivial injury would no doubt happen to the premises; but this appears to have been disregarded: as, in waste, where

the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with insignificant damages, the *defendant* was entitled to have judgment entered up for himself. 2 Bos. & Pul. 86. 1 Bing. 382.

an article which was attached to the premises at the time of the demise, the tenant, on taking down his own fixture, is bound to restore the former article, or to replace it by another erection of a similar description. (a)

In the case respecting the fixed cornice noticed above, the learned Judge at the trial left it as one of the questions to the jury, whether it was capable of removal without doing *substantial* injury to the house; and the Court of K. B. approved of that direction, and considered that the injury to the freehold might properly be applied as a test of the mode by which the article was affixed. (b)

Liability of
tenant to re-
pair injury.

The late case of *Foley v. Addenbroke* (c), furnishes some very important rules upon these points. In that case there were indeed covenants expressly referring to fixtures; but the observations of the court appear to apply equally to all ordinary cases of removal. The lessee was bound to leave all the erections, buildings, improvements, &c., except, &c., in good repair; and it was held that in taking away certain large fixed machinery and apparatus, decided to be removable under the lease, the lessee might disturb such brickwork as was necessary to remove it, and that he was not bound to restore it to a perfect state, as if the articles it was intended to support or cover were still there; that it was sufficient for him to exercise his right to remove what the lease gave him authority to take; and in doing so, to displace the brick-

(a) See *Martyr v. Bradley*, 9 Bing. 24. *Sunderland v. Newton*, 76. 3 Sim. 450.

(b) *Avery v. Cheslyn*, 3 A. & E.

(c) 13 M. & W. 174.

work, and to leave it in such a state as would be most useful and beneficial to the lessors, or to those who might next take the premises: at the same time, in the exercise of this right, he was bound to do as little damage as possible; and was liable for any *unnecessary* disturbance of the brickwork, or any wanton damage to the premises; or in case he left them in such a state as not to be conveniently applicable for similar purposes by the lessor or another tenant.

It is, however, necessary to caution the reader, that it must not be inferred that a tenant may take away an article merely because the premises will not be impaired by removing it. Neither is it in itself a ground for the removal of an erection, that the premises are capable of being re-instated in their original condition. (a) For it must always be remembered, that by the act of annexation to the freehold, the thing itself becomes a part of the reversionary estate. And the law has regard to the reversioner's interest, not only as it existed at the time of the demise, but also in its improved state, and as increased in value by any additions made by the tenant.

Absence of injury not a conclusive ground for removal.

The several considerations pointed out in the foregoing pages, as affecting the right of a tenant to remove fixtures put up for ornament or convenience, will suggest the caution to be observed in the practical application of the indulgence which the law now con-

Right of removing matters of ornament, &c.—General observations.

(a) In *Elwes v. Maw* it was stated as a fact in the case, that the premises were left in the *same state as when the tenant entered upon them*: yet this was not thought a ground for the removal of the erections. So the removal of young trees is not allowed (except in the case of a nurseryman), although the injury occasioned to the premises by digging them up might be immediately repaired.

cedes to him. From a review of these considerations it is evident that the tenant's right in respect of this class of fixtures depends, in a peculiar manner, on the facts of each individual case. (a) And the important circumstances to be regarded in these cases, are first, the *mode of annexation* of an article, and the extent to which it is united with the premises. Secondly, its *nature and construction*; as whether it has been put up for a *temporary* purpose, or by way of a *permanent and substantial* improvement. (b) And, thirdly, the *effect* its removal will have upon the *freehold of the reversioner*. With reference, indeed, to this latter circumstance, it may be laid down as a rule applicable to all cases, that if the removal of any article will occasion considerable prejudice to the freehold, as by damaging the substance or fabric of the house, &c., a tenant will not be entitled to take it away. Lastly, it should be observed, that if there is any *custom* or prevailing usage, such as that of valuing to incoming tenants, &c., this may be considered, in the absence of decision, as a safe and useful criterion in practice. (c) The privilege of the tenant in removing fixtures on the ground of ornament or convenience, must be regarded as one of a more limited nature than that in respect of

(a) *Per* Dallas Ch. J. 2 Brod. & Bing. 58. And see a similar remark, 1 Brod. & Bing. 510.; again, *per* Tindal C. J., in 6 Bing. 439.

(b) In *Buckland v. Butterfield*, it was argued by counsel, that the *intention* of the party in putting up an erection ought to be attended to, and that this might be collected from the nature of his interest in the pre-

mises. See also as to the argument from intention, in *Lawton v. Salmon*, 1 H. Bl. 260. *in notis*; and in *Empson v. Soden*, 6 B. & Ad. 655. The rule of the civil law, as drawn from this consideration, is referred to in the Introduction; *vide* the note.

(c) As to the effect of custom in questions of fixtures, see *ante*, § 1. p. 44., and *post*, § 6.

trade fixtures. It is an indulgence which, according to the remark of Ch. J. Dallas (*a*), is an exception only, and though to be fairly considered, is not to be extended. (*b*)

(*a*) *Buckland v. Butterfield*, ubi be removed by a tenant on the ground of ornament and furniture, in the *supra*.

(*b*) The reader will see a summary practical rules in the Appendix. of the particular articles which may

SECTION V.

Of the Time when a Tenant may remove and affected by the Nature and Duration of in the Premises.

HAVING in the preceding sections point description of property which a tenant is remove as fixtures, the next object of is to the *time of the removal*, with refer to continuance and termination of the tenan-

It has never been implied in any of that the property which an ordinary tenant is permitted to take away, depends in any degree on the nature of his interest in the premises. On the contrary, it appears that whether the tenant be for years, tenant from year to year, or tenant at will, and whether his term is uncertain or certain, as right as to the description of articles he to remove is in every respect the same regard to the *time* within which the exercise his privilege, a distinction must exist. For a tenant who is aware of that his interest will expire, may be expected to exercise a greater degree of vigilance in removing than one who, from the nature of his interest, is certain how long he may continue in the demised premises.

When a tenant must remove his fixtures.

The object, therefore, of the present section is to point out the rules which the law has established on the question: as to when a tenant must remove his fixtures. It was said by Lord Kenyon (c), in *Quincy v. Smith*, 1 Salk. 368. 1 Atk. 477. that if a tenant does not remove his fixtures before the expiration of his term, he will be deemed to have abandoned them, and they will become the property of the landlord.

with regard to the time of removing their

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of a termor who knows when his in- premises will expire. Tenant for a time certain.

earliest recognition of the tenant's right, considered that he was bound to use in removing his fixtures, during the con- term. For if he neglected to avail right within this period, the law pre- voluntarily relinquished his claim in landlord. Thus, in the year-book the Court, speaking of the furnaces for years, say, "During his term remove them; but if he permit them to the soil after the end of his term, they belong to the lessor." And the dictum in 21 H. 7. 26. is to the same effect.

in Poole's case (b), it was said by during the term the soap-boiler might remove them; but, after the term, they belong to him in reversion, and are not the purpose of making a brick foundation let

down in the same terms in the chimney belonging to it), Thus, it was said by Lord the defendant had carried on his case ex parte Quincy (c), that which the defendant carried on the chimney-pieces, &c. during term expired at Michaelmas, "if he did, he would be liable of a notice from plaintiff to the

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a brick foundation let

and affect the question : as to which? See 4 Esp. C. N. P. 33.

post, sect. 6.
(b) 1 Salk. 368.
(c) 1 Atk. 477.

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trespasser." And, again, in *Dudley v. Warde* (a), he observes, "Such removal must be during the term, or he will be a trespasser."

Many other cases might be cited in confirmation of this doctrine. In particular, the case of *Lyde v. Russell*, 1 B. & Ad. 394., where the rule, as above stated, was expressly recognised and approved by Lord Tenterden C. J. His Lordship adds, "According to these authorities, then, the property in fixtures which would be in the tenant if he removed them during the term, vests in the landlord on the determination of the term." (b) The same principle governed the decision in the important case of *Minshall v. Lloyd*, hereafter cited.

The authorities, therefore, all agree as to the period of time within which a tenant must remove his fixtures. And it is sufficiently obvious that the principle on which this rule is founded applies alike to all descriptions of fixtures, whether for trade or otherwise. Accordingly, this must be regarded as the settled rule in general cases.

Unless his
possession
continues.

There is, however, one decision, which has been supposed to establish an exception to this rule in particular cases. For in that case it was held that if a tenant continued to keep possession of the demised

(a) Amb. 113. And see Br. Ab. "any prior decision; for it shows
Chattels, pl. 7. Com. Dig. Waste, "that on the tenant's quitting the
D. 2. Went. Off. Ex. 61. "land the property of fixtures vests

(b) Mr. Smith observes, that "so completely in the landlord, that
"this case, with which, although the "even though they are subsequently
"judgment is not long, Lord Ten- "severed and made chattels, the
"terden is said to have taken great "tenant's right to them does not
"pains, goes a step further than "revive." 2 Leading Cases, 119.

premises after the expiration of his term, he might still remove his fixtures so long as he retained his possession, although his legal interest in the land had terminated.

This appears to be the point determined in the case of *Penton v. Robart*, 2 East, 88. The decision, however, has sometimes received a construction which appears to be at variance with the general doctrine above laid down; and it may therefore be proper to examine it more minutely.

Case of Penton v. Robart.

It was an action of trespass for breaking and entering a certain yard and buildings, &c., and breaking down the buildings, and the materials of a fence; and taking away certain timbers, bricks, &c., and disposing of the same, &c. As to the breaking the yard, the defendant suffered judgment by default, and pleaded the general issue to the rest of the trespass. At the trial before Lord Kenyon Ch. J. it appeared (a), that the plaintiff had let the premises to one Gray, as tenant for a term, and the defendant was in possession as an undertenant to one Cotterell (to whom Gray's executors had let them), by whose permission he had erected a building thereon, for the purpose of making varnish. This building had a brick foundation let into the ground (with a chimney belonging to it), upon which a superstructure of wood, brought from another place where the defendant had carried on his business, was raised, in which the defendant carried on his trade. The original term expired at Michaelmas, 1800, in consequence of a notice from plaintiff to the

(a) See 4 Esp. C. N. P. 33.

executors of Gray, (and it was admitted that the plaintiff had recovered judgment in ejectment against the defendant for these very premises, though the fact was not proved at the trial). But the defendant *remained in possession* for some time afterwards, *and was, in fact, in possession* at the time when he pulled down the *wooden superstructure*, and carried away the materials, which was the subject of the action.

A verdict was taken for the plaintiff, subject to the question, whether the defendant was warranted in pulling down the building, and taking away the materials after the expiration of the term.

A rule Nisi having been obtained for entering a verdict for the defendant, as *to all but the trespasses confessed* of breaking and entering the *yard*; it was argued that the defendant had no right to remove the building after the term was expired, for that he was a trespasser by the act of coming or continuing upon the premises; and that the law could never give a man a right, and yet make him a trespasser in the only act by which he could exercise it.

Lord Kenyon Ch. J. "The old cases upon this subject leant to consider as realty whatever was annexed to the freehold by the occupier: but in modern times the leaning has always been the other way, in favour of the tenant, in support of the interests of trade, which is become the pillar of the state. What tenant will lay out his money in costly improvements of the land, if he must leave every thing behind him which can be said to be annexed to it?" — "This is a description of property *divided from the realty*. — Here the defend-

“ant did no more than he had a right to do; he
 “was, in fact, *still in possession of the premises* at the
 “time the things were taken away, and therefore
 “there is no pretence to say, *that he had abandoned*
 “*his right to them.*”

Lawrence J. “It is admitted now that the de-
 “fendant had a right to take these things away
 “during the term: and all that he admits upon this
 “record against himself, by suffering judgment to
 “go by default as to the breaking and entering, is,
 “that he was a trespasser in coming upon *the land*,
 “but not a trespasser *de bonis asportatis*; as to so
 “much, therefore, he is entitled to judgment.”

A verdict was, therefore, entered for the plaintiff
 as to the trespass in breaking and entering; and for
 the defendant, as to the rest of the trespass.

The above are all the circumstances that appear
 from the discussion of the case at bar. But it may
 be important to add some further particulars re-
 specting the nature of the erection, which are to be
 collected from the report of the case at Nisi Prius. (a)
 From this it appears, that the building in question
 consisted of a brick basement sunk into the ground,
 upon which a *wooden plate was laid*, and the quarters
 belonging to the superstructure were morticed into
 the *plate*.

Report at
Nisi Prius.

Upon an attentive examination of this case, it is
 conceived that it will not be found to introduce any
 modification or extension of the general rule which
 can be applied to ordinary cases. An impression,

Case examined.

(a) 4 Esp. N. P. C. 23.

however, seems to have prevailed, that the privilege of the tenant has been *generally* enlarged by this decision. And it has been thought to establish, that a tenant does not in any case relinquish his property in fixtures by omitting to remove them during the term, but may insist on taking them away after the expiration of his tenancy, and after he has given up possession of the premises; and even although his entry on the land for that purpose may be in itself tortious. (a)

But the principle on which the decision proceeds does not seem to warrant this proposition. For the only rule which can be considered deducible from the case of *Penton v. Robart*, admitting it to be a valid authority, is, that a tenant may *sometimes*, and under *certain circumstances*, retain his right of taking away his fixtures, although his interest in the land has expired; that is to say, where he has not quitted the premises, and still continues in absolute possession of the property.

The decision in question depends essentially upon two points; the fact of the continued possession, and the state of the record. It has been seen that the reason why, in common cases, a tenant cannot insist upon his privilege if he has neglected to use it during the term, is, that the law presumes that he

(a) And see Hammond's Treatise on Nisi Prius, p. 147.; and his edition of Comyn's Digest, Waste, D. 2. See also 2 Bar. & Ald. 166., and *Weeton v. Woodcock*, 7 M. & W. 14. in the argument of counsel. According to the report of the case of *Penton v. Robart* at Nisi Prius, the inclination of Lord Kenyon's mind certainly seemed to be, that a tenant had a right to come upon the premises after the term was expired, for the purpose of taking away a fixture which he might have removed during the term.

meant to leave the unsevered property for the benefit of his landlord. But, in *Penton v. Robart*, the tenant had never quitted possession ; and, consequently, as he showed no intention of abandoning his right to the property, the presumption of a gift to the landlord did not arise. The tenant, however, did not contend that he had a right of remaining or coming upon the premises for the purpose of removing the building; he disclaimed that altogether; and suffering judgment by default, he admitted that he was a trespasser on the land. All that he insisted upon was, that the materials of the varnish-house were still his property, because there had been no dereliction of them: that he had therefore a right to reduce them again to a chattel state, and to retain them when severed; and that he could not be a trespasser (*de bonis asportatis*) for taking his own goods.

It may, however, be observed, that according to the state of the facts, the case might perhaps admit of another explanation. For it seems that the only thing the defendant took away was the *wooden superstructure*. This superstructure was merely placed upon a wooden plate, laid on brick-work. The erection, therefore, might be deemed (like the barn resting upon blocks or pattens) not a fixture, but a mere chattel. In this point of view, the simple question for determination would have been (as in *Wansborough v. Maton, post*), whether the personal chattel in dispute was the defendant's or not; and the result of the whole case would, upon the pleadings, have been the same as it now stands.

It is, indeed, observable, that some of Lord Kenyon's expressions seem to favour this solution of the case. And if it should be thought that the decision proceeded upon this ground, then it is evident that it forms no kind of authority that a tenant may, under any circumstances whatever, claim a right after the expiration of his term, to remove articles which are strictly affixed. (a)

But the former explanation of the case appears to be the true one. And, in this view of it, it is evident that the general principle as to the removal being made in ordinary cases within the term, is altogether untouched. (b) Accordingly, all the authorities subsequent to the case in question, as has been already shown, concur in establishing that the rule laid down in the earlier decisions is the correct rule

(a) If a man whose term in a house is expired go into it when the door is open, to take away goods left by him there, *trespass quare clausum fregit* lies; for it was his own folly to leave the goods there. Br. Ab. Tr. pl. 450. And see 15 H. 7. fol. 9. b. 22 Ed. 4. 27. See the same principle as to chattels, in *Anthony v. Haney*, 8 Bing. 186.; and in respect of a barn, &c. fixed to the freehold. It has been held that a custom for a lessee for years to remove his utensils within a certain period after his term expires is bad in law. Palm. 211. There are, however, cases where a person is entitled to enter the soil of another to take his own goods, under peculiar circumstances or of necessity. Thus, if a fruit tree grow in a hedge, and the fruit drops on to the ground of

another, the owner may go upon the land and fetch it. *Vin. Ab. Tresp. L. a.* So if a tree is blown down, or through decay falls into a neighbour's land, the owner may lawfully enter and take it. *Latch.* 13. And see other instances referred to and explained by the court in *Anthony v. Haney*, *sup.* See also *Wood v. Hewitt*, 14 Law J. R. 247. Q. B. and *Wansborough v. Makon*, *post*.

(b) See *Weeton v. Woodcock*, *post*, and the judgment of Alderson B., wherein the extension of the tenant's right, contended for on the authority of *Penton v. Robart*, is qualified by the expressions of the court. Compare, also, *Fitzherbert v. Shaw*, 1 H. Bl. 258.; where the tenant continued in possession under a new agreement, whereby his right to his fixtures was divested, *post*, § 6.

of law on the subject. In *Lee v. Risdon* also (a), Gibbs Ch. J. describes the tenant's interest in fixtures as existing only during the continuance of his estate. And he says, "Although it is in his power to reduce them to the state of goods and chattels again, by severing them *during* the term, yet, until they are severed, they are parts of the freehold; and unless the lessee uses during the term his continuing privilege to sever them, he cannot afterwards do it." And this observation of the learned Judge is cited and approved of by Abbot Ch. J., in a subsequent case. (b) See also *per* Lord *Ellenborough* in *Elwes v. Mawe*, 3 E. 50.; *Buckland v. Butterfield*, cited in the preceding section. Also *per* *Parke B.*, in *Hallen v. Runder*, 1 Cr. M. & R. 275. (c)

The rule under consideration applies equally to cases where the tenant by any act of his own (as by forfeiture or condition broken) puts an end to the term, as where it expires by effluxion of time. The case of *Minshall v. Lloyd* (d) affords an instance. There a tenant took a lease of a colliery, and during the term erected steam engines thereon. Afterwards, in 1827, he assigned the colliery to trustees, in trust to secure the payment of an annuity, and to permit him to enjoy them until default, &c. In June, 1829, the landlord took possession of the colliery and fixtures under a clause of re-entry for forfeiture; and in November of the same year, the engines were seized under a *fi. fa.* at the suit of an execution

Same rule, although term ended by forfeiture, &c.

(a) 7 Taunt. 191.

(b) *Colegrave v. Dias Santos*, subject in Mr. Smith's *Leading Cases*, vol. ii. p. 118.

1 Bar. & Cr. 79.

(d) 2 M. & W. 450. See also in *Storer v. Hunter*, 3 B. & C. 366.

(c) See the able remarks on this

creditor of the tenant. The trustees brought an action against the sheriff to recover the engines, &c. It was held, in accordance with the authorities above mentioned, that the right of the tenant to remove the fixtures ceased in June, 1829; and having been left affixed to the freehold after the expiration of the term, the trustees, who had only the same right of removal as the tenant under whom they claimed, could not themselves remove them after that period.

To the same effect, though with some extension of the general rule, is a subsequent case, also in the Court of Exchequer. A tenant took a lease of a cotton factory, in which there was a proviso that the lease should be forfeited by the bankruptcy of the lessee. During the term, the lessee erected a steam-engine boiler on the premises, and subsequently became bankrupt; his assignees entered and took possession, after which the lessor entered for the forfeiture: afterwards the assignees, who still continued in possession, removed and sold the boilers. It was held, in conformity with the general rule and on the authority of the last-mentioned case, that the right of the tenant to remove the fixtures continued only during the original term, and during such further period of possession by him as he held the premises under a right still to consider himself as tenant; and that such right ceased after the entry for the forfeiture: so that the assignees were then no longer in a condition to consider themselves as tenants. (a)

(a) *Weeton v. Woodcock*, 7 M. & W. 14. See per Parke B. in *Mackintosh v. Trotter*, 3 M. & W. 184. It appeared in the principal case, that the assignees had not removed the fixtures till three weeks after the lessor's entry; and at the trial the jury found that such removal

Assuming that, according to the case of *Penton v. Robart*, the right to fixtures would not be abandoned, and the presumption of a gift to the landlord is not to be inferred as long as the possession is retained, a question might arise whether the tenant's right would be preserved if, by some formal act or declaration, he expressly signified his intention not to abandon the fixtures at the end of his term. For example, if he were to accompany the delivery of possession of the premises, with a protestation that he does so without prejudice to his right of taking away his fixtures at a future time, and does not intend to give them to the landlord. (a) Or, again, whether any recognition of the tenant's right on the part of the landlord might have the effect of revesting the property in the tenant. (b) On these points nothing satisfactory is to be collected from the authorities; and as it has never been intimated by the courts, what might be the effect of such proceedings, and they probably would be held to be inoperative on the principles explained in the case of *Marston v. Roe*, 8 A. & E. 59., they cannot safely be relied upon in practice. Indeed, it is a common and very proper precaution, to provide for the removal of fixtures after the end of the demised term, by a particular provision in the tenant's lease. (c)

Delivery of possession without prejudice, &c.

was not within a reasonable time after the entry. This circumstance furnished an additional ground for the decision of the Court.

(a) This is stated to have been done in the case of *Davis v. Jones*, 2 Bar. & Ald. 166.

(b) See *Lyde v. Russell*, and *Minshall v. Lloyd*, sup.; *West v. Blakeway*, 2 M. & G. 729.

(c) See *Hallen v. Runder*, 1 C.

M. & R. 266., where a tenant forbore to remove his fixtures during the term, his landlord agreeing to take them at a valuation, and held that he might afterwards recover their value. As to the continuing possession and right of property of an outgoing tenant, see *Beaty v. Gibbons*, 16 East, 116., as explained in the next section.

Gift in law to
the reversioner.

It may perhaps be thought that the presumption of a gift to the reversioner has no very reasonable foundation, and may often be productive of considerable hardship and inconvenience. It can only be explained on the principle, that the tenant, by the very act of annexing a chattel to the freehold, makes it a part of the reversioner's property, and retains only a qualified right in it, viz. that of reducing it again to a chattel state. The omission, therefore, to exercise this right within the time limited by the law, is considered tantamount to an express gift to the owner of the land.

Rule not appli-
cable unless
property
affixed.

It is obvious that the rule established in the several authorities above considered cannot apply to cases where, from the construction of the property in question, and its connexion with the realty, it is not accounted a fixture at all, but is considered in law to remain a mere chattel. Thus, where a tenant erected a barn on the demised premises, which was so constructed that it was not united to the soil, but rested on the foundation by its own weight alone: it was held that, although the tenant left this barn on the premises after the expiration of his term, he did not relinquish his right to it, but might afterwards recover it from his landlord by action.(a)

Tenants of
uncertain in-
terests.

It was observed at the beginning of the section, that the preceding remarks were to be understood as applying only to tenancies, the determination of which might be previously ascertained. Although no de-

(a) *Wansborough v. Maton*, 4 A. in chattels is not lost. And see *sup.* & E. 884. See also *Davis v. Jones*, p. 102. 2 B. & Ald. 165., that the property

cision has expressly established, that tenancies which are of uncertain nature and duration are excepted out of the general rule, yet it cannot be doubted that tenants of such interests, as tenants for life, at will, &c. are not so restricted, but will be allowed to remove their fixtures *within a reasonable time* after the expiration of their estates. (a) For no laches can be imputed to them in not availing themselves of their privilege during the term; neither can a gift to the reversioner be implied. (b) This inference is supported by the analogy of the rule in the case of emblements, where a similar indulgence is allowed to tenants for life, &c., on the equitable principle, that a party shall never be prejudiced by the sudden determination of his term.

(a) See the note to the case of *Weston v. Woodcock*, *sup.* p. 104. (b) *Vide* 22 Ed. 4. 27. Cro. Jac. 204. And see Lit. § 69.

SECTION VI.

Of the Right of a Tenant in Fixtures, as affected by the Terms of his Tenancy, &c.

THE doctrine of fixtures has been investigated in the preceding sections, on the supposition that there was nothing in the terms of the demise to control or affect the tenant's right of removal. It remains now to consider what effect is produced upon the relative interests of the landlord and tenant, when they have bound themselves by any agreement which, directly or by implication, has relation to fixtures. (a)

Tenant's right
in fixtures,
how affected.

It is a principle applicable to the law of fixtures, as well as to every other branch of law, that individuals, on entering into a contract, may agree to vary the strict position in which they would otherwise legally stand towards each other; that is, where no absurdity or general inconvenience would result from the transaction. "*Modus et conventio vincunt legem.*" A tenant, therefore, in consequence of the conditions

(a) The reader must observe, that this section more particularly relates to the terms of the tenancy, as affecting the right to things put up by the tenant himself and which are properly the subject of the law of fixtures, and that it does not refer to those provisions in leases, &c., which concern things annexed to the freehold at the time of the demise; as when a person, on becoming tenant, agrees to purchase of the landlord articles affixed to the demised premises. In letting houses, &c. a stipulation is often made that "*Fixtures are to be taken at a valuation.*" Here there is an absolute transfer of property, as on a sale of growing timber. The effects of agreements of this latter description are considered in the chapter relating to the conveyance of fixtures, *post*, Chap. V.; where will be found some observations upon the interest acquired by a tenant on taking a demise of premises together with fixed utensils or machinery.

under which he holds, may be placed in a totally different situation from that in which he has hitherto been regarded. (a) And the following authorities will show to what extent his privileges may be affected in different cases.

In the case of *Naylor v. Collinge* (b), a defendant covenanted by his lease that he would repair the demised messuage and premises, and all erections and buildings then already erected and built, and also all other erections or buildings that might *thereafter be erected and built* in or upon the said premises. In an action brought upon this covenant, the breach (as far as is material to the present inquiry) respected certain erections and buildings which, *during the term*, had been raised upon the demised premises by *the defendant himself*, as tenant and occupier thereof. They were let into and fixed to the soil, and had been built and used for the *purpose of trade and manufacture* only. These buildings the defendant had removed: and the question was, whether they were comprehended within the terms of the covenant, and whether the tenant's right of removal was restricted thereby.

By covenants
to repair, &c.

It was contended by the defendant, that since the buildings were removable as trade erections, they could not be considered to fall within the restraining words of the covenant. But the Court held, that the parties were precluded from all general argument

(a) It was said by Dodderidge J. "breach of covenant which shall that "There will be a great difference between an action of covenant and an action of waste; and that same thing done may be a
"not be waste." 2 Bulst. 113.
(b) 1 Taunt. 19. And see *Brown v. Blunden*, Skin. 121.

respecting the right of removing fixtures by the express words of the covenant. The Court could not go out of the covenant, which, under the general terms of erections and buildings, included erections and buildings raised for the purposes of trade. If the tenant meant to exclude buildings of this nature, it ought to have been so expressed.

In the case of *R. v. Topping (a)*, a lease was granted of certain premises on which steam-engines, machinery, and other fixtures employed in the mining and smelting trades, were erected. These engines, &c., were standing on the premises at the date of the demise, but did not form part of the demise, having been purchased by the lessee from the outgoing tenant. Some other engines, &c., were put up by the lessee himself during the term. The lessee covenanted to repair "all and every the said buildings, lands, mines, and engines," &c., and to deliver up the same in good repair; but the word "engines" was not mentioned in any previous part of the lease. It was also agreed that in case the indenture of lease, or the mines and premises thereby demised or any part thereof, should be extended or taken in execution, the term should cease and the lessors be at liberty to re-enter. The lessor covenanted that the lessees might erect engines, &c., and might remove them during the term or within twelve months after; as well as all such other engines as had theretofore been erected "*except as in the cases and events therein before mentioned*" (viz. *inter al.* the forfeiture of the term and entry by the lessor). The lease having been

(a) M'Clel. & Y. 544.

forfeited by the premises being taken in execution under a writ of extent,—it was held that the lessee was precluded from removing any of the engines and fixtures, and that the lessor was entitled to the whole of them; on the ground that this appeared to be the intention of the parties according to the construction of the lease. And *Alexander* Ch. B. observed, that if there had been no provisions respecting the machinery, it might have been taken away by the tenant, according to the general rules; but such rules were liable to be varied by agreement of the parties; and he thought that the terms of the indenture showed it to be intended in this case, that in the event that had happened, the lessor should have the fixtures as well as the land and buildings.

In another case, an action was brought upon a covenant in the lease of a house, by which the defendant covenanted to repair the premises, and all erections, buildings, and improvements which might be erected thereon during the term, and to yield up the same in good repair, &c. The defendant, during the term, had erected a veranda, the lower part of which was attached to posts which were fixed in the ground. And *Abbot* J. was of opinion, that, without entering into the question, whether, independently of the covenant, the veranda was removable, it clearly fell within the terms of the covenant, and consequently the defendant could not remove any part of it. (a)

The same principle governed the decision of several modern cases. Thus, in *Martyr v. Bradley* (b), a

(a) *Peary v. Brown*, 2 Stark. (b) 9 Bing. 24.
N.P.C. 403.

tenant took a lease of a water-mill together with two pair of stones, gear works, machines, &c., in or affixed to or about the mill; and covenanted to leave the same together with all locks, &c., and other fixtures, fastenings, and *improvements*, which during the demise should be fixed, fastened, or set up, in, upon, or about the premises, in good plight, &c. reasonable use and wear only excepted. During the term, the tenant had substituted two new mill stones for two old ones which he found on the premises. The lower stone was rammed in and fixed with mortar; the upper one revolved on its axis. When he quitted the premises, he took away the new stones and left in their place those which he found on entering. It was held by the Court of Common Pleas, on the authority of the preceding decisions, that by the terms of the covenant, the tenant was precluded from taking away the new stones. For the words "*improvements*, fixed, "fastened, or set up," comprehended alterations in the working part of the mill; and the stones were an *improvement*, and an essential part of the mill.

In this case the Court thought that it made no difference that it had been proved that it was the general custom for a tenant to remove such stones.

In another case, also in the Common Pleas, a lessee covenanted to yield up the demised premises at the expiration of the term, together with all erections and *improvements* which during the term should be made, erected, or set up. During the term the lessee erected a greenhouse on the demised premises; it was built of wood on a frame fixed upon a wooden plate, which was laid upon mortar placed and bedded

in the indents of walls erected for the purpose for the front and sides; the back being formed by an old wall; no holes were made in any part of the walls, the greenhouse being erected with a view to removal. Before the expiration of the term, the lessee removed the greenhouse, leaving the walls and ground flues, and doing no injury to the premises. It was held, that under the terms of his covenant the lessee was not entitled to take away the greenhouse, and that the removal was a breach of it. For the Court was of opinion that the greenhouse was to be considered an "erection or an improvement," and therefore within the meaning of the covenant entered into between the parties. (a)

Analogous to these cases is that of *E. Mansfield v. Blackburne*. (b) In that case the general right of the tenant to take away the property in dispute was admitted; but the question was considered not to turn on any rule of law relating to fixtures, but to depend only upon the legal construction of the covenant entered into between the parties, and which was equally applicable, whether the property was a fixture or not. In this case a renewed lease was granted of certain salt works, messuages, wych houses, erections, and other things erected upon the premises. In the lease the tenant covenanted to repair the buildings, works, &c., and to leave the premises and the works, engines, &c., in good repair at the end of the term.

(a) *West v. Blakeway*, 2 Man. & G. 729. In the above case, two of the Judges expressed an opinion that according to the construction of the building in question it became annexed to the freehold. A second point decided by the case was, that a parol licence and permission given by the lessor to the lessee to remove the building was no answer to an action on the covenant. (b) 6 Bing. New C. 426.

It appeared that under the former lease the lessee had put up at his own expense divers erections, engines, &c., for carrying on the manufacture of salt; and had also put up certain salt pans. These pans were composed of plates of iron, which rested by their own weight, without any fastenings, upon low brick walls. They had rings in their sides by which they could be lifted off. They were used in the boiling of the salt, and are necessary for making it; and are essential to the existence of salt works. It was held that by the words of the covenant the lessee was restrained from taking away the salt pans at the end of his term. For without regarding whether the pans were removable as mere chattels, as not being affixed to the freehold, the Court considered that inasmuch as they were a necessary and constituent part of salt works, they must be understood to be included under the general description of *works*, and to fall within the terms and meaning of the covenant, "to leave all and every the premises demised."

The same principle was also recognised in a case recently determined by the Vice Chancellor. There a lessee of a mill and steam engine had covenanted to repair, "reasonable wear, &c., excepted." During the term the lessee had substituted a new steam engine of greater power in lieu of the one which was on the premises when the lease was granted. The Vice Chancellor was of opinion, that the right of the lessee was to be determined by the covenant in the lease; that the substituted engine was subject to the stipulation in the lease as to the old engine; and that the lessee was not entitled to remove it. (a)

(a) *Sunderland v. Newton*, 3 Sim. 450. See also *Weeton v. Woodcock*, 7 M. & W. 14.

A very recent case decided in the Court of Exchequer deserves attention here, as it affords a further illustration of the effect of the covenants in a lease, upon the claim of a tenant in removing fixtures of which a general description only is found in the lease. This is the case of *Foley v. Addenbroke* (a): the facts are very special, and may be collected from the case itself, where they are stated at great length, and the description of the fixtures in question particularly set forth.

It was an action for the breach of the covenants in a lease of certain iron stone mines; by which the lessee covenanted (amongst other things) to erect a furnace, &c., and iron works on the premises, and to repair and yield up in repair the furnaces, fire engine, iron works, dwelling houses, and all other erections, buildings, improvements, and alterations, to be thereafter erected, built, or set up, *except the iron-work castings*, railways, whimseys, gins, machines, and the movable implements and materials used in or about the said furnaces, fire engine, iron works and premises. In an action on this covenant the breach assigned was for not repairing and leaving in repair the furnaces, &c. To this breach it was pleaded (with other pleas), that every thing was left in repair other than and except the iron-work castings, and other matters which the defendant had a right to remove. It appeared that the lessee had built on the premises extensive iron works, consisting, amongst other things, of casting houses, a forge and mill, furnaces, blast or fire engines, boilers, gins, &c., houses, buildings, and

(a) 13 M. & W. 174.

sheds. It was held, that under the above covenant the tenant was entitled to remove whatever was in the nature of a machine or part of a machine, but not what was in the nature of building or support of building, although made of iron. And that applying this rule, the tenant was entitled to remove the blast steam, or fire engines, cylinders, pipes, and apparatus connected therewith; furnaces fixed in brickwork; wrought-iron boilers resting on brickwork, and surrounded by flues and brickwork; boiler grates, consisting of bearers of cast-iron set in brickwork, with bars, doors, &c.; castings and iron work of the engines; puddling furnaces, mill furnaces; gasometer, and other fixed property specified in the case, and of the same nature with the steam or fire engines. On the other hand, the Court held that he was restrained by the lease from removing (besides buildings) brick pillars, or iron work substituted for brickwork, such as hoops, bearers, &c., belonging to the furnaces; cast-iron columns for supporting the buildings, &c.; such things not being in the nature of machines or implements. (a)

All the authorities, therefore, concur in establishing that notwithstanding the property in question may have belonged to the tenant, and whether it is permanently fixed to the freehold or not, it may still become irremovable, if, by the interpretation of the contract between himself and his landlord, it appears to have been contemplated by them that it should not be taken away at the expiration of the term.

(a) There are other important points decided in this case, which are noticed in other pages of the work.

Moreover, from some of the same authorities, but particularly from an analogous one which followed the first-mentioned case of *Naylor v. Collinge*, and where the authority of that decision was approved by the Court of King's Bench, a further inference may be deduced, which may be mentioned in this place. The case referred to is that of *Thresher v. East London Waterworks Company*. (a) And from that decision it appears that a lessee would be restrained by a general covenant to repair, from pulling down an erection which he had made before the commencement of his lease and during the time he held the premises under a previous tenancy. So that an erection made during a preceding lease, supposing it might have been removed whilst that lease continued, is no longer removable when the premises are conveyed to the same lessee by general words (as for instance, land, premises, or buildings,) in a subsequent lease, although the latter contains only the common covenant to repair. It is not thought necessary to enter at large into the case, because it contains many complicated facts; but it virtually establishes the above proposition. (b)

By a subsequent demise.

The Court also expressed an opinion in this case, that perhaps no matter de hors the lease could be alleged to prevent the covenant to repair from attaching; and that, at any rate, there appeared nothing

(a) 2 Bar. & Cr. 608.

(b) The building in question was erected by an under-lessee of the tenant, which under-lessee, as against his immediate landlord, could not re-

move it. It is obvious, however, that this does not vary the principle of the case. See in *Exp. Lloyd*, 1 Mont. & Ay. 511.

sufficient for that purpose in the particular facts before them. (a)

By a new
agreement.

It is to be remarked, that prior to the determination of any of the foregoing cases, there had been a decision which, in effect, proceeded upon the same principle. For it had been adjudged in the case of *Fitzherbert v. Shaw* (b), that a tenant was precluded from removing fixtures by an implied dereliction of them, arising out of the nature of the transaction between himself and his landlord; although there was, in that case, no express covenant or agreement on the part of the tenant in respect of fixtures.

In *Fitzherbert v. Shaw*, the defendant had been holding certain premises from year to year since 1765. In 1787 they were purchased by the plaintiff, who having given the defendant notice to quit, afterwards brought an ejectment against him to obtain possession. In March, 1788, (while the action was pending,) the parties entered into an agreement that judgment should be signed for the plaintiff, but with a stay of execution till the Michaelmas following; and it was stipulated that the defendant should remain in possession in the mean time. *In this agreement no mention was made of any buildings or fixtures.* Between the time of entering into the agreement and the ensuing Michaelmas, the defendant removed several things from the premises, which Mr. J. Gould, at Nisi Prius, considered would have been removable during the tenancy; but he thought that, by the

(a) As to which, see *Doe dem.* is always matter of evidence. And *Freeland v. Burt*, 1 T. R. 701. and see *post*, Chapter V.
the dictum of Buller J., that whether
(b) 1 Hen. Bl. 353.
parcel of the thing demised, or not.

agreement, the parties had made a new contract, which put an end to the term. And the Court of Common Pleas decided, that without entering into the general question as to the right to remove the articles as fixtures, the defendant was precluded from taking them away by the fair interpretation of the agreement; from which it must be implied, that he was to do no act in the mean time to alter the premises.

It may perhaps be thought, from comparing the two last-mentioned decisions, that this general principle is deducible from them: *viz.* that where a tenant has an existing right to remove fixtures erected by him during his term, that right may be divested by *any* new agreement for the enjoyment of the land in which there is no mention of the fixtures. (a)

It is proper to notice, that there is a *Nisi Prius* case, that of *Dean v. Allalley* (b), respecting the Dutch barns, in which Lord Kenyon expressed an opinion not altogether consistent with the doctrine laid down in the foregoing cases. In that case, an action was brought upon a covenant in a lease similar in

(a) It might be questionable whether the right would be divested immediately on the making of the agreement, or only from the time the agreement takes effect, in conveying the possession of the premises. The principle mentioned in the text would probably apply to a case, where an out-going tenant has agreed that when he quits possession he will leave his fixtures for an incoming tenant, who has taken a lease of the premises to commence at the expiration of the former tenant's interest. Here if the landlord was not a party to the agreement, the question might arise how far the second tenant would be clothed with the rights of the former tenant. For the landlord might contend, that as the fixtures were not actually severed by the first tenant, they formed a part of the demise to the new tenant; and that the latter would therefore be liable for waste if he removed them.

(b) 3 Esp. N. P. C. 12.

terms to that in *Naylor v. Collinge*, the tenant having covenanted to leave all the buildings in repair which then were, or *should be*, erected upon the premises during the term. When this covenant was pressed upon Lord Kenyon, he is reported to have said, that he was fully aware of the extent of it, and not quite sure that it concluded the question: it meant that the tenant should leave all those buildings which were annexed to, and became part of, the reversionary estate. For reasons, however, which have been elsewhere assigned, this case must at all times be considered of uncertain authority. (a)

By the terms
of his contract
generally.

The principle laid down in the case of *Naylor v. Collinge* and the other decisions, is applicable generally to the law of fixtures, as it relates to landlord and tenant. And consequently a tenant may, by the special terms of his agreement, not only vary his rights as to the description of articles he is entitled to remove, but may enlarge the time for their removal, and subject himself to greater restrictions or secure to himself greater privileges in the ultimate disposition of them, than would attach to him merely as tenant. (b) Thus, where a tenant has, by the terms of his lease, the privilege of selling his fixtures by valuation to an in-coming tenant, it is conceived that, (in conformity with the principle laid down in *Beaty v. Gibbons*, 16 East, 166.) he would have a

(a) And see a similar covenant to the freehold, as a barn on rollers, in *Davis v. Jones*, 2 Bar. & Ald. 165. The later decisions, however, seem to qualify this proposition. From these cases and from the report of *Naylor v. Collinge*, it might perhaps be inferred that such a covenant would not include erections that are not actually affixed

(b) Vide *Burn v. Miller*, 4 Taunt. 745. *Fairburn v. Eastwood*, 6 M. & W. 679., as explained in 2 Smith's *Leading Cases*, 118.

right of *onstand* on the premises, and that his property in the fixtures would not determine at the expiration of his lease.

Indeed, a tenant may, by the terms of his holding, acquire an almost unlimited right to remove things which he affixes to the freehold. For if a lease or demise for years is made with an express clause "*without impeachment of waste*," this condition will have the same effect as where it is inserted in a conveyance of an estate for life. (a) By entering into special conditions of this nature, the parties entirely change the situation in which they would stand towards each other from the mere relation of landlord and tenant. And in all these cases, the claims in controversy cannot be determined by the law of fixtures, but resolve themselves into questions of construction; in which the only point for determination is, whether the property in dispute falls within the terms of the agreement, exception, proviso, &c. (b)

It might be matter for consideration, whether the established *custom* of a particular district in respect of fixtures would not operate in the same manner as a contract which specifically relates to them. In claims between landlord and tenant, it has often been determined that custom has this effect, when not

Custom, whether of the same effect as contract.

(a) 1 Cru. Dig. Tit. 8. ch. 2. § 12. And see *Poole's case*, 1 Salk. 368. As to the effect of the clause "*without impeachment of waste*," in a conveyance of a life-estate, see *post*, ch. iii. § 3.

(b) Sometimes clauses for remov-

ing fixtures are inserted in leases, merely for the sake of avoiding disputes. It is not unusual to have a condition in leases of mills, collieries, &c. that the tenant shall be at liberty to remove all the machinery and erections he puts up.

opposed to the express words of an agreement. (a) But it does not appear that this doctrine has been applied to the case of fixtures. It would be material to ascertain how far such a principle would apply. For the decisions are not very explicit as to the degree of weight to be attached to evidence of custom in cases of fixtures ; and out-going and in-coming tenants are much in the habit of viewing their own rights with reference to the practice of antecedent tenants, and the usage of the particular neighbourhood. And where a tenant has paid for an article by valuation on entering upon his tenancy, he has a right to presume that he shall be valued out as he was valued in ; particularly if such a practice has prevailed during a succession of tenancies, and is known to be the common custom of the country. (b)

(a) *Wigglesworth v. Dallison*, Doug. 190. *Senior v. Armitage*, 1 Holt's N.P.C. 197. And see 4 Bar. & Ald. 588., and 16 Ves. 173. (b) See *ante*, p. 45. ; and *Martyr v. Bradley*, cited above.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE RIGHT TO FIXTURES, BETWEEN TENANTS FOR LIFE
AND IN TAIL OR THEIR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES,
AND THE REMAINDER-MAN AND REVERSIONER.

SECTION 1. Of the Right of the Personal Representatives of
Tenant for Life or in Tail, in respect of Fix-
tures put up for Trade, or for Trade combined
with other Objects.

SECTION 2. Of the Right of the Personal Representatives in
respect of Fixtures put up for Ornament or
Convenience.

SECTION 3. Of the Rights of Tenants for Life or in Tail,
during their Lives, in respect of Fixtures

SECTION 4. Of Fixtures put up by Ecclesiastical Persons;
wherein of Dilapidations.

SECTION I.

*Of the Right of the personal Representatives of Tenant
for Life or in Tail, in respect of Fixtures put up for
Trade, or for Trade combined with other Objects.*

QUESTIONS respecting the right to fixtures have arisen
between another class of persons, viz. between the
personal representatives of tenant for life, or in tail,
and the remainder-man or reversioner. On these
occasions, it is insisted on the one hand, that when
personal chattels have been annexed to the freehold
by the tenant for life or in tail, they become part of

the inheritance, and, in consequence, pass to the succeeding owner of the land: whilst on the other side it is contended, that such annexations continue in the nature of chattels, and are to be deemed a part of the personal estate of the deceased tenant; or, to speak more correctly, that his executors are entitled to sever them from the freehold, and to reduce them to a state of personalty in increase of assets.

Fixtures put
up by tenants
for life, or in
tail.

The relative interests of these parties, viz. the personal representatives of tenant for life or in tail, and the remainder-man or reversioner, in respect of things which have been annexed to the freehold *during the particular estate*, become now the subject of consideration.

It does not appear that questions of this nature were presented to the Courts at a very early period. Indeed up to the present time there are only two cases to be found in the reports, in which the rights of the personal representatives of tenant for life or in tail have been in controversy. These cases, however, are of considerable importance, and are often referred to as leading decisions upon the doctrine of fixtures. On which account they have already been noticed in the course of this work, on more than one occasion.

Steam-engines
in collieries,
personal estate.

The first is the case of *Lawton v. Lawton*, before Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. (a) It was determined in this case, that a *fire-engine* (or steam-engine), erected in a *colliery* by a tenant for life, should be considered personalty, and go as assets to his executor, and that

(a) 3 Atk. 13.

the remainder-man should not take it as part of the real estate.

The nature of this erection has already been described in a preceding chapter. (a)

Lord Hardwicke, in delivering his judgment in this case, observed, " It does appear in evidence
" that, in its own nature, the fire-engine is a personal
" movable chattel, taken either in part or in gross,
" before it is put up : but then it has been insisted,
" that fixing it, in order to make it work, is properly
" an annexation to the freehold.

" To be sure, in the old cases, they go a great way
" upon the annexation to the freehold ; and, so long
" ago as Henry the Seventh's time, the courts of
" law construed even a copper and furnaces to be
" part of the freehold. Since that time, the general
" ground the Courts have gone upon, of relaxing
" this strict construction of law, is, that it is for the
" *benefit of the public* to encourage *tenants for life*
" to do what is advantageous to the estate during
" their term.

" It is true, the old rules of law have indeed been
" relaxed, chiefly between landlord and tenant, and
" not so frequently between an ancestor and heir-at-
" law, or tenant for life and remainder-man. But,
" even in these cases, it does admit the consideration
" of *public expediency* for determining the question.

" One reason that weighs with me is, its being a
" mixed case, between enjoying the profits of the

(a) *Vide ante*, p. 35.

Furnaces, &c.
in brew-
houses.

“land and carrying on a species of *trade*; and considering it in this light, it comes very near the instances, in brew-houses, &c. of *furnaces and coppers*.”

Lord Hardwicke then proceeds to point out the analogy of the case of landlord and tenant, and says, that in the reason of the thing, the situation of tenant for life comes near to that of a common tenant, where the good of the public is the material consideration. And he remarks, that the indulgence resembles, in its principle, that of *emblems*, where the chief consideration is the benefit of the kingdom.

He thus concludes his judgment: “It is very well known that little profit can be made of coal mines without this engine; and tenants for lives would be discouraged in erecting them, if they must go from their representatives to a remote remainder-man, when the tenant for life might possibly die the next day after the engine is set up. These reasons of *public benefit and convenience* weigh greatly with me, and are a principal ingredient in my present opinion.”

The decree, therefore, was, that the engine should go for the increase of assets in the hands of the executor.

It may perhaps deserve to be mentioned, that in this case the application to the Court was made on behalf of a creditor of the deceased tenant for life. Upon this Lord Hardwicke observed, that the Court could not construe the fund for assets further than the law allowed, but would do it to the utmost they could in favour of creditors. On a subsequent occa-

sion, however, he declared that this circumstance made no difference in the nature of the question. (a)

The next case is that of Lord *Dudley v. Lord Warde*. (b) It came before Lord Hardwicke a few years after the former decision, and is similar to it in almost every respect. It was a bill by the executor of Lord Dudley, who was tenant for life or in tail (it did not appear which), against the defendant, who was the remainder-man, to have certain *fire-engines*, erected in a colliery, delivered up as part of the personal estate of Lord Dudley.

Lord Hardwicke said that the question was, whether the fire-engines erected by a particular tenant, or by tenant in tail, were to be considered as part of the owner's real or personal estate.

"The case," he observes, "being between executor of tenant for life or in tail, and a remainder-man, is not quite so strong as between landlord and tenant, yet the same reason governs it, if tenant for life erects such an engine."

Referring to his decision in *Lawton v. Lawton* he says, "If it is so in the case of a tenant for life, query, how would it be in cases of tenant in tail? Tenant in tail has but a particular estate, though somewhat higher than tenant for life. In the reason of the thing there is no material difference; the determinations have been from a consideration of the benefit of *trade*. A colliery is not only the enjoyment of the estate, but in part carrying on a trade. The reason of *emblements* going to the

(a) In *Dudley v. Warde*.

(b) *Ambler*, 113.

“ executor of a particular tenant holds here, to encourage agriculture. Suppose a man of indifferent health, he would not erect such an engine, at a vast expense, unless it would go to his family.”

The decree therefore was, that the fire-engine, erected by the testator, should go as assets to his executor.

Cider-mills.

In the determination of each of these cases, Lord Hardwicke expressly declared that his judgment was partly founded on the authority of the case of the cider-mill decided by Ch. B. Comyns. This decision has been already referred to (a); and, assuming it to be a valid authority, the inference from it would be that a *cider-mill* let into the ground may be deemed part of the personal estate of a tenant for life or in tail.

The doctrine laid down in these cases of *Lawton v. Lawton*, and *Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde*, has been recognised and confirmed by many subsequent authorities. Thus, in the case of *Lawton v. Salmon*, it was said by Lord Mansfield, “ There has been a relaxation in another species of cases, between tenant for life and remainder-man, if the former has been at any expense for the benefit of the estate, as by erecting a fire-engine, or any thing else, by which it may be improved; in such a case it has been determined that the fire-engine should go to the executor on a principle of public convenience, being an encouragement to lay out money in improving the estate, which the tenant would not otherwise be disposed to do.” (b)

(a) See *ante*, p. 36., and ch. iv. (b) 1 H. Bl. 260. in *notis*.
§ 1. *post*.

In like manner, Lord Kenyon speaks of an exception having been allowed in favour of the personal estate of tenants for life or in tail. (a) And in *Elwes v. Maw* (b), Lord Ellenborough cites the before-mentioned cases, and enters into a particular explanation of the principle on which he considers them to have been decided. (c)

In examining these decisions, it will have occurred to the reader that there are two important circumstances to be noticed in them.—First, that the erections in dispute were held to be in the nature of personal estate, on account of their relation to *trade*.—Secondly, that they were put up for the purpose of enjoying the *profits of land*, as well as for the object of trade. Lord Hardwicke compared the cases before him to the familiar instances in which the right of removal had been allowed to common tenants on the particular ground of trade. And he says that a colliery is not only an enjoyment of the estate, but in part carrying on a trade. (d) And further, he calls it a *mixed* case, between enjoying the profits of land and carrying on a species of trade. This is also the view which Lord Ellenborough takes of these cases.

Nature of these fixtures.

It appears, therefore, from these authorities, that there are two classes of fixtures which form part of

Executors entitled to trade fixtures,

(a) 2 East, 91.

(b) 3 East, 54.

(c) And see Bul. N.P. 34. See also the case of *Stuart v. the Marq. of Bute*, cited in the next chapter, where it appears that *fire-engines* would pass under a bequest of *things*

in the nature of personal estate.

3 Ves. 212. 11 Ves. 657.

(d) The working of mines and collieries is considered in equity as a species of trade. See 3 Atk. 264. Amb. 56. 7 Ves. 308. 1 Jac. & Walk. 302.

and to fixtures
for a mixed
purpose.

the personal estate of a tenant for life or in tail, and which are excepted out of the general rule in favour of the inheritance, on the ground of *public benefit and convenience*. (a) These two classes of fixtures correspond, in respect of their total or partial relation to trade, to those which have been treated of in the preceding chapter of this work, as removable between landlord and tenant. The general nature of such erections has been already explained; and it will not therefore be necessary to enter into a more particular account of them on the present occasion. It will be sufficient to refer the reader to the first and third sections of the second chapter; in the former of which, cases of trade fixtures in general, have been investigated; and in the latter, those mixed cases in which trade and the profits of land are combined.

Extent of the
executor's
privilege.

Considering the few occasions on which the claims of tenant for life or in tail have come before the Courts, it is almost impossible to point out how far the *construction, magnitude, and mode of annexation* of an article may affect the right of the executor to take it as part of the personal estate. An attentive examination of the grounds of decision in the two cases above cited, *Lawton v. Lawton*, and *Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde*, will afford the best criterion for determining these questions.

(a) Lord Ellenborough treats these exceptions as resting on the ground that trade is a matter of a *personal* nature; and, therefore, whatever is accessory to trade ought itself to be deemed personalty. See *ante*, p. 34. It should be noticed, also, that Lord Hardwicke speaks in his judgments of the encouragement to be afforded to tenants for life, &c. in the *general improvement* of their estates. See *ante*, p. 29. And see *per* Lord Mansfield, in *Lawton v. Lawton*, *ub. sup.*

And in the first place it is to be observed, that in the application of the general principle as recognised in those cases, the particular state of the facts was much relied upon by the Court. For, although the consideration of trade, as conducing to the public benefit, was the substantial ground upon which the fire-engines were deemed personalty, yet Lord Hardwicke mentions several other reasons in support of the executor's claim. Thus he adverts to the *nature* of the engines, as being movable chattels in gross or in part before they were put up; and he compares them in this respect to the ordinary utensils of a brewhouse. Again, in answer to an objection as to the injury the inheritance would sustain in being deprived of the erections, he relies on the circumstance that the colliery could be enjoyed without them; so that it was only a question of *major* and *minus*, whether it was more or less convenient for the collieries. He admits, also, that it is a general maxim, that the principal thing shall not be destroyed by taking away the accessory; and says that it did not affect the question before him, because the engines were the principal, and the walls and sheds over them the accessories. (a) Lord Hardwicke, therefore, appears to consider, that if the removal of the erections would have occasioned any substantial damage to the estate, or if they had been so far essential to the enjoyment of the land, that the inheritance could not have subsisted without them, the executor would not have been entitled to them,

Affected by the construction, &c. of the article.

By the injury to the inheritance.

(a) It had been objected in argument, that as the fire-engines were annexed to certain sheds, the sheds ought not to be injured by taking away the accessorial engines.

but they must have gone to the remainder-man as parcel of the freehold.

Analogy of
decisions be-
tween other
parties.

In the next place it may be observed, that in determining the cases under consideration, the Court took notice of the analogy of corresponding claims which had been the subject of discussion between other parties. And these were supposed to furnish a criterion for the decision of like questions arising between tenants for life, &c., and those in remainder. In many instances this analogy would doubtless afford a safe mode of determining whether an article is to be deemed part of the real or the personal estate. But it must be borne in mind that in resolving questions of fixtures according to this method, it is very necessary to attend to the distinction which is supposed to exist, as to the degree of favour with which the law regards the claims of some individuals over those of others. Frequent allusion has been made to this distinction in the course of the work. And as it appears that the claims now under consideration have been contrasted, on the one hand, with those of the *executors of tenants in fee*, and on the other, with those of a common *tenant for years*, the present seems a convenient opportunity for noticing the opinions that are entertained upon this subject.

Analogy of
decisions be-
tween heir and
executor.

There is no doubt, that the personal representatives of tenant for life or in tail would have at least the same privilege in removing fixtures against the remainder-man or reversioner, that the personal representatives of the *deceased owner in fee* have against the *heir*. For in the case of executor and heir, the rule is said to obtain with the most rigour in favour of

the real estate; and the case of tenant for life or in tail has been called an "*intermediate*" one, between that of heir and executor, and that of landlord and tenant. (a) Accordingly, it seems to be generally understood, that any determination in favour of an executor's claim to remove fixtures against an heir, will support a similar claim between whatever parties it may arise.

With respect, however, to inferences to be drawn from decisions in favour of a *tenant for years*, it is certainly a remark often met with in the judgments of the Courts, that questions relating to fixtures between the representatives of tenants for life or in tail and the remainder-man, are to be construed less liberally than in the case of a common tenant and his landlord. (b) There does not, however, appear to be any case, the determination of which has proceeded upon a known or recognised distinction between these parties. For it cannot, upon authority, be affirmed of any specific article, that it is removable as between tenant and landlord, but that it is *not* removable as between tenant for life, and the remainder-man. Lord Hardwicke seems to treat the two classes much in the same light, and considers their claims to be founded on similar reasons. And, although he says that the case of a tenant for life is not quite so strong as that of a common tenant, yet many of his arguments are drawn from the close analogy between them. In like manner Lord Mans-

Analogy of
decisions be-
tween landlord
and tenant.

(a) See this rule applied by Lord Hardwicke in respect of the cider-mill, *ante*, p. 128.

(b) 2 East, 91. 3 East, 51.

field appears to consider that the rule in respect of trade holds equally in the one case as in the other. And even in *Elwes v. Maw*, where the distinction is most pointedly laid down, the explanation which Lord Ellenborough gives of the leading decisions relating to fixtures, proceeds upon a principle that is alike applicable to every description of claimants. (a) However, as this distinction has been so often noticed by the highest authorities, it would not be safe to disregard it in practice. And this general observation may be offered on the subject:—that, although every thing which belongs to the representative of a tenant for life or in tail, on the ground of its relation to trade, may be considered *à fortiori* removable by a tenant against his landlord, a decision between these latter parties must not be relied upon as forming a conclusive ground of determination, where the claims of the former individuals are in question. Nevertheless, from the analogy which prevails between the two classes, it will always be found useful, in determining the rights of tenant for life or in tail, to consult any corresponding cases that have been decided between a common tenant and his landlord.

Particular
classes why
favoured.

There does not appear to be any reason assigned in the judgments of the Courts, why the general rule of law should be construed most strictly in the case of heir and executor, and most liberally in the case of a common tenant. Perhaps, in addition to the known partiality of the law towards the interests of the heir, the reason may have been, that the Courts considered that it was not equally necessary to relax

(a) See *ante*, p. 34.

the general rule in respect of each description of claimants; and that the objects of public policy might be attained by a slighter deviation from the ancient strictness where one class of individuals was concerned, than in the case of others. For, as there is no community of interest in respect of fixtures between a tenant and his landlord, the tenant would generally be deterred from making expensive improvements for the benefit of his trade, if he were compelled to leave them at the end of his term. Whereas the interest of a tenant for life is often (as in family settlements) connected intimately with that of the remainder-man. And in the case of a tenant in fee, the question is merely one of real or personal assets; and whether the property after his death is transferred to his real or his personal representative, is a consideration which probably would not at all influence him in making annexations to his freehold. (a)

The practical inference to be deduced from the observations in the foregoing pages is, that in ascer-
General observations.
 taining whether a particular article set up in relation to trade, forms part of the personal estate of tenant for life or in tail, the first inquiry will be, whether it is governed by the case of the fire-engines, or that of the cider-mill decided between the executor and the heir of the deceased owner in fee. The analogy of the different cases between landlord and tenant may next be resorted to; with that caution, however, which, it has been seen, is necessary on such occasions. In every instance, the general principles of trade fixtures,

(a) See the judgments in *Fisher v. Dixon*, Dom. Pr. referred to ch. iv. *post.*

as they apply to each class of individuals, must be borne in mind. And, lastly, regard must be paid to all those circumstances arising out of each particular case which have been particularly alluded to in the concluding part of the first section of the preceding chapter. For, from Lord Hardwicke's observations upon this subject, it will appear that, besides other considerations, the question whether part of the real or the personal assets may be materially affected by the *nature* and *construction* of the article, its *value* to the inheritance, and the *injury* its removal will cause to the estate. (a)

It is, indeed, not unreasonable to expect, that, at the present day, a decision of the Courts would carry the relaxation in favour of the personal estate further than to the removal of mere machinery, like the fire-engines before Lord Hardwicke. For in the time of Lord Hardwicke, *Poole's* case was the only reported authority which expressly recognised the exception in respect of trade fixtures. Whereas, since that period, the general principle of the exception has been gradually extended, and has been acted upon by the Courts with increasing liberality. (b)

(a) As to the effect of *custom* in questions of fixtures, see *ante*, p. 45. should be guilty of neglect in taking them away, it would amount to an

(b) It is presumed that the executor will have a *reasonable* time for the removal of fixtures after the death of his testator. *Vide* 22 Ed. 4. p. 27. Cro. Jac. 204. A question, however, might arise, whether if he abandonment of them; or whether, as far as respects the claim of the executor, the property will not continue in the nature of personalty.

SECTION II.

Of the Right of the Personal Representatives of Tenant for Life or in Tail, in respect of Fixtures put up for Ornament or Convenience.

IN the preceding section it was observed, that the only direct authorities relating to fixtures put up by tenants for life, or tenants in tail, were those of *Lawton v. Lawton*, and *Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde*; and these, it has been shown, were decided upon the ground of an exception in favour of trade. But besides trade erections, there are also articles of another description, which, though fixed to the freehold, may be considered in the nature of personal estate; viz. *matters of ornament and convenience*.

The right of the personal representative of tenant for life or in tail to take away matters of ornament or convenience, is to be inferred from the circumstance that fixtures of this description have been allowed to form part of the personal estate of a deceased *tenant in fee*. This inference is warranted by the rule laid down in the preceding section. (a) And it will be recollected, that a similar mode of reasoning was used in investigating the claims of a common tenant against his landlord, where, perhaps, the analogy is not quite so direct as in the present case.

Matters of
ornament, &c.
personal estate.

(a) See *ante*, p. 132.

Tapestry, furnaces, grates, &c.

It will not, however, be found, that the claims of the personal representatives of tenant for life or in tail, in matters of ornament, &c. can be carried to any great extent upon the authority of decisions between heir and executor. For, on referring to the cases cited in chap. iv. sect. 2., it appears, that the articles which an executor of a tenant in fee has been held entitled to take, as part of the personal estate, consist merely of *hangings, glasses, and tapestry* nailed to the walls of a house, *furnaces, grates, iron backs to chimnies*, and such like. (a) These instances, therefore, only establish an indulgence extending to things which subsist as complete chattels in themselves, and which, having been put up as mere ornamental furniture, or for temporary domestic convenience, are not united to the fabric of the house by any permanent or substantial annexation.

Analogy of decisions between landlord and tenant.

It is very questionable whether it would be safe to conclude, that a matter of ornament put up by a tenant for life, &c., might be claimed as personalty by his executor, on the ground that it would be a removable fixture, as between *landlord and tenant*. Upon this subject the reader will find some observations in the concluding part of the last section; and he will collect from thence how far the decisions in favour of a common tenant may be applied to questions between tenants for life, &c. and those in remainder. It would seem, indeed, from some expressions of Lord Hardwicke and Lord Mansfield, mentioned on a

(a) See the cases of *Squier v. Harvey*, Str. 1141.; and *Beck v. Mayer*, 2 Freem. 249. *Harvey v. Rebow*, 1 P. Wms. 94.

former occasion (*a*), that these Judges were disposed to give a very liberal construction to the privilege of the personal representative; for they appear to consider that he is entitled to remove things which have been put up for the *general improvement of the estate*. There is, however, no instance in which the Courts have acted upon this principle: and it would by no means be safe to rely upon it in any practical question.

In the absence, therefore, of direct authority upon the subject, cases respecting the right of the personal representatives to things set up by tenants for life or in tail, which cannot be brought within the class of trade fixtures, must in general be left to be inferred from determinations between the heir and executor of the owner in fee. And where none of those determinations are in point, the question whether part of the real or personal estate, must be examined with reference to the general principles on which the exception in favour of matters of ornament has been allowed in other cases. It will always, however, be material in the practical application of those principles, to take into consideration the manner in which the article is constructed and affixed, and the injury which may be occasioned to the reversionary interest by its removal. (*b*)

General observations.

(*a*) See *ante*, p. 130. *in notis*.

(*b*) See the observations in the concluding part of sect. 4. of chap. ii.

SECTION III.

Of the Rights of Tenants for Life or in Tail, during their Lives, in respect of Fixtures.

THE two former sections have treated of the right of property in fixtures *after the death of a tenant for life, or a tenant in tail*: and the rules laid down were intended to apply only to the claims of the *personal representatives* of those individuals, as against the party who has succeeded to the estate in reversion. But it might be useful to inquire what are the privileges of the tenants themselves in respect of things they annex to their own freehold; and to distinguish between the powers they possess from the general principles of tenure as *incident to their estates*, and those which they derive under the *law of fixtures*.

Right of tenant in tail.

And first, with respect to a *tenant in tail*. There can be no doubt that a tenant in tail, by reason of *the nature of his estate*, and independently of the law of fixtures, may remove whatever he has affixed to the premises, without reference either to the mode of its annexation, or the purpose for which it was put up. For a tenant in tail may commit every kind of waste; and a court of equity will in no case whatsoever restrain him by injunction. (a) The same observation holds in the case of the grantee of tenant

(a) Perkins, s. 58. Cas. Temp. And see 1 Cru. Dig. Tit. 2. ch. 1. Talb. 16. 2 Vern. 251. 3 Mad. 532. sect. 32.

in tail; and if there be subsequent grantees, it applies to them also. (a) The tenant in tail, however, must exercise his powers during the continuance of his estate; for at the instant of his death they cease (b); and the right which survives to his personal representative, under the law of fixtures, is of a very inferior nature.

Secondly, with respect to a tenant for life—Right of tenant for life. although in general he is not permitted to commit waste of any kind, but is impeachable for it, unless the contrary is provided by positive limitation (c), yet, by inference from the right which it has been seen is possessed by his *executor* after his death, it must be concluded that he is entitled during his life, to remove the same description of things that his executor might claim as part of the personal estate. And since the tenant for life is punishable for every act of waste, it is apparent that his title to sever a thing from the freehold cannot arise from a power *incident to his estate*, but accrues to him by virtue of the law of fixtures only.

By the same mode of reasoning it may be inferred, Tenant pour auter vie. that if a person is tenant *pour auter vie*, he will have all the rights after the death of *cestui que vie*, that his own executor would have if he were tenant for his own life.

But if the tenant for life holds his estate *without impeachment of waste*, his situation is altogether different. For in this case his powers are much more extensive, and, like those of tenant in tail, arise Tenant for life without impeachment.

(a) 3 Leon. 121. 7 Bac. Abr. 260. (c) 1 Cru. Dig. Tit. 3. ch. 2.
(b) Cru. Dig. *ubi sup.*

merely out of his estate. So that, whenever he severs a thing from the freehold, he must be considered to do it by virtue of a right quite independent of the law of fixtures. Still, however, the interest of tenant for life *without impeachment* so far differs from that of tenant in tail, that if a case may be supposed where the removal of an erection put up by the tenant for life himself, would, from its circumstances, amount to an act of *malicious waste* or destruction, it is conceived that he would not be allowed to take it away. (a)

The distinction between the rights which belong to a tenant from his not being impeachable for waste, and those which he derives from the law of fixtures, is pointed out by Lord Holt. He observes, in *Poole's* case (b), (in reference to the taking of fixtures in execution,) that the case of tenant for years without impeachment is not like that of a common tenant. In the former case, he allowed that the sheriff could not cut down and sell, though the tenant might; and the reason was, because in that case the tenant had only a bare power without an interest: but a common tenant has an interest as well as a power, as tenant for years has in standing corn, in which case the sheriff can cut down and sell.

(a) There have been many important decisions upon the restraints imposed in Chancery, on the clause "*without impeachment of waste.*" See *Vane v. Lord Bernard*, 2 Vern. 738. S.C. Prec. Ch. 454. 1 Eq. Ab. 399. 1 Salk. 161. *Rolt v. Somerville*, 2 Eq. Ab. 759. *Packington v. Packington*, 3 Atk. 216. *Aston v. Aston*, 1 Ves. 264. *O'Brien v. O'Brien*, Amb. 107. *Strathmore v. Bowes*, 2 Br. Rep. 88. Marq. *Downshire, v. Lord Sands*, 6 Ves. 107. *Lord Tamworth v. Lord Ferrers*, 6 Ves. 419. *Day v. Merry*, 16 Ves. 375. See also 1 Br. Rep. 166. 2 Atk. 383. 16 Ves. 185. 1 T.R. 56. Com. Dig. Tit. Chancery, D. 11. (b) 1 Salk. 368.

The rights of a tenant *in tail after possibility of issue extinct*, in removing things affixed to the freehold, may be considered as being the same as those of a tenant for life without impeachment of waste. (a) But the grantee of tenant in tail *apres possibility* is in the situation of a bare tenant for life. (b)

Tenant *apres possibility*.

A tenant by *the courtesy* is punishable for waste, like a common tenant for life. So likewise is a tenant in *dower*. (c) And hence the rights of these parties in fixtures will resemble those which belong to tenants for life.

Tenant by *the courtesy*.

From comparing the rights enjoyed by the owners of these several interests and by their personal representatives, it may be seen that the privilege of removing fixtures after the determination of the particular estate does not arise out of the principle, that whatever a testator might have removed in his lifetime, his executor is entitled to remove after his death. For it has been shown, that the rights of tenants in tail, and tenants for life, differ both in nature and degree; whereas the rights of their executors are in all respects similar. The distinction seems to be, that in the case of tenant in tail or tenant without impeachment of waste, the testator removes articles affixed to the freehold simply by reason of a power incident to an estate in land; whereas the right of the executor is communicated to him by the law with a view to public benefit and

Rights of tenants for life, &c., and of their executors, compared.

(a) 4 Co. 62. 11 Co. 79. 1 Roll. Rep. 177. 15 Ves. 419. 430. 2 Freem. 53. 278. 2 Show. 69. 2 Eq. Ab. 757. Com. Dig. Chanc. D. 11. Doct. Stud. Dial. 2. ch. 1.

(b) 3 Leon. 241. Co. Lit. 28. a.
(c) 2 Inst. 145. 301. 353.

convenience. The analogy of the doctrine of *emblements*, which is frequently of use in explaining the law of fixtures, seems, in this instance, calculated to mislead.

Many legal inferences of a curious nature appear to result from the comparison here suggested. Thus, in respect of the rights of the executor of a tenant in tail:—it is apprehended, that if his testator leaves issue in tail, the executor will not be entitled to greater privileges as to fixtures against the heir in tail, than the executor of tenant in fee simple may be found to have against the heir in fee; although the heir in tail takes *per formam doni*. Consequently, the right of the executor of a tenant in tail may vary according as it is opposed to that of the heir in tail, or to that of the remainder-man and reversioner. That is to say, *if there be any* difference between the right of an executor against the heir in fee simple and the right of an executor of tenant in tail against the remainder-man and reversioner, the same difference will be found between the right of the executor of tenant in tail against the issue in tail, and that of the executor of tenant in tail against the remainder-man and reversioner. It would not, however, be proper to enter further into questions of this nature, since the legal authorities appear to be wholly silent upon them. The object of the present section has been principally to illustrate the principles laid down in the first chapter of the work; and it is obvious that this illustration could not have been offered at an earlier period, nor until the rights of the several parties whose claims have been examined had been fully developed.

SECTION IV.

Of the Right to Fixtures put up by Ecclesiastical Persons : and herein of Dilapidations.

To this chapter may, perhaps, most conveniently be referred another description of cases, in which the right of removing property annexed to land occasionally comes in question ; and this is in the instance of persons holding ecclesiastical benefices.

Removal of fixtures by ecclesiastical persons.

The claims arising between these persons and their successors, in respect of annexations made by them to the freehold, seem very nearly to resemble those which have been the subject of the preceding sections. And, accordingly, Bishop Gibson in his Codex (a), in treating of dilapidations, refers to the cases of *Beck v. Rebow*, *Cave v. Cave*, and *Herlaken-den's* case, which have frequently been cited in this treatise. And he says, that "he sets them down as "parallel to the disputes which sometimes happen "between succeeding incumbents and executors of "their predecessors, as to what may or may not be "taken away, and how far the taking of them away "shall be accounted dilapidation."

Their rights similar to those of tenants for life, &c.

The questions generally in dispute between ecclesiastical persons relate to matters of *ornament or convenience* erected in the parsonage-house, &c. by the resident incumbent. And, with respect to things of this description, it is laid down by the author of

May remove hangings, grates, &c.

(a) Gibson's Cod. Jur. Eccl. p. 752.

the Ecclesiastical Law (a), that "If an incumbent enter upon a parsonage-house, in which there are *hangings, grates, iron-backs to chimnies*, and such like, not put there by the last incumbent, but which have gone from successor to successor, the executor of the last incumbent shall not have them, but it seemeth they shall continue in the nature of heir-looms: but if the last incumbent fixed them there only for his own convenience, it seemeth that they shall be deemed as furniture, or household goods, and shall go to his executor."

It may therefore, it is conceived, be laid down, that an incumbent or his executor will, in general, be entitled to fixtures of the same description as those which form part of the personal estate of a deceased tenant for life, and which have been described in the second section of this chapter.

Ornaments of bishop's chapel do not pass to the executor.

The ornaments of a bishop's chapel are considered by the law as in a manner fixed to the realty, and in the nature of heir-looms. And on the vacancy of a see, they pass to the succeeding bishop, and do not belong to the executors of the deceased party, as in the case of other chattels, the property of a sole corporation. (b)

Removal after resignation, &c.

Where an incumbent voluntarily determines his own interest, either by accepting a benefice, or by resignation, it may be concluded that he would not be allowed afterwards to remove his fixtures. On the same principle that he is not in such a case

(a) Burn's Eccl. Law, p. 304. Yearbook, 21 Edw. 3. 48. *Corven's*

(b) *Bishop of Carlisle's case*, 12 Rep. 106.

entitled to *emblems*. (a) Perhaps, however, it may be thought, that the right of removal would not be altogether abandoned until the possession of the fixtures is actually relinquished; in conformity with the doctrine laid down in the case of *Penton v. Robert* and other cases, as explained in a former chapter. (b)

Dilapidation is a kind of ecclesiastical waste, and Dilapidations. is thus defined by *Degge* in the *Parson's Counsellor*, p. 134.: "A dilapidation is the pulling down, or destroying in any manner, any of the houses or buildings belonging to a spiritual living, or the chancel; or suffering them to run into ruin or decay; or wasting and destroying the woods of the church; or committing or suffering any wilful waste in or upon the inheritance of the church." The species of waste that constitutes *dilapidation* is such as is committed to the rectory house, barns, out-buildings, &c., belonging thereto, and to the woods, hedges, and fences of the same (c); as also to the chancel of the church. These the incumbent for the time being is bound to keep in good and substantial repair. But it is confined to these things, and to fixtures and other annexations which become part and parcel of the freehold: and therefore a neglect to cultivate the glebe land in a husband-like manner does not amount to dilapidation. (d)

(a) *Bulwer v. Bulwer*, 2 Barn. & Ald. 470. See *post*, ch. iv. (d) 4 B. & Ad. 826., *Bird v. Ralph*.

(b) See *ante*, p. 97.

(c) 4 M. & S. 188. 2 Ad. & El. 773.

Remedy for,
by, and against
whom.

The remedy for dilapidation is in its nature similar to that provided against the owners of particular estates. For bishops, rectors, parsons, vicars, and other ecclesiastical persons, are considered in questions respecting the waste of lands which they hold *jure ecclesiæ*, as tenants for life. (a)

An action lies at the common law for dilapidation, upon the custom of the realm (b); though the right to sue in the temporal courts was not settled till the case of *Jones v. Hill* (3 Lev. 268. Carth. 224. S. C.) It lies also in the spiritual courts by the canon law. (c) And remedies have moreover been provided by particular statutes, 13 Eliz. c. 10., 14 Eliz. c. 11., 17 Geo. III. c. 53., 57 Geo. III. c. 99. (d) The action may be brought by the successor against the predecessor if living, or if dead, then against his executor, &c. The action against the executor of the tortfeasor was in this respect an anomaly, and an exception to the general rule that *actio personalis moritur cum personâ*. (e)

Party suing
must have the
legal estate.

But if the successor have not the legal estate in the parsonage-house, lands, &c. he cannot bring an action for dilapidations. (f) If, however, the successor, being entitled to the legal estate, is put into

(a) 2 Roll. Ab. 813. Roll Rep. 86. Amb. 176. 2 Atk. 217. siastical person dilapidates the patrimony of the church. 3 Bl. Com.

(b) Lil. Ent. 21. 67, 68. 2 T. 91. Degge, pt. 1. c. 8. p. 92. R. 630. 3 Bl. Com. 91. Wood's case, cited 12 Mod. 237.

(c) Respecting the proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, see Gibson's 3 Inst. 204. Godbolt's Rep. 259.

Codex, 751. *et seq.* 1499. *et seq.*, (e) See *post*, Pt. II. c. i. § 1.

and 3 Bl. Com. 91. (f) *Wright v. Smithies*, 10 East, 409. *Browne v. Ramsden*, 8 Taunt.

(d) It is said also to be good 559. 2 B. Moore, 612. S. C. cause of deprivation if an eccle-

possession of a part of the glebe, it is equivalent to an induction into the whole. (a)

Upon an exchange of livings by agreement, after mutual institution and induction one incumbent may sue the other for dilapidation; and this although neither party at the time may have contemplated any such claim. For they have the same rights as in a common case of presentation; and it cannot be implied in such an agreement that either party was not to be liable for dilapidations. (b)

On exchange
of livings.

A prebendary, or his personal representative, is liable to the successor for the waste of a prebendal house. (c) So also a sequestrator may be sued for dilapidations. (d)

Prebendary.

Sequestrator.

An action for dilapidations lies by the succeeding vicar against his predecessor, who, by taking a benefice, had lost his vicarage. (e)

Vicar accept-
ing a benefice.

But it has been held, that a curate appointed by the impropriator, and licensed by the archbishop, but not instituted or inducted, is not liable to be sued for dilapidations. (f)

Curate with
institution or
induction.

The examples here offered will be sufficient to point out the general doctrine of the law concerning dilapidation. The subject has been discussed and considered at great length in a modern case, *Wise v.*

General
liability of
incumbents.

(a) *Bulwer v. Bulwer*, 2 Barn. & Ald. 470.

(c) *Radcliffe v. D'Oyley*, 2 T. R. 630.

(b) *Downes v. Craig*, 9 M. & W. 166. And see this case as to the validity of an agreement to waive a claim for dilapidations under such circumstances.

(d) *Hubbard v. Beckford*, 2 Hag. Consist. Rep. 307. *Whinfield v. Watkins*, 2 Phillimore's Rep. 1.

(e) Vin. Abr. Dilapidations.

(f) *Pawley v. Wiseman*, 3 Keb. 614.

in his personal representative, or in the heir who takes the inheritance in the land ?

There appears to be more uncertainty in the doctrine of fixtures, as it applies to the case of heir and executor, than to that of any other class of persons. And as the difficulty seems in this instance to relate, not merely to the extent of the executor's right, but to the existence of the right itself, it may be proper, before proceeding to an examination of the cases, to consider the early opinions upon this subject, with more attention than was thought necessary when considering the claims of other parties.

Ancient
authorities.

In the early periods of the law, it was considered an inflexible rule, that whatever was affixed to the freehold should descend to the heir as part and parcel of the inheritance. On referring to the authorities, it will be found that so long ago as in the reign of Henry VII. questions between the executor and the heir as to things set up by the owner in fee, came before the courts; and it was then clearly laid down, that the executor was not entitled to any thing that was connected with the testator's freehold.

Thus, in the Year-book 20 *Hen. 7. c. 13.*, trespass was brought by the heir against the executors of an owner in fee for taking away a furnace fixed with mortar to the freehold. And the court held that the taking by the executors was tortious.

In another case, in the Year-book 21 *Hen. 7. c. 26.*, an action was brought against an executor for removing a furnace which was not fixed to the *walls*, but

to the middle of a house. On this occasion the court thought that the circumstance of the annexation being to the earth only, would not support the executor's claim to the furnace, though it might give a lessee a right to it. They held, therefore, that the furnace belonged to the heir, and that the action well lay by him. And it was said by Kingsmil J. that the furnace, after it is fixed to the freehold, is incident to, and becomes parcel of, the freehold; and that the heir should have posts fixed to the ground by the ancestor; and so of vats fixed in a brewhouse or dyehouse: for "when they are fixed they are for the continual profit of the house; and therefore it is more reasonable that the heir should have them, to whom the freehold to which they are joined belongs, than the executors, who have nothing to do with the freehold." And Reid Ch. J. observed, "The executors shall have all manner of chattels which were their testator's; but it is where they are properly in the nature of chattels; therefore here, when this furnace is fixed, it is, as it were, a thing of a higher nature, and in a manner is made incident to this, as in the case put of tables dormant, the heir shall have them, and not the executor: and for this reason, that when they are joined to the inheritance, it is agreeable to reason that they should pass with the inheritance."

The same principle appears to have governed the decision of a case reported in *Keilwey* (88.), *Hil. T. 22 H. 7.* See also the *Year-book* 8 *Hen. 7.* 12. *Owen*, 71. *Cro. Jac.* 129. 4 *Rep.* 63, 64. (a)

(a) *Vide* also Br. Ab. tit. Chattels, pl. 7. (citing the above cases.) "The same law of paling, and windows, and posts or doors of a house,

Text writers.

The several early text-writers, who have treated of the respective claims of the heir and executor, express themselves in exact conformity with these cases. In Swinburne's Treatise of Wills (*a*), the author, in stating what matters are to be put into the inventory of the executor, observes, that "glass, annexed to the windows of the house, is parcel of the inheritance, and the executor shall not have it. The like may be concluded of wainscot, howsoever it may be affixed; and if the executors should remove it, they are punishable for the same. And not only glass and wainscot, but any other such like things affixed to the freehold, or to the ground with mortar and stone: as tables dormant, leads, bayes, mangers, &c., for these belong to the heir, and not to the executor."

So, in Shepherd's Touchstone (*b*), it is said that an executor or administrator "shall not have the *incidents of a house*, as glass, doors, wainscot, and the like, no more than the house itself; nor pales, walls, staulks," &c. And again, "tables dormant, furnaces of lead and brass, and vats in a brew and dye house, standing and fastened to the walls, or standing in or fastened to the ground in the middle of the house (though fastened to no wall); a copper or lead fixed to the house; the doors within and without that are

they shall go to the heir, and yet they are not fixed. But it is not a perfect house without them." It is then added, "the contrary of *glass*, for the executor shall have this: *for the house is perfect without the glass*. Per Pollard, *quod non fuit negatum*." See also Br. Ab. tit. Executors, 95.; Roll's Ab. 819.; Bac. Ab. Executor, H. 3. Of *glass*, however, Lord Coke observes, that waste may be committed of it, for it is a parcel of the house, and shall descend as parcel of the inheritance to the heir, and the executors shall not have it. 4 Co. 64. *Herlaken-den's case*. Went. Of. Ex. 62. (*a*) Pt. 6. s. 7. p. 758. (7th ed.) *id.* 256. And see Godolphin's Orp. Leg. pt. 2. c. 14. Law of Test. 380. (*b*) Pp. 469, 470.

hanging and serving to any part of the house, shall not go to the executor or administrator to be divided and sold from the house, albeit the executor or administrator have a lease for years of the house, and by that means hath the house also. But if the glass be from the windows, or there be wainscot loose, or doors more than are used, that are not hanging or the like, these things shall go to the executor or administrator."

The same doctrine is laid down in Wentworth's Office of Executors. (a) And among other things, mill-stones, anvils (b), doors, keys, and window-shutters are enumerated, of which it is said, none of these be chattels, but parcel of the freehold, or thereunto pertaining, and therefore shall not go to the executors.

So, in Noy's Treatise (c), "The heir shall have not only the glass and wainscot, but any other of such like things affixed to the freehold or ground, as tables, dormants, furnaces, vats in the brewhouse or dyehouse." And again, "All chattels shall go to the executor, as vats and furnaces fixed in a brewhouse or dyehouse by the lessee, but if they be fixed by tenant in fee, the heir shall have them."

On referring to authorities of a still later date, it will be found that the rule of law is laid down with the same degree of strictness in favour of the heir. Thus, in Comyn's Digest (d), it is said, that goods

(a) P. 62. This and the work last cited are attributed to the same author, Mr. Justice Doddridge. and the concluding page of this section.

(b) As to mill-stones and anvils, (c) Pp. 239. and 144. (9th ed.)

(d) Tit. Biens, B. see *post*, Part II. ch. 11. § 1.;

and chattels annexed to the freehold go to the heir, as the glass in a window, the doors and locks of a house. And the author refers to several of the foregoing cases. To the same effect is the doctrine laid down in *Bac. Ab.* vol. iii. p. 63., and in *Vin. Ab.* vol. ii. p. 166. (a)

Sir Michael Forster, in his Report of Crown Cases, in discussing the question whether a cupboard or chest let into a wall is so far a part of the house, as to make the breaking it open to be burglary at common law, or an offence within the statutes respecting housebreaking, considers that in general the annexation of articles of this description makes them part of the freehold, and the property of the heir; though the rule in criminal cases is otherwise, *in favorem vitæ*. He says, "With regard to cupboards, presses, lockers, and other fixtures of the like kind, I think we must, in favour of life, distinguish between cases relative to mere property, and such wherein life is concerned. In question between the heir or devisee and the executor, those fixtures may with propriety enough be considered as annexed to and parts of the freehold. The law will presume that it was the intention of the owner under whose bounty the executor claimeth, that they should be so considered; to the end that the house might remain to those, who,

(a) It has been laid down that dung in a heap is a chattel, and goes to the executor; but if spread upon the land, so that it cannot be taken without taking the soil with it, then it is accounted parcel of the freehold. *Sty.* 66.; *Aleyn*, 32. S. C. nomine *Carver v. Pierce*. See also *Noy's Max.*, 119. (9th ed.) *Higgon v. Mortimer*, 6 C. & P. 616.; *Blewett v. Tregonning*, 3 Ad. & El. 554. and the judgments of Littledale J. and Patteson J. in that case. In the civil law dunghills were considered accessories of the soil.

by operation of law or by his bequest, should become entitled to it, in the same plight he put it, or should leave it, entire and undefaced. (a)

Such, therefore, was the established rule of law with regard to annexations to the freehold, as observed with great rigour for a long period of time. But this strictness has, in later times, given way to a more liberal construction in favour of the executor and the personal estate in certain cases; and a departure from the ancient rule, with regard as well to fixtures put up for trade, as to those put up for other purposes, has been recognised, to a certain extent, by several modern authorities which are entitled to the highest consideration. Many, however, have hesitated to acquiesce in the propriety of this departure from the general rule. And with respect to the particular class of fixtures which are put up in relation to trade, an important judgment of the House of Lords in a recent case appears to throw very considerable doubt upon the authorities in question. For in that case it was laid down that the principle upon which a relaxation in favour of trade is founded, is not applicable to questions between the heir and executor of the owner of the inheritance.

Such appears to be the result of the case of *Fisher, App. v. Dixon, Resp.* (Dom. Proc. June, 1846.) (b); as far at least as respects machinery put up by the owner of the inheritance for the purpose of the beneficial enjoyment of the land, in the trade and business he carries on there, and which is necessary for such

(a) Cr. Cas. 109.

(b) 12 Cl. & F. 212.

enjoyment. This decision it will of course be necessary to consider at length. But as it is the first instance in modern times in which this restriction has been expressly laid down, and the effect and operation of this restriction in particular cases remains yet to be determined, it will be proper first to review the several authorities above alluded to, in which a relaxation in favour of the personal estate has been allowed in things partly or wholly essential to trade.

Cider mills.

There is no case to be met with in the reports, in which an exception in favour of trade fixtures was allowed as between executor and heir, until after the indulgence had been confirmed to a common tenant on the authority of *Poole's case*. (a) For the first instance in which this principle appears to have been recognised as between these parties is in a decision of Chief Baron Comyns respecting a *cider-mill*. In an action of trover brought by an executor against the heir for a *cider-mill* let into the ground, and affixed to the freehold, the Chief Baron held at Nisi Prius that it was personal estate, and directed the jury to find for the executor.

This decision was mentioned for the first time in the discussion of the case of *Lawton v. Lawton*. (b) Lord Hardwicke, on that occasion, approved of the Chief Baron's determination, and speaks of the decision with great respect; and in the case of Lord *Dudley v. Lord Warde* (c), which came subsequently before him,

(a) Mic. T. 2 Ann. 1 Salk. 368. deep in the ground, and is certainly

(b) 3 Atk. 14. It was cited by Mr. Wilbraham in argument; and the mill is described as "let very

fixed to the freehold."

(c) Amb. 114.

he said expressly, that his judgments were partly founded upon that authority. The case itself is nowhere reported, nor are the facts particularly mentioned. But the ground upon which it is generally supposed to have proceeded is, that it fell within the rule in favour of *trade* fixtures, and that the mill was to be considered in the nature of personalty, because the making of cider was *a species of trade*.

Such appears to have been Lord Hardwicke's view of the decision. For in one part of his judgment in *Lawton v. Lawton*, he says, that in cases between ancestor and heir, as well as between other parties, the law "does admit the consideration of *public conveyance* for determining the question." And moreover he observes, that the rule with respect to fixtures is like that of *emblems*, which, for the benefit of the kingdom, the law gives to the executor, and will not suffer them to go to the heir.

Mr. J. Buller considers the cider-mill as on a footing in this respect with other trading fixtures of the same sort, as "brewing vessels, coppers, and fire-engines." (a) As does also Lord *Kenyon*, in the case of *Dean v. Allalley* (b) And so Lord *Ellenborough*, in *Elwes v. Mawe*, clearly recognises the authority of the Chief Baron's decision, and explains it by observing that the cider-mill was to be considered as properly an accessory to the *trade* of making cider. (c)

The above-mentioned decision is the only one to be found in which it has been expressly held that the

(a) Bul. N. P. 34.

(c) 3 East, 54.

(b) 3 Esp. C. N. P. 11.

exception on the ground of trade operates in favour of the personal estate against the claim of the heir. (a)

It has, however, been generally regarded as a valid authority; and is considered to have introduced a rule somewhat restraining the rigour of the ancient law, and establishing that in certain cases erections for the purpose of *trade* may be removed by the executor as part of the owner's personal assets. Both Lord Hardwicke and Lord Ellenborough seem to have been of this opinion. For in the case just cited, of *Lawton v. Lawton*, Lord Hardwicke observes, "It is true the old rule of law has indeed been relaxed chiefly between landlord and tenant and not so frequently between ancestor and heir at law, or tenant for life, and remainder-man." And with reference to the fire-engines in collieries, he says, "I think even between ancestor and heir, it would be very hard that such things should go in every instance to the heir." And Lord Ellenborough appears to have considered, that the question whether property in dispute was part of the real or the personal estate depended on the point whether it was properly accessory to the realty, or was the means or instrument of carrying on a *trade*. And although the reasons assigned by these learned judges for the exception in favour of trade differ in some respects (b), yet it may

Fire engines
in collieries.

(a) In *Stewart v. Earl of Bute*, a testator gave all his waggon-ways, &c. and all implements, utensils, and things used for the working of his collieries, and which might be deemed as of the nature of personal estate, to be held with the collieries. Under this bequest, *fire-engines* (among

other things) were considered to pass. 3 Ves. 212. 11 Ves. 657. But it does not appear that the question as to the fire-engines was viewed with reference to the law of fixtures, the principal point in the case relating to other property.

(b) See *ante*, p. 31.

be observed that neither of them intimate that the principle of the exception is less applicable to the case of ancestor and heir than to that of any other parties.

Again in a recent case, that of *Trappes v. Harter* (a), Lord Lyndhurst C. B., with reference to the property there in dispute, viz. machinery set up in calico-printing works, observes, that it was clear that as between landlord and tenant it might be removed by the tenant, if put there by him; "as between heir and executor, it would have passed to the executor. In *Lawton v. Lawton*, which was the case of a fire-engine in a colliery, Mr Wilbraham compared it to the case of a cider-mill, which is let very deep into the ground, and is certainly fixed to the freehold; and yet Lord Chief Baron Comyns, upon an action of trover brought by the executor against the heir, was of opinion that it was personal estate, and directed the jury to find for the executor." And after referring to the case of *Lawton v. Salmon*, and to that of *Elwes v. Mawe*, his Lordship adds, "Applying these authorities to the case before them, the Court were of opinion that the machinery erected for the purposes of trade in a neighbourhood where such machinery was commonly removed, and was capable of removal without injury to the freehold, was not to be considered as belonging to the inheritance, but was part of the personal estate."

These learned judges, therefore, as also Mr. Justice Buller and Lord Kenyon, as already noticed,

(a) 2 Cr. & M. 180.

all concur, both in admitting the validity of the decision respecting the cider-mill, and in assigning the principle upon which they consider this exception in favour of the personal estate to be founded.

Fixtures for
trade and other
objects com-
bined.

But, moreover, according to this view of the authorities, it would appear that there is a further inference to be drawn from the decision respecting the cider-mill, in conjunction with the instances with which it is classed by Lord Hardwicke of the steam-engines in a colliery ; that is to say, that the executor would be entitled to remove articles of a similar description, where they are erected for a purpose in which both *trade and the profits of land are combined*. Lord Hardwicke, speaking of the cider-mill, says, that "it is an extremely strong case," for "*cider is part of the profits of the real estate* ; yet it was held by Lord Ch. B. Comyns, a very able common lawyer, that "the cider-mill was personal estate notwithstanding, "and that it would go to the executor." Lord Ellenborough also remarks, that "it is a mixed case between enjoying the *profits of land* and carrying on a "*species of trade*." It is material to attend to this circumstance ; because, considered in this view, these several authorities point out two distinct classes of fixtures, which are to be deemed part of the testator's personal estate ; and which it will at once be perceived are the same species of things as those which are considered to form personal estate in the case of a deceased tenant for life or in tail. (a)

Admitting, however, that a relaxation from the general rule of law has been sanctioned to a certain

(a) See § 1. and 3. of chap. ii.

extent by the ruling of Ch. B. Comyns, and the dicta of the learned judges as above cited, still there is no doubt that the exception contended for must be understood with considerable qualification. For it will be seen from the important decision of Lord Mansfield in the case of *Lawton v. Salmon*, that if the property in dispute is absolutely essential to the value and enjoyment of the real estate, it cannot be deemed part of the personal assets. And, moreover, by the recent decision of the House of Lords already referred to, the validity of this exception in favour of the personal estate on the ground of trade, is still further weakened, if not altogether impugned.

These decisions, therefore, are now to be considered. In *Lawton, Executor, v. Salmon*, before Lord Mansfield, (E. 22 G. 3.) (a), an action of trover was brought by an executor against a tenant of the heir, to recover certain vessels called *salt-pans*, which were used in *salt-works*, and had been erected by the testator in his lifetime.

Things necessary and essential to the realty not removable.

Upon a case reserved by consent, it appeared that the salt-pans were made of hammered iron, and rivetted together. They were brought in pieces, and might be again removed in pieces; and they were not joined to the walls, but were fixed with mortar to the brick floor. There were furnaces under them, and space for the workmen to go round; there were no rooms over them, but there were lodgings at the end of the wych-houses. It appeared also that they might be removed without injuring the buildings,

(a) 1 H. Bl. 260. *in notis.* S. C. of this case in Luder on Elect. vol. ii. 3 Atk. 15. *in notis.* And see the note p. 580.

though *the salt-works would be of no value without them*; which, with them, were let for 8*l.* *per week.*(a)

Lord Mansfield, in pronouncing the judgment of the Court, after referring to the cases between landlord and tenant and tenant for life and remainderman, proceeded thus: "But I cannot find that between *heir and executor* there has been any relaxation of this sort, except in the case of the cider-mills, which is not printed at large. The present case is very strong. The salt spring is a valuable inheritance, but no profit arises from it unless there is a salt work, which consists of a building, &c. for the purpose of containing the pans, &c. which are fixed to the ground. *The inheritance cannot be enjoyed without them*: they are accessaries necessary to the enjoyment and use of the principal. The owner erected them for the benefit of the inheritance: he could never mean to give them to the executor, and put him to the expense of taking them away, without any advantage to him, who could only have the old materials, or a contribution from the heir, in lieu of them. But the heir gains 8*l.* *per week* by them. On the reason of the thing, therefore, and the intention of the testator, they must go to the heir. It would have been a different question if the springs had been let, and the tenant had been at the expense of erecting these salt-works: he might very well have said, 'I leave the estate no worse than I found it.' That, as I stated before, would be for the encouragement and convenience of trade, and the

(a) See the description of salt-pans in *E. Mansfield v. Blackburne*, 6 Bing. N. C. 426.

benefit of the estate. For these reasons, we are all of opinion that the salt-pans must go to the heir."

From the expressions used by Lord Mansfield in this case it appears, that although the right of the heir was treated as a paramount one in general, the decision of the case turned rather upon the circumstance of the erection in question being *accessary to the realty*, than upon the unbending nature of the heir's claim. For Lord Mansfield dwells strongly upon the circumstance that the salt-pans were erected for the enjoyment of the estate, and as the proper means of deriving the profits of the land. (a) It is according to this view of the subject that Lord Ellenborough explains the decision, and endeavours to distinguish it from the case of the cider-mill and other cases which falls within the class of trade fixtures. He says, "Lord Mansfield does not seem to have considered the salt-pans as accessary to the carrying on a trade, but as merely the means of enjoying the benefit of the inheritance." Upon this principle he considers them as belonging to the heir, as parcel of the inheritance for the use of which they were made, and not as belonging to the executor as the means or instrument of carrying on a trade. (b)

Case of *Lawton v. Salmon* examined.

It does not, indeed, appear by what criterion cider-mills, salt-pans, or any other similar articles

Compared with the decision of Ch. B. Comyns.

(a) It is observable that Lord Mansfield in his judgment refers to several distinct grounds of decision, such as the *intention* of the party in making the erection, and the comparative value of the property to the

respective claimants. It is difficult to form an opinion whether any and what stress is to be laid upon these considerations.

(b) *Elwes v. Maw*, 3 East, 54.

which are plainly connected both with trade and the profits of land, are to be deemed accessory to the one or the other purpose exclusively. And it is in this particular that the difficulty of reconciling the decisions in question consists. Perhaps it may be thought that the cider-mill was not so *indispensably* necessary to the value and enjoyment of the principal as the salt-pans; because the produce of the fruit trees might be rendered to a certain degree profitable without the manufacture of cider; whereas the salt brine could not be available at all but by the instrumentality of the salt-pans, and the inheritance would have been of no value without the annexation. And this distinction, it may be recollected, is similar to that relied upon by Lord Hardwicke on another occasion. For he assigned as a reason why the fire-engines should not pass to the remainder-man, that the colliery might be worked without them, although perhaps more advantageously with them; the enjoyment of the estate with or without the engines being only a question of *majus* and *minus*.

It must be confessed, however, that these distinctions are very refined; and many cases may occur where their application would be attended with much difficulty, and where it might be almost impossible to pronounce what is the precise nature and object of an erection. Thus it would have been very difficult to have concluded, *à priori*, that the manufacture of cider, or the working of a colliery, were not so far the means of enjoying the benefit of the inheritance, as to bring them within the principle laid

down in the case of *Lawton v. Salmon*. (a) And on the other hand, it is almost impossible to say that trade was not in some measure pursued by the instrumentality of the salt-pans. Indeed all that can be said upon this subject is, that perhaps these articles were more connected with land and less with trade than the cider-mill; and that in erecting and using them, the consideration of enjoying the profits of land predominated over the intention of following a trade, more in the one case than it did in the other.

Although, therefore, the case of *Lawton v. Salmon* must be taken to depend, in some measure, on its own peculiar facts, still the decision must be deemed greatly to weaken the effect and to narrow the extent of the indulgence which the ruling of Chief Baron Comyns would have established. Indeed, it is apparent from Lord Mansfield's expressions, that he himself entertained doubts upon the validity of the latter decision. For he observes that it is a solitary determination at *Nisi Prius*; and (according to the report in 3 *Atk.* 16.) he conjectured that it was probably founded upon custom. (b)

(a) As to which, see *per* Lord Mansfield, in *Wells v. Parker*, 1 T. R. 38. And see the instances referred to in the case of *Keane v. Rogers*, 9 B. & C. 577., in a question whether brick-making was within the bankrupt laws then in force.

(b) In the extract from Comyns' Digest, in the former part of the section, the Chief Baron lays it down, that *mill-stones* go to the heir: from whence it might perhaps be inferred that his opinion was, that, in

general, mills were part of the inheritance, and could not be separated from it. See also *Sid.* 207., where it is said to have been held by Fenner and Clench, Justices, that the *sails of a windmill* go as parcel of the freehold of the mill to the heir, and not to the executor. As to removing windmills, see *Ward's case*, 4 Leon. 241. 1 Brod. & Bing. 506. 6 T. R. 377. 6 Mod. 187. 1 B. & Ad. 161.

But the case of *Fisher, App. v. Dixon, Resp. (a)* is next to be considered. And in this case not only is the decision as to the cider-mill treated as too doubtful in its circumstances to be relied upon as an authority, but, as before observed, the principle itself on which it is supposed to have proceeded, viz. the encouragement to be afforded to trade, which has been so frequently applied to the solution of similar cases, is declared not to be applicable to ordinary questions between heir and executor under the circumstances presented by this case.

It was an appeal to the House of Lords against a decree of the Court of Session of Scotland, arising out of the following case:—

J. Dixon, deceased, was an extensive coal and iron mine owner, and was at the time of his death engaged in working mines; some of which were his freehold property, having been purchased by himself, while of the rest he was tenant under leases for various terms. A very valuable portion of his property consisted of engines, colliery utensils, rails, &c. employed in the business he carried on. After his decease a question was raised whether these engines, machinery, &c. were to be considered heritable property, and to pass with the estate to the heir, or movable property, and belonging to the executors.

The Lord Ordinary, before whom the cause was appointed to be heard, referred it to one, and afterwards to a second referee, to report as to the nature

(a) 12 Cl. & Fin. 312. And before the courts in Scotland and see the report of the same case in the able judgments pronounced 4 Bell, 286., where the proceedings, there, are given at length.

of the property, &c. The second referee described all the machinery as capable of being moved and replaced, but said that the removal would be very expensive; that it would more or less deteriorate the value of the machinery; that for that reason machinery was often left by the tenant, and its value made a matter of arrangement between him and the landlord; and that some parts, such as the steam-engine for pumping the mines, must, if removed, be instantly replaced, or very serious damage would arise to the mines. He also referred to the practice of the country, and said, that the practice at coal and iron works, similar to those of the deceased, was to remove the mechanism of the engine, and other machinery, from one part of the premises to another, as occasion required. The practice also was for the tenant, at the termination of a lease, to remove the whole of such engines and machinery, if not previously belonging to the landlord. And in the event of the exhaustion of the mineral field, or any permanent bar arising to the profitable working of the minerals, the whole of the engines and machinery was removed by the tenant, or worker of the field, or by the proprietor, if his property.

The case was afterwards further debated before the Lord Ordinary; and accounts and inventories were put in, from which it appeared that the steam-engines and rails were treated and described by the testator as "movable property," but the lands as heritable.

The Lord Ordinary referred the case as one of difficulty to the Lords of the Second Division; and their Lordships determined to consult the Lords

of the First Division, and the permanent Lords Ordinary. The majority of their Lordships finally expressed an opinion to the effect, that the machinery which was fixed to the soil, and could not be used without being so fixed for the purpose of the profitable use of the land, was heritable.

From this decision there was an appeal to the House of Lords. On the hearing of the appeal, it was argued for the appellant, that this machinery employed by the testator to work the mines was used by him in the course of his *trade*, and therefore it fell within the principle of law, which in favour of trade treats such articles as personal property. The case of the cider-mill, and those of *Lawton v. Lawton*, and *Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde*, were relied upon as establishing that proposition. *Lawton v. Salmon* was distinguished on the ground that the salt-pans were a necessary part of the estate itself, which without the pans would be almost useless to the owner. They were accessaries to the necessary enjoyment of the inheritance; but the machinery in the present case was an accessory, not to the enjoyment of the estate, but to the carrying on of the testator's trade; and the expressions of Lord Ellenborough in *Elwes v. Mawe*, as to a thing being an accessory to a matter of a *personal nature*, were also cited.

For the respondents it was urged, that the machinery in question rendered the land capable of profitable employment, was erected for this sole object, and for the better enjoyment of the estate. The case of *Lawton v. Salmon* was much relied upon,

and it was urged that the facts of the cider-mill case were too imperfectly known to be considered an authority. It was, moreover, insisted, that the principle of the convenience of trade applied only to cases where the erections were not made for the better enjoyment of the land, but merely for the purposes of trade; and where such erections were put up by persons having only a transitory interest in the land, and where they are claimed by the creditors of those persons.

The judgment was pronounced at a subsequent period. Lord Brougham said, that, upon the fullest consideration he had been able to give both to the English and the Scotch authorities which were cited, he entirely agreed with the majority of the court below. He observed, "Great reliance was of course placed upon the case before Lord Hardwicke in our Court of Chancery here, and a similar case which occurred in the Court of Exchequer, I think in Lord Lyndhurst's time.^(a) But there was an attempt made to distinguish this case in principle from that, and to show that there was another inconsistent decision in the cider-mill case. Now it is a remarkable circumstance, that of that case we have only a very indistinct and unsatisfactory report. We have really nothing that can be called a record of that case. It was cited in the case before Lord Hardwicke; and I must also say, that if the cider-mill case is to be taken as it is represented to us, as regards the substance of the case and in its result, my mind goes not at all with

(a) *Trappes v. Harter*, *sup.* p. 161.

“ that decision. It is contrary, undeniably, to the
“ general principles of our law upon the subject ; and
“ if the same question were to arise to-morrow, with
“ the circumstances which are represented to have
“ attended that case, it would not, in my opinion,
“ lead to the same result. Therefore I lay it out of
“ view. We have a most imperfect account of the
“ circumstances, and above all, of the most material
“ circumstances, of how the mill was affixed to the
“ soil. For if a cider-mill be fixed to the soil,
“ though it is a manufactory, and erected for the
“ purposes of a manufactory, if it is really *solo in-*
“ *fixum*, it is perfectly immaterial whether it is for
“ the purpose of a manufactory, or a granary, or a
“ barn, or any thing else. It is a fixture on the soil,
“ and it becomes part of the soil. Can any man say
“ that one of the great brewhouses would belong to
“ the executor, because it is erected for the purpose
“ of a manufacture, and wholly unconnected with the
“ land?” His Lordship therefore recommended that
the judgment of the court below should be affirmed.

Lord Cottenham, after some preliminary observations, said, “ The principal stress of the argument on the side of the appellant has been that this is to be protected, because it is necessary for the encouragement of trade that this property should be considered as not belonging to the real estate but as belonging to the personal estate. The principle upon which a departure has been made from the old rule of law in favour of trade appears to me to have no application to the present case. The individual who erected the machinery was the owner of the land,

and of the personal property which he erected and employed in carrying on the works: he might have done what he liked with it; he might have disposed of the land; he might have disposed of the machinery; he might have separated them again. It was, therefore, not at all necessary, in order to encourage him to erect those new works which are supposed to be beneficial to the public, that any rule of that kind should be established, because he was master of his own land. It was quite unnecessary, therefore, to seek to establish any such rule in favour of trade as applicable here, the whole being entirely under the control of the person who erected this machinery.

“ If, therefore, this be clearly a question of real or personal estate, and if the rule, which in some cases has been acted upon, of making a departure from the established principle in favour of trade, has no application to the present case, what does it come to? Of course we throw out of consideration all the cases which have arisen between landlord and tenant, and between tenant for life and remainder-man, because the departure which has taken place there in some cases has no application to the present case. Then the case being simply this, the absolute owner of the land, for the purpose of better using that land, having erected upon and affixed to the freehold, and used for the purpose of the beneficial enjoyment of the real property, certain machinery, the question is, Is there any authority for saying, that, under these circumstances, the personal representative has a right to step in and lay bare the land, and to take away all the machinery necessary for the enjoyment

of the land? Let us consider for a moment, if that is the principle, to what extent it is to go. It is put by Lord *Cockburn* (a) (and a very strong illustration it is), If the owner of the land should dig a well, and erect machinery for the purpose of using that well, is it competent to the personal representative to come and take away that machinery, and leave the well useless? He thinks it is not. Where is the distinction between the two cases? Such machinery is capable of being taken away with very little, if any, damage to the land. Although, therefore, machinery is, in its nature, generally, personal property, yet, with regard to machinery, or a manufactory erected upon the freehold for the enjoyment of the freehold, nobody can suppose that that can be the rule of law; and so with respect to other erections upon land. It is not necessary to go beyond the present case, which is a case of machinery erected for the better enjoyment of the land itself. The principle probably would go a great deal further; but it is more advisable to confine the observations I have to make to the particular circumstances of this case. There is no case whatever which has been cited in which that doctrine has been recognised, except the one which has been referred to (the cider-mill case), as to which we really know nothing, except that at the Worcester assizes, a good many years ago, a cider-mill was held to belong to the personal estate. Why it was so held, under what circumstances, and whether it was a cider-mill fixed to the freehold or not, we do not know. We know nothing except

(a) In the Court of Session.

that this machine, called a cider-mill, was decided to go to the personal representative. It is impossible to extract a rule of law from a case of which we know so little as that. And with that exception there is a uniform course of decisions, whenever the matter has been discussed, in favour of the right of the heir to machinery erected under the circumstances of the present case; and if the *corpus* of the machinery is to be held to belong to the heir, it is hardly necessary to say, that we must hold that all that belongs to that machinery, although more or less capable of being used in a detached state from it, still if it belongs to the machinery and belongs to the *corpus*, the article, whatever it may be, must necessarily follow the same principle, and remain attached to the freehold." His Lordship, therefore, was of opinion that the judgment should be affirmed.

Lord Campbell also concurred in the same view of the case; and said, he "had no doubt in the world that the property in dispute should go to the heir both upon reason and upon precedent. That none of the arguments respecting the benefit of trade at all apply to a question as between heir and executor, in a case like this, where the owner of the fee being the absolute owner of the land and of the machinery erected upon it, the whole of it is in him, and he may dispose of it as he shall think fit for the benefit of the family.

"Then with reference to the authorities by which we are bound; whatever speculative notions we might entertain with respect to propriety and expediency, if we entertained a different opinion upon

that subject, all the cases are quite uniform both in England and in Scotland to show that such property shall go to the heir. The only case the other way which has been referred to is that of the cider-mill, where the essential circumstance is left entirely in doubt, whether, in fact, the mill was fixed to the freehold or not." (a)

The interlocutor was therefore affirmed with costs.

Such is the case of *Fisher, App. v. Dixon, Resp.* And in the present state of the law, more especially

(a) His Lordship then proceeds to show that the cider-mill might have been a mere moveable by citing the following instance: he says, "We know that a cider-mill is not necessarily affixed to the freehold, a familiar instance of which is given in the Vicar of Wakefield; where, when a match was proposed between one of the Misses Primrose and young Farmer Flamstead, Moses said, 'I hope that if my sister marries young Farmer Flamstead, he will lend us his 'cider-mill.' I take it that the cider-mill there was moveable, and was not affixed to the freehold, but might have been carried from the farm of Farmer Flamstead to the vicarage of the Primroses."—The reader will probably be of opinion that this illustration of the learned judge hardly meets the case; and that the longings of Moses might have been fully gratified, and the cider-mill left in its proper and fixed place. In the cider counties it is the constant practice of the smaller fruit growers to carry their fruit to be ground and pressed at a neighbouring mill; since to carry the mill to the fruit would be next to impossible: a small sum is frequently paid for the accommodation, the grower employing his own horse to work the machinery. It is no uncommon thing for a farmer to accommodate his neighbour with the loan of his barn, threshing-floor, or rick-staddle. And to lend a house to a friend, is an expression which scarcely implies that the house shall be moved from its site to complete the obligation. Certainly all the eminent authorities who have adopted and approved the Chief Baron's decision appear to have considered that the cider-mill in dispute was clearly affixed to the freehold, as it was expressly described to be when the case was first brought forward. Indeed the question could hardly have arisen at all had it been otherwise. From the very nature and construction of such mills and the heavy machinery by which they are worked, it would seem to be impossible that they could be used unless they were very deeply let into the soil. A full and accurate description of the mill-house, press, and apparatus of a cider-mill, may be seen in Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire.

with reference to this decision and the interpretation it may hereafter receive, it would be extremely difficult to deduce any fixed principle for determining in practice whether a particular article affixed by the owner of the inheritance to his own freehold, for a purpose in which trade is wholly or partially concerned, may be accounted personal estate in the hands of his executor. This difficulty is, moreover, not a little increased by observing the contradictions which are to be found in some of the judicial opinions upon this subject. For the same judges who have unhesitatingly admitted the authority of the cider-mill case, and appear to consider it reasonable that the strict rule of law should be relaxed between ancestor and heir, have, in delivering their opinions, not merely drawn a distinction as to the degree of indulgence to be shown to the executor's claims, but have laid it down in express terms, that the general rule still obtains in its former strictness whenever the heir and the real estate are concerned.

This is observable of some of Lord Hardwicke's expressions. For, in *Dudley v. Warde*, in alluding to the exception which prevails in the case of landlord and tenant, he says, "But this does not hold "between the heir and executor." (a) Again, he says, in *Ex parte Quincey* (b), "The rule as to "fixtures as between *heir and executor is another "thing; the freehold descending on the heir, the "executor cannot enter to take away fixtures without*

Remarks of
the judges
upon the rule
between heir
and executor.

(a) Amb. 113. And see Lord Hardwicke's observations respecting the fire-engines, in the second question discussed in this case, and upon which Lord Talbot had pronounced an opinion. (b) 3 Atk. 477.

“being a trespasser. But there is another rule “between landlord and tenant.” In like manner Mr. Justice Buller (*a*) remarks, that “the general “rule of law is, that whatever is fixed to the freehold “becomes part of it, and cannot be moved; but “many exceptions have been admitted of late to this “general rule as between landlord and tenant, or “between tenant for life or in tail and the reversioner : “*but the rule still holds as between heir and executor.*” Yet it is evident that Mr. J. Buller did not dissent from the decision of the cider-mill case, because he classes the mill among trade fixtures. (*b*) And so, lastly, Lord Ellenborough, who, in *Elwes v. Mawe*, distinctly recognises the principle of trade as between heir and executor, yet sets out in his judgment in that case with saying, that the rule between these parties is the general rule, not subject to any exception. (*c*)

General
observations.

Under these circumstances, therefore, it has been considered the more desirable course to present to the reader in the foregoing pages a comprehensive detail of all the cases and opinions which bear upon the subject, without attempting to lay down any rule as applicable to the solution of particular cases. It may, however, be remarked, that many of the arguments which have been adopted by the courts in

(*a*) Bul. N. P. 84.

(*b*) And see his recognition of the case of *Harvey v. Harvey*, as noticed in the next section.

(*c*) 3 East, 51. And see the same position laid down by Lord Mansfield in *Lawton v. Salmon*. See also 7 Taunt. 191. 5 Bar. & Ald. 625.

2 Bar. & Cres. 77, 78. 4 Bar. & Cres. 691. It will be seen from the next section, that notwithstanding these general expressions of the Courts, the rule has undoubtedly received a relaxation in the case of matters of ornament, &c.

support of the claims of other classes of persons in questions of fixtures seem to be entitled to equal weight in the case of heir and executor. Thus with regard to *custom*, it will be recollected that Lord *Mansfield* observed of the cider-mill case, that the decision might probably have been founded on that consideration. And it appears that in other instances between heir and executor, custom has been considered by the courts to form a valid ground for the determination of such questions. Thus in 11 *Vin. Ab.* 154., it is said to have been ruled by *Eyre* Ch. B. at Winchester assizes, 1724, that in Hampshire a granary built on pillars was by custom a chattel, and belonged to the executors. And so, in the case of *Lowther v. Cavendish* (a), which respected the construction of a devise of certain lands and mines, a question was made whether the waggon-ways, staiths and fire-engines used in working the mines, passed along with the mines. And the Lord Keeper directed that it should be referred to the Master to inquire whether the timber and other materials laid down for making the waggon-ways, and the fire-engines placed for the better working of the mines, are *deemed* and *reputed* in the county of Cumberland and other counties in the North, fixed to the freehold and pass to the heir or remainder-man, or go to the executor of the party erecting the same. See also to the same effect in the judgment of the Court in *Trappes v. Harter*, 2 *Cr. & M.* 181. *sup.* p. 161. With respect to these and other topics arising out of the facts of each particular case, the reader is

Effect of
custom.

(a) 1 Ed. 99.

referred to the observations in the concluding part of the section relating to trade fixtures between landlord and tenant.

It should be borne in mind on every occasion, that it is a general maxim of law, that in questions between an heir and an executor, the heir and the real estate are to be preferred; and that it is, moreover, a rule which has itself become almost a maxim, that the inheritance shall never be suffered to descend to the heir prejudiced or imperfect.

Things not actually fixed belong to the executor.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader, that if an article appears to be so constructed, that it is, in fact, not let into or united to the land or to any substance previously connected therewith, it then remains in law a mere personal chattel, and as such belongs to the executor, whatever be the magnitude or character of the structure. Thus, where a windmill built of wood had a brick foundation in the ground, but the wood-work was not inserted into the brick-work, but rested upon it by its own weight alone, and no part of the machinery of the mill touched the ground or the foundation, it was held that the mill was not parcel of the freehold, and nothing more than a chattel; and Bayley J. said, "In this case the windmill would clearly have gone to the executor and not to the heir." (a)

Unless when constructively annexed.

This rule, however, must be understood as not applying to things which are in their nature incident to the realty, though not actually connected with it, as mill-stones, keys, &c., and other like objects

(a) *R. v. Otley*, 1 B. & Ad. 161.

referred to in a preceding page. (a) In the case of *Fisher v. Dixon*, above cited, it was ruled, that if the *corpus* of machinery belonged to the heir, all that belongs to that machinery, although more or less capable of being detached from it, and more or less capable of being used in such detached state, must also be considered as belonging to the heir.

(a) P. 155. See *Wood v. Hewitt*, 14 Law J. R., Q. B. 248., *ante*, p. 15.

SECTION II.

Of the Right of the Executor to Fixtures put up for Ornament or Convenience.

HAVING, in the last section, considered how far the decisions of the Courts have proceeded in introducing a deviation from the general rule of law, as between heir and executor, on the ground of *trade*, it is in the next place to be inquired, whether the rule has been relaxed between these parties, in respect of articles which have no reference to trading purposes.

At common law the heir was entitled not only to erections which might be deemed essential additions to the inheritance, but to things that had been affixed to the testator's freehold for mere ornament, or for the general improvement of the estate, and notwithstanding they might be in themselves of a chattel and moveable nature. Thus, it will be recollected, that it was said in the Year-books and other early cases, that the executor should take nothing but what was properly in the nature of chattels. And that fixed *furnaces, tables dormant, benches, the covering of beds*, and the like, should go to the heir no less than the trees growing on the land, or the doors and timbers of the house.

Right of executor to fixtures for ornament, &c.

This principle is found to govern all the earlier decisions. But in progress of time, a more liberal construction of the rule appears to have been admitted between these parties. For about the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, the Courts seem to have

considered that articles fixed up merely as *household furniture*, or for purposes of *common domestic convenience*, should not be accounted strictly a part of the inheritance, but should go to the executor in the nature of personalty.

Thus in the case of *Squier v. Mayer*, in Chancery (a), it was held by the Lord Keeper, that a *furnace*, though fixed to the freehold and purchased with the house, and also *hangings* nailed to the walls, should belong to the executor, and not to the heir. And it is added in the report, that "this was so determined, contrary to *Herlakenden's* case (4 Co.), " ' *qu'il dit n'est ley quoad præmissa.*' "

Furnaces,
hangings.

This doctrine, however, seems to have been qualified in the subsequent case of *Cave v. Cave*, in the same Court (Trin. T. 1705), where the authority of *Herlakenden's* case was again recognised. (b) For upon a question whether some *pictures* belonged to the heir or to the executor, the Lord Keeper was of opinion, "that although pictures and glasses, generally speaking, were part of the personal estate, yet, if put up *instead of wainscot*, or where otherwise wainscot would have been put up, they should go to the heir. The house ought not to come to the heir maimed and disfigured. *Herlakenden's* case, wainscot put up with screws, shall remain with the freehold."

Pictures, pier-
glasses, &c.

But there was another determination almost immediately after the foregoing case, which in its prin-

Glasses fixed
with screws.

(a) 2 Freem. 249.

cree of the Court in this case, noted

(b) 2 Vern. 508. Law of Test. in Wms. Executors, p. 517. 2d ed. 380. 3 Bac. Ab. 63. See the de-

ciple seems to carry the doctrine of *Squier v. Mayer* to a very considerable extent. A bill was filed in the Court of Chancery, upon a covenant made by a testator to convey a house and *all things affixed to the freehold thereof*. And the Lord Keeper held (a), that *hangings and looking-glasses* fixed to the walls of a house with nails and screws, and *which were as wainscot, there being no wainscot underneath*, were only matters of ornament and furniture, and not to be taken as part of the house or freehold. And he was of opinion that for this reason they were not within the testator's covenant.

According, therefore, to this construction it may be inferred, that in the opinion of the Lord Keeper, hangings and glasses fixed up with screws and nails, and even if put up in lieu of wainscot, are to be deemed part of the personal estate. For a covenant of this nature may properly be considered to pass to the covenantee every thing which an heir would take by descent. (b)

Tapestry,
iron backs of
chimnies.

A decision proceeding upon similar principles occurred afterwards at common law. The litigating parties in this case were the heir and the executor of the deceased owner of the land, and the determination is expressly in favour of the personal estate. In the case of *Harvey v. Harvey* (c), in an action of trover brought by an executor against an heir, Ch. J. Lee held, that *hangings, tapestry, and iron*

(a) *Beck v. Rebow*, 1 P. Wms. post, ch. v., where looking-glasses, 94. An. 1706. 15 Vin. Ab. 43. 2 Ad. nailed to the walls were deemed & El. 37. fixed furniture.

(b) See *Birch v. Dawson*, cited (c) 2 Str. 1141.

backs to chimnies, belonged to the executor, who recovered accordingly against the heir. (a)

Of the above decisions it is to be observed, that the case of *Beck v. Rebow* has frequently been cited and approved of by the Courts on subsequent occasions. And the case of *Harvey v. Harvey* is expressly recognised as law by Mr. Justice Buller in his treatise on the law of Nisi Prius. (b)

The Courts, however, have in several modern instances shown a very great reluctance to acquiesce in the principle of these determinations. Lord Mansfield, in the case of *Lawton v. Salmon* (c), speaks as if the relaxation in favour of carrying away matters of ornament existed only as between landlord and tenant. And Lord Ellenborough appears to have been under the same impression. (d) In a late case, also, it was said by the Court of King's Bench, that certain articles consisting of *set pots, ovens, and ranges*, fixed up by the owner of a house, would go to the heir and not to the executor. (e) And in another case, in which there was a question whether *stoves, closets, shelves, brewing-vessels, locks, blinds, &c.* passed to the purchaser of a house, upon a sale and conveyance of the house, the Court said (f), that some of the articles, viz. the stoves, cooling-coppers, mash-tubs, water-tubs, and blinds, might be removable as between landlord and tenant, but would not belong to the executor, but to the heir, and were as between

Decisions not uniform as to the executor's claims.

Set pots, ovens, ranges.

Stoves, closets, shelves, &c.

(a) As to *hangings*, see *ante*, p. 82. in *notis*.

(b) Bul. N. P. 34. a.

(c) 1 H. Black. 260.

(d) *Elwes v. Maw*.

(e) *Winn v. Ingelby*, 5 Bar. & Ald. 625.

(f) *Colegrave v. Dias Santos* 2 Bar. & Cres. 76.

Grates, cup-
boards.

those persons parcel of the freehold. And so, on a still more recent occasion, it was said by Mr. Justice Bayley, that *stoves, grates, and cupboards*, were parcel of the freehold, and though they might be removed by a tenant during the term, yet they would go to the heir and not to the executor. (a)

According, therefore, to these authorities, the Courts seem to consider that the old rule of law has received only a very partial relaxation in the case of heir and executor. (b) It is, however, material to observe, that in the cases before Lord Mansfield and Lord Ellenborough, the conflicting claims of the heir and executor did not come into discussion; and therefore, the effect of the decisions in favour of the personal estate was not particularly adverted to in their judgments. And so with respect to the cases last referred to, the question as to the heir's claim arose there only collaterally, and was not, as in *Squier v. Mayer*, and *Harvey v. Harvey*, the express subject of determination.

Opinions of
text writers.

There is indeed much uncertainty as to the real extent of the executor's claims in these cases; and as the authorities are so few in number, and appear, moreover, so contradictory to each other, it may be useful to see how these questions have been treated by the modern text-writers.

Chimney-
pieces, pumps,
&c.

Mr. Justice Blackstone in his Commentaries, (vol. ii. p. 428.) speaking of the doctrine concerning heirlooms, says, "On the other hand, by almost general

(a) *R. v. Inhabitants of St. Dunstan*, 4 Bar. & Cres. 686. As to this subject in the last section. cupboards, see *sup.* p. 76. (b) And see the observations upon

“ custom, whatever is *strongly affixed to the freehold*
 “ or inheritance, and cannot be severed from thence
 “ without violence or damage, *quod ab ædibus non*
 “ *facile revellitur*, is become a member of the inheri-
 “ ance, and shall therefore pass to the heir ; as *chim-*
 “ *ney-pieces, pumps (a), old fixed or dormant tables,*
 “ *benches*, and the like.”

In Wooddeson's Vinerian lectures, it is said (b), Wainscots,
posts, &c.
 that “ many things which appear to be of a personal
 “ or chattel kind, nevertheless shall descend to the
 “ heir, and not go to the executor, such as things
 “ annexed and fixed to the freehold, which in some
 “ measure are *necessary for the enjoyment* of the inhe-
 “ ritage, and which greatly contribute to its value,
 “ as *wainscot* in a house, and the *posts and rails* of an
 “ enclosure.” (c)

And, in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law (d), in allusion Tables, ovens,
jacks, clock-
cases, &c.
 to the case of *Harvey v. Harvey*, it is observed that
 “ the law seemeth now to be holden not so strict as
 “ formerly: and if these things can be taken away
 “ without prejudice to the fabric of the house, it
 “ seemeth that the executor shall have them ; as
 “ *tables*, although fastened to the floor ; *furnaces*, if
 “ not made part of the wall ; *grates, iron-ovens,*
 “ *jacks (e), clock-cases*, and such like, although fas-
 “ tened to the freehold by nails or otherwise.”

The result of the several opinions and authorities General
observations.
 upon this subject appears to be, that there are some

(a) As to *pumps*, that these are
 removable by a *tenant*. See 6 Bing.

437. *sup.* p. 180.

(b) Vol. ii. p. 379.

(c) As to rails, fences, &c., see
sup. p. 38.

(d) Vol. iv. p. 301., 7th ed.

(e) As to *jacks* being parcel of
 the freehold, see 1 Sid. 207.

species of articles which, as being put up merely for purposes of ornament, or common domestic use, may be accounted part of the testator's personal assets. And if the cases of *Squier v. Mayer*, *Beck v. Rebou*, and *Harvey v. Harvey*, are to be considered still unimpeached, these decisions establish an important modification of the ancient doctrine, and seem to carry the exception almost as far as in the case of landlord and tenant. Nevertheless, the observations of the judges in the several cases which have been referred to, must be considered as restrictive of any *general* right to fixtures on the part of the executor: and indeed it would seem that much of the reasoning upon which the decision in the case of *Fisher v. Dixon* (cited at length in the preceding section) was founded, applies to the case of annexations made by the owner of the fee for purposes of *ornament* or *convenience*, as strongly as to the case of annexations by him for purposes of trade. It may, at all events, be laid down as a clear rule in all cases (*a*), that if an article put up for ornament or convenience is so annexed to the freehold that the inheritance would be greatly deteriorated by its severance, it must be considered an essential part of the freehold, and the executor will not be entitled to take it as part of the personal estate. (*b*)

(*a*) *Vide* 3 Bac. Ab. 63.

of in this section, see *ante*, ch. 2.

(*b*) For other considerations affecting the class of fixtures treated

§ 4.

SECTION III.

Of Charters, Heir-looms, Emblements, &c.

THERE are certain species of things connected with the subject of the present treatise, which, like fixtures, are of a very technical character, and partake partly of a *real* and partly of a *personal* nature. It is proposed to investigate the doctrine relating to property of this mixed nature. And as the questions to which it gives rise usually occur between heir and executor, the present seems the proper place for considering it. And *first*,

OF CHARTERS.

Charters, or deeds relating to the inheritance, are the evidential muniments of the estate. They are, as Lord Coke expresses it, the *sinews* of the land. On this account, the law provides that they shall always follow the land to which they relate, and shall vest in the heir, and pass to the alienee, as incident to the estate, *et ratione terræ*. (a)

Charters, &c.
pass with the
land.

If the land is forfeited (as for treason or felony), the charters or evidences which belong to the land are also forfeited. (b)

(a) 20 H. 7. 13. 21 H. 7. 26. Co. 1 Co. 1. Moor. 687. 3 Bing. N.C. Lit. 6. a. 11 Co. 50. *Liford's case*. 680.
Fitz. Nat. Brev. Detinue. Com. (b) Staun. Pl. Cor. lib. 3. c. 26.
Dig. tit. Charters, A. See also

From this their strict relation to land they have even been accounted for some purposes not to be chattels. (a) And, therefore, it is said, that if a man gives and grants *omnia bona et catalla*, his charters concerning his land shall not pass by these words. (b) They are, nevertheless, so far in the nature of personality, that an action of trover, detinue, or trespass *de bonis asportatis*, will lie for them. (c)

Chest containing charters.

There seems formerly to have been some difference of opinion with regard to the *box* or *chest* in which charters are preserved, whether this also should pass to the heir; and distinctions have even been taken as to the box being sealed or locked, or otherwise.

In Rolle's Abridgement (d) it is said, that if charters are in a chest, the executors shall have the chest, and the heir the charters: and if the chest is *shut*, the heir shall have the chest also; but if it is not shut, the executors shall have the chest. And Swinburne lays it down (e), that the box *ensealed*, though the same be not affixed to the freehold, yet, because it contains those things which belong to the heir, it also belongs to the heir, and not to the executors.

(a) Noy's Maxims, p. 359. (9th ed.) Vide 2 Roll. Ab. 108. Ley Gager, E. F. 11 Vin. Ab. 173. reason is suggested for this rule. See now the stat. 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 29. s. 21. *et seq.* R. v. Walker, R. & M. 156. Charters are not distrainable as chattels.

(b) Perkins, s. 115. Shepp. Touch. ch. 5. p. 97. Br. Ab. Chattels, pl. 9. Roll. Ab. Grant. X. The law considers them as partaking so much of the nature of land, that larceny at common law cannot be committed of them. 1 Hale, P. C. 510. Leach's C. L. 13. But see 1 Hawk. 142., and 10 E. 4. 14., where a different

(c) Com. Dig. Charters, D.; Action upon the case, Trover, C.; Trespass, A. 1. Vide 3 B. & C. 225. 2 Br. & B. 650.

(d) Roll. Ab. tit. Exors. U. *Id.* tit. Ley Gager, F.

(e) Treat. on Wills, p. 759.

But of these distinctions, the author of the Law of Testaments observes, that they seem not to be well taken. For, he says, if it be a box *purposed* for the keeping of the deeds, the heir ought to have it, whether locked or open; on the other hand, if it be a box designed for other use, as for the keeping of linen, it cannot be said to be appurtenant to evidences, although some be in it, for so may other things also; or perhaps it may be a chest or cabinet of great value, surely this shall not go to the heir, when perhaps there is not personal estate sufficient to pay the testator's debts. (a)

In like manner in Wentworth's Office of Executors it is said, that the distinctions taken in the old cases are not grounded on good reason; and, in Comyns' Digest, it is laid down, in general terms, that the chest passes to the heir. (b)

But it is to be observed that those deeds and writings only are here intended, which concern *land*, and relate to *the freehold and inheritance*. For such as relate to *personalty*, as terms of years, goods, &c. will belong to the personal representative, together with the chattel interests to which they refer. (c)

So, also, if the writings of an estate are pawned or pledged for money lent, they are considered as chattels in the hands of the creditor, and, in case of his

(a) Law Test. 381. Vide 4 Burn's Orp. Leg. pt. 2. ch. 13. Shep. Ecc. Law, 304. Touch. p. 470. Noy's Max. 239.

(b) Com. Dig. Biens, B.; Charters, A. See upon this subject 36 H. 6. p. 27. Finch. Bk. 1. p. 16. Plowd. p. 323. Br. Ab. Chattels, 18. Roll. 510. 3 Inst. 109.

Ab. Grant, X. pl. 5. Godolph. (c) Off. Ex. 63. 3 Bac. Ab. 65.

Deeds relating to personalty.

Deeds pledged.

decease, they will go to his personal representative, as the party entitled to the benefit accruing from the loan. (a)

OF HEIR-LOOMS.

Another instance in which property may pass to the heir, although it is in itself of a personal nature, is in the case of *heir-looms*.

Heir-looms go with the estate by custom.

Heir-looms, *chiefs*, or *principals*, are those things which have continually gone with the capital mesuage (b), and which upon the death of the owner descend to the heir along with and as a member of the inheritance, *according to the special custom of some countries*.

Are personal chattels.

An heir-loom, in its strict and proper sense, is always some loose personal chattel, such as would ordinarily, and but for the particular custom, go to the personal representative of the deceased proprietor. (c)

Lord Holt, indeed, is reported to have said, that goods *in gross* cannot be heir-looms, but that they must be things *fixed to the freehold*, as old benches, tables, &c. (d) And it is observable that Spelman

(a) Shep. Touch. 469. Tollers' upon this subject, see Fitz. N. B. Executors, 231. To whom the possession of deeds appertains in different cases, see, upon a *warranty of title*, Lord Buckhurst's case. 1 Co. 1.; Harg. Co. Lit. 20. a. N. 117.: in case of *conveyances to uses*, Cro. Jac. 217. Harg. Co. Lit. 6. a. N. 4.: in case of estates *for life or in tail*, Finch. B. 1. c. 3. p. 23. Id. B. 2. c. 2. p. 88. 2 P. Wms. 471.: in case of a *purchase not completed*, 3 B. & C. 225. And for other cases

Detinue. 1 Dick. 650. 1 Eden. 8. 2 T. R. 708. 2 Taunt. 268. 6 Taunt. 12. 4 Bing. 106.

(b) 14 Vin. Ab. 290.

(c) Co. Lit. 18. b. 185. b.

(d) 12 Mod. 520. at Nisi Prius. But see the same case in 1 Lord Ray. 728., where Lord Holt is reported merely to have said, that only *things ponderous* can be heir-looms.

thus defines an heir-loom: "*Omne utensile robustius quod ab ædibus non facile revellitur, ideoque ex more quorundam locorum ad hæredem transit tanquam membrum hæreditatis.*" (a)

But the instances met with in the different authorities are always things of a mere personal *chattel* kind, not affixed to the house or land; such as the best bed, table, pot, pan, cart, or other dead chattel moveable. These are the only kind of heir-looms mentioned by Lord Coke (b); and he illustrates his remarks upon them by this citation from the old Entries: "*Consuetudo hundredi de Stretford in Com' Oxon' est, quod hæredes tenementorum infra hundredum prædictum existentium post mortem antecessorum suorum habebunt, &c. principalium, Anglice, an heire-loome, viz. de quodam genere catallorum, utensilium, &c. optimum plaustrum, optimam carucam, optimum ciphum, &c.*"

As the best
bed, table, &c.

So, in *Les Termes de la Ley*, an heir-loom is said to be "any piece of household stuff (*ascun parcel des utensils d'un mease*) which, by the custom of some countries, having belonged to a house for certain descents, goes with the house (after the death of the owner) unto the heir, and not to the executors."

Sir William Blackstone, in the Commentaries, describes heir-looms as "goods and chattels (c)," and always treats them as personalty; though (with some degree of inconsistency perhaps) he says, they are generally such things as cannot be taken away

(a) Spelman's Gloss. voce Heir-Loome.

(b) Co. Litt. 18. b.

(c) 2 Com. 428.

without damaging or dismembering the freehold. And in one part of the Commentaries (a) he says expressly, "An heir-loom, or implement of furniture, which by custom descends to the heir, together with an house, is neither *land nor tenement*, but a mere *moveable*." (b)

And indeed, if by heir-looms were to be understood only matters affixed to the freehold, it would follow that there are some articles attached to the realty which require the aid of custom to make them descendible with the inheritance, and which, but for such custom, would legally belong to the executor. Such a principle, however, is altogether inconsistent with the general rule respecting annexations to the freehold; unless, indeed, it be thought that in these cases, the chief operation of custom upon a matter which would of itself necessarily pass to the heir as parcel of the freehold, is by imparting to it a further incident (which will presently be noticed), viz. that of making it inseparable and inalienable from the inheritance by devise.

Things in the nature of heir-looms.

But besides heir-looms properly so called, there are certain species of chattels which may be considered in the nature of heir-looms, and which are also held to pass to the heir with the inheritance. The things referred to seem, however, to differ from those that are strictly heir-looms, because the title of the heir in these cases does not depend upon any *local custom*. And an attention to this distinction would

(a) 2 Com. 17.

(b) And see to the same effect, dial. 2. ch. 40. p. 228. So, the heir may recover an heir-loom in *detinue*. Roll. Ab. Descent, E. Doct. & Stud. Br. Ab. Detinue, pl. 30.

remove the confusion which has sometimes arisen from classing under the general name of heir-looms all those personal chattels which the law gives to the heir as part of or incident to his inheritance.

Thus, the coat-armour of an ancestor hung in a church, and the sword, pennons, and other ensigns of honour suited to his degree, descend to the heir in the nature of heir-looms. And in like manner, ancient portraits and family pictures, though not fastened to the walls of the house, accompany the inheritance; and the executor is not allowed to remove them, although they are mere personal chattels. (a)

Coat-armour, ancient pictures, &c.

So also the collar of S. S. and garter of gold, descend as ensigns of honour and state, in the way of heir-looms; and this, even although there may be a special bequest of all jewels. (b)

Collar of S. S.

And so the ancient jewels of the crown are accounted heir-looms (c); because they are necessary to maintain the state and support the dignity of the sovereign for the time being. (d)

Crown jewels.

(a) 12 Rep. 105. *Corwen's case*. Lord Coke's disgrace, the new Godb. 199. 1 Brownl. 45. Noy, 104. 2 Bulst. 151. Cro. Jac. 367. Vin. Ab. Descent, E. Com. Dig. Cemetery, C.

(b) 11 Vin. Ab. 167. Owen, 124. Countess of *Northumberland's Case*. Swinb. part 3. s. 6. And see Lord *Petre v. Heneage*, 12 Mod. 520. 1 Ld. Ray. 728. S. C. For an explanation of the Collar of S. S., see Selden's *Titles of Honor*. Mr. D'Israeli relates, from an article among the Sloane MSS., that upon

Lord Coke's disgrace, the new Chief Justice sent to purchase his collar of S. S. Lord Coke returned for answer, that he would not part with it, but would leave it to his posterity, that they might one day know they had a chief justice for their ancestor. D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature* 2d series, vol. i. p. 298. (c) 2 Bl. Com. 428. 14 Vin. Ab. 290. Swinb. Tr. W. part 3. s. 6. p. 251.

(d) King James I., by indenture between himself (under the Great

Ornaments of
bishop's chapel.

Things in
ecclesiastical
houses.

Ancient horn.

Again, as was noticed in a former page, the ornaments of a bishop's chapel are considered to be of the nature of heir-looms; and as such pass to the successor in the see. (a) And in like manner, things belonging to ecclesiastical houses, and which have continually passed from successor to successor, have sometimes been esteemed as heir-looms.

Moreover, the heir may sometimes claim a right to a personal chattel from the peculiar manner under which the estate is holden. Thus an ancient horn, where the tenure of the land is by *cornage*, shall always descend to the heir. (b) But things of this description seem rather to resemble charters of inheritance; or they might perhaps more properly be

Seal) and the lords and others of his privy council (an. 3 Jas. I. 1606), "annexed and assured indidually and inseparably for ever, to the crown of this realme, divers and many royall and princely ornaments and jewels of great value and estimation," consisting of diadems, coronets, circlets, collars, borders, &c. See the deed, entitled "*De Jemmis et Jocalibus Corona Angliæ annexandis*," in Rymer's *Fœd.* vol. 16. p. 641. There is also a schedule annexed giving a full and particular description of each; and it enumerates, among others, "*The Imperial Crowne of this Realme of Goulde*; and a great and riche jewell of gould, called "*The Mirror of Great Brittain*." King Charles I., in the beginning of his reign, ordered several valuable jewels, many of which had passed with the crown in continual succession, to be sold, under a special

warrant to the Duke of Buckingham. Among them was the above mentioned, "*great and rich jewel of goulde, called the Mirror of Great Brittain*," and a very valuable collar, known as *the inestimable great collar of ballast rubies*. See the warrant in the 18th vol. of *Rym. Fœd.* p. 236. Afterwards, at a subsequent period of his reign, many other of the crown jewels were pawned or disposed of abroad: whereupon, in 1642, an order was issued by the parliament, specially forbidding any such disposition of them.

(a) *Supra*, p. 146.

(b) 1 Vern. 273., *Pusey v. Pusey*. As to tenure by *cornage*, *vide* Co. Lit. 107. a. Of the *Pusey* and other horns, as a charter or instrument of conveyance, see several curious particulars in the *Archæologia*, vol. 3. p. 1. *et seq.* And see *id.* vol. 1. p. 168. vol. 5. p. 340. vol. 6. p. 42.

ranked among some of the species of possessions which are treated of in the ensuing pages.

But further, a testator may by his will constitute what has been called a *quasi* heir-loom. That is to say, he may devise, or limit in strict settlement, an estate and capital mansion, together with personal property, as the plate, pictures, library, furniture, &c. therein, such plate, &c. to be enjoyed, together with the house and estate, unalienable by the devisees in succession, so far as the law will allow. (a) Limitations of this sort depend upon the principles of executory devises, and the doctrines of equity; for a remainder, in the strict sense of the term, can only be limited of a freehold estate. This subject has given rise to many questions of considerable nicety; and it will be sufficient, on the present occasion, to observe generally, that upon such a devise or settlement, the absolute interest in the chattels, subject to the interest for life which may be created in them, will vest in the person who is entitled to the first estate of inheritance, whether in tail or in fee; and upon his death the property will devolve upon his personal representative. (b)

Chattels
limited as
heir-looms.

With respect to heir-looms properly so called, viz. those depending on custom, it appears that they cannot be devised away from the heir; that is to say, when the inheritance to which they belong descends

Heir-looms
not devisable
apart from
the estate.

(a) Wood. Vin. Lec. vol. 2. 380. Butler) 407. Harg. Co. Lit. 18. b. See *Cadogan v. Kennet*, Cowp. 432. N. 109. *Foley v. Burnell*, Cowp. 435. *in notis*. (b) The several decisions upon this subject are collected in Roberts' 1 Br. Ch. Rep. 279. 2 Atk. 82. this subject are collected in Roberts' 321. 3 P. Wms. 336. And see Treatise on Wills, vol. 2. p. 295. *et seq.* Fearne's Exec. Dev. (6th ed. by

to him. For Lord Coke lays it down, that "if a
"man be seised of a house, and possessed of divers
"heir-looms that by custom have gone with the
"house from heir to heir, and by his will deviseth
"away the heir-looms, this devise is void." (a)

Upon this it has been observed by Professor Woodeson in his Vinerian Lectures (b), that the opinion of Lord Coke is founded upon a decision in 1 Hen. 5. 108., which, he thinks, being prior to the statute of wills, could only amount to a determination against such a devise of heir-looms separately from the house by way of personalty: and he supposes that at present they might be devised as realty distinct from the estate. Upon reference, however, to the passage in Co. Lit. it appears, that Lord Coke grounds his opinion upon a principle which applies as well to a devise of realty as of personalty: viz. that the *custom* vests the property in the heir instantly upon the death of the testator, and takes place of the devise, which has effect only after the death of the testator. And although this reasoning has not been universally assented to, yet the doctrine appears to have been recognised by many subsequent authorities. (c)

May be granted
away by the
owner; or
devised with
the freehold.

The owner of the inheritance, however, may, *during his life*, sell or dispose of these customary heir-looms, as he may of the timber of his estate. (d)

(a) Co. Lit. 185. b. *Super* Lord Coke, the crown jewels are not devisable by testament. Co. Lit. 18. b. (b) Vol. 2. p. 380. (c) Com. Dig. Biens, B. H. Harg. Co. Lit. 18. b. *Per* Lord Maclesfield, Chanc. 1 P. Wms. 730. And see Mr. Serj. Hill's MS. note, 14 Vin. Ab. 290., in Linc. Inn. Lib. (d) 2 Bl. Com. 429.

And if he devise the house away from the heir, it is presumed that in this case the heir-looms would pass with the house to the devisee. (a)

OF DEER, FISH, ETC. AS INCIDENT TO THE INHERITANCE.

There is another description of property, which the law considers to be so appropriated to, and so necessary to the well-being and enjoyment of the inheritance, that although it is in itself of a personal nature, yet it always accompanies the land and vests in the heir, and does not pass to the personal representative.

For, as it is said by the old writers, if a man buy divers fishes, as carps, breames, tenches, &c. and put them in his pond, and dieth, in this case the heir who has the water shall have them, and not the executors: but they shall go with the inheritance, because they were at liberty, and could not be gotten without industry, as by nets, and other engines (b): otherwise, however, it is, if they are in a trunk, or in a net, or the like; for then they are severed from the soil. (c)

Fish belong to the heir.

So likewise, of deer in a park, conies in a warren, and doves in a dove-house (d); and, according to some

Deer, conies, swans, &c.

(a) That, if an estate be devised in tail with remainders, the devise over is good as to the heir-looms as well as to the estate, see Mr. Serj. Hill's MS. note, 14 Vin. Ab. 291.

(b) Co. Lit. 8. a. 11 Rep. 50. *Liford's case*. Swinb. on Wills, 759. Keilw. 118. 4 Leon. 240. Owen, 20. Cro. Eliz. 372. 1 Roll. Ab. 916. Com. Dig. Biens, B. Off. Ex. 52.

(c) *Id. ib.* 3 Bac. Ab. 64. Com. Dig. Biens, F.

(d) Note (b) *sup.* 7 Rep. 90, 91. Case of Swans. See also 18 Ed. 4. p. 14. God. Orp. Leg. 126. Noy's Max. pp. 230, 239. (9th ed.) 11 Vin. Ab. 166. It would appear that the above rule respecting deer must be understood only of deer in legal parks, i.e. parks by grant or prescrip-

authorities, pheasants and partridges in a mew; swans, though unmarked, in a private moat or pond, or kept on water within a manor, or at large, if marked; and, bees in a hive; all which, as is said by these authorities, shall go along with the inheritance: and the reason assigned is, because without them, the inheritance is incomplete. (*a*)

And these things are considered in law so much a part of the inheritance, that the destruction of them is waste. And therefore if a tenant for life of a park, vivary, warren, or dove-house, kills so many of the deer, fish, game, or doves, that there is not sufficient left for the stores, it is waste. (*b*)

Hawks and
hounds.

It is said in Swinburne's Treatise on Wills (*c*), that *hawks and hounds* belong to the heir with the estate: and Noy is an authority to the same effect (*d*); and he says, that by a grant of all goods and chattels,

tion. See *per* Willes Ch. J. in *Davies v. Powell*, Willes' Rep. 46. Probably it may upon investigation of the subject appear, that the principle upon which deer in a legal park are said to belong to the heir and not to the executor, may be this; that whilst brought within no other enclosure than the wide range of a legal park, deer may be supposed to retain their wild nature; they may not, therefore, in that condition, be distinct subjects of property so as to pass to the executor; and the only person capable of exercising any right over them, or rather of capturing them, may be the owner, for the time being, of the park; not perhaps as heir of the former owner, but simply *ratione soli*.

(*a*) See the preceding notes, and *Shep. Touch.* 469. *Qu.* as to pheasants, &c. in a mew? A mew is properly a place for keeping or mewing up falcons. Whence "*mota regia*," the king's mews or falconry. *Cowell's Dict.* It appears that larceny may be committed of pheasants in a mew. 1 Hale, 511. 1 Hawk. c. 33. s. 39. As also of swans, Dalton, c. 156. And according to the authorities cited *post* 202, pheasants, &c. so confined would not belong to the heir. (*b*) 1 Cru. Dig. tit. 3. chap. 2. s. 20. Vin. Ab. Waste, E. Co. Litt. 53 a.

(*c*) Part 7. s. 10. p. 938.

(*d*) Noy's Max. p. 239. 9th ed. *id.* 144. 230.

neither hawks nor hounds nor other things *feræ naturæ* shall pass, and the heir shall have them. It is presumed, however, that at the present time the law is otherwise with respect to this description of property. (a)

It should be observed that in these cases the testator is supposed to have *the inheritance* in the park, pond, &c. consequently the question is between the heir succeeding to the ancestors' estate, and the executor who takes no interest whatever in the land. But the case will be different if the testator has only *a term of years* in the premises; for then if he dies before his term is expired, as his executor succeeds to his interest in the land, he will also have the deer, &c. with the land to which they belong. For in this case they pass to the personal representative as accessory chattels following the state of the principal; and the heir can have no right to the interest in the land which is itself personalty. (b)

Otherwise where the testator has a chattel interest.

In like manner, if the testator have any *tame* deer, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, &c. they shall

Or the deer, &c. are tame.

(a) See Off. Ex. 53. 57. God. keeper of Bramsil Park while hunting. Orp. Leg. part. 2. ch. 13. and part 3. ch. 21. 3 Bac. Ab. Executors, 57. (b) Off. Ex. 53. God. Orp. Leg. part 2. ch. 13. And see Harg. Co. Lit. 8. a. N. 41. where, however, the distinction above adverted to is expressed in terms that might perhaps be misunderstood. See also 11 Vin. Ab. 166. So, if an executor takes an estate *pour autre vie*, or an heir succeeds as special occupant, they will have the same interest in the property that the deceased owner of the particular estate enjoyed.

65. It is said to be to this day a branch of the king's prerogative upon the death of every bishop, to have his mew or kennel of hounds, (*mula canum, meute de chiens*), or a composition in lieu thereof. 4 Inst. 338. Swinb. part 2. s. 26. 2 Bl. Com. 413. Cowell's Dict. Upon this subject see Spelm. Rem. p. 117., in the Answer to the Apology of Archbishop Abbot for shooting the

go to the executors : and though they were not tame, yet if they were kept alive in any cage, room, or such like place, the executors shall have them. (a)

The species of property spoken of in this division is sometimes considered by writers to pass with the inheritance as *heir-looms*. But it has been shown in a preceding page that the right of the heir in respect of heir-looms is founded, not upon the nature of the chattels themselves, but altogether upon special custom.

OF THINGS ANNEXED TO THE FREEHOLD OF THE CHURCH.

Monuments,
effigies, &c.

It has been seen in a former page that the coat-armour and ensigns of honour of an ancestor, such as pennons, armorial trophies, achievements, &c. hung up in a church, belong to the heir in the manner of heir-looms. The same rule holds as to monuments, tomb-stones, and effigies, &c. set up in the church. And notwithstanding these things may be absolutely affixed to the walls or fabric of the church, yet the parson shall not take them although the freehold of the church is in him.

For Lord Coke says (b), "If a nobleman, knight, esquire, &c. be buried in a church, and have his

(a) Off. Ex. 53. 57. Law of Test. far tame that they return home. 379. In this latter authority it is said that pigeons, though not tame, yet if they are not able to fly, shall belong to the executors; with which acc. 3 Bac. Ab. 65. But see a contrary rule in several of the authorities above referred to. It is larceny to steal pigeons which are so

R. v. Brooks, 4 C. & P. 131. As to the distinctions taken in early times with respect to the property in deer that were tame, or which could be identified by some peculiarity, as white deer, see Reeves's Hist. vol. 3. p. 378.

(b) Co. Lit. 18. b.

“ coat-armour and pennons with his armes, and such
 “ other insignes of honor as belong to his degree or
 “ order, set up in the church, or if a grave-stone or
 “ tomb be laid or made, &c. for a monument of him,
 “ in this case albeit the freehold of the church be in
 “ the parson, and that these be annexed to the free-
 “ hold, yet cannot the parson or any take them or
 “ deface them, but he is subject to an action to the
 “ heire and his heires in the honor and memory of
 “ whose ancestor they were set up. (a) And so it
 “ was holden Mich. 10 Ja. and herewith agree the
 “ lawes in other countries. Note this kind of inheri-
 “ tance. And some hold that the wife or executors
 “ that first set them up may have an action in that
 “ case against those that deface them in their
 “ time.” (b)

It was holden, however, by the Court of Common Pleas in a modern case (c), that the property of a tomb-stone remained in the party who erected it, and that he might maintain an action of trespass against a person who wrongfully removed it from the church-yard and afterwards erased the inscription. (d) The

(a) Unless they were set up without the consent of the ordinary. 15. 1 Lee, 640. *Brecks v. Woolfry*, 1 Curt. 880.

See Gib. Cod. 454. 1 Str. 576. (c) *Spooner v. Brewster*, 3 Bing.

(b) See 12 Rep. 105., *Corven's* case. 3 Inst. 110. 202. 1 Roll. Ab. 136. 2 Carr. N. P. C. 34. Com. Dig. “ Cemetery.”

(d) As to the right of the incumbent to grant the privilege of making a vault, and erecting a tablet, &c. in the church, and the interest thereby conferred, see the authorities referred to in the preceding notes, and the case of *Bryan v. Whistler*, Clk. 8 B. & C. 288. See also Rogers's Eccl. Law, 187.

1 Str. 576. 2 Str. 1080. 3 Add.

Coffin and
shroud.

property of a coffin and shroud remains, it is said, in the executors or other person who was at the charge of the funeral; and it may be laid as theirs in an indictment for stealing them. (a)

Mourning
hung in a
church,
scaffolding, &c.

But things that are fixed up in a church not in honour of individuals, but for other purposes, as when a church is hung in mourning, or when ornaments or erections, as scaffoldings, &c. are put up on public occasions, these become the property of the parson, in consequence of his possession of the freehold, and on the ground of their being a tacit gift to him. (b)

Pews and
seats.

With respect to pews and seats erected in a church, these become by annexation parcel of the freehold of the incumbent; though the use of them is in those who have the use of the church. (c) And therefore, if seats have been annexed to the church without legal authority, it is said that the property of the materials when pulled down is in the parson, who may sue the wrongdoer in trespass. But as to seats put up by the parishioners by good authority, it seems, according to the ecclesiastical writers, that the property of the materials upon removal will be in the parishioners, and that the churchwardens and not the parson may maintain an action for taking them

(a) Wms. Exors. p. 505. 2d ed.

(b) *Vide* Cases and Opinions, vol. 1. p. 273. Upon this point, however, see *Cramp v. Bayley*, Clk. Kent Lent Ass. 1819, cited in the notes to the edition of Degge's Parson's Counsellor, by Ellis, p. 218. And see Prideaux's Directions, p. 87., and the authorities there referred to. It is certainly true that the

soil and freehold of the church and churchyard is in the parson; but the freehold is in him, not for his own emolument, but for public purposes only, as for supplying places for sepulture, &c. With respect to trees in the churchyard, see *post*.

(c) 8 H. 7. 12. Br. Ab. Chattels, pl. 11. 1 T. R. 430. 5 Bar. & Ald. 361. And see 1 Phill. Rep. 322.

away. (a) With respect, however, to moveable seats in a church, the party that set them up may remove them at his pleasure. (b)

If a man hang up bells in the steeple, they become church goods, although they may not be expressly given to the church: he cannot therefore afterwards remove them; and if he does, he may be sued by the churchwardens, to whom the custody and possession of the goods of the church belong, though the property of them is in the parishioners. (c) The property of the bell ropes is in the churchwardens. (d)

So, if a man take the organ out of a church, the churchwardens may have an action of trespass against him; because the organ belongs to the parishioners and not to the parson, and the parson cannot sue the taker in the Ecclesiastical Court. (e) And the succeeding churchwardens may sue, although the trespass was done in the time of their predecessors. (f)

The trees growing in a churchyard belong to the incumbent, and he may bring his action, if they be cut down. (g)

(a) Degge, p. 213. (7th ed.) of the church, see 11 H. 4. 12. Sid. Burn's Ecc. Law, vol. 1. tit. Church. 206. 1 Lev. 136. S. C. As to the Noy, 108. Vide Shaw's Par. Law, origin of bells and chimes, and some ch. 25. s. 9. Prideaux, 73. curious observations upon them, see

(b) Degge, 211. This, however, Lutw. Rep. by Nelson, p. 327. 1 seems to be questionable. Wata. Salk. 164. Roll. Ab. Prohibition, c. 39. Burn's Just. tit. Church- K. Sid. 206. See also Hook's wardens, s. 3. And see Shaw, Church Dictionary, tit. Bells. ch. 25. s. 7. Prideaux, 32.

(c) 11 H. 4. 12. Degge, 217. N. C. 402.

Burn's Ec. Law. *ub. sup.* Com. (e) 1 Roll. Ab. 393.

Dig. Eagleise, F. 3. Cro. Eliz. 145. (f) Cro. Eliz. 145. 179. 1 Leon. 2 Salk. 547. 1 Sid. 281. 2 Keb. 22. 177.

That bells are parcel of the freehold (g) Br. Ab. Tresp. 210. Lindw.

OF EMBLEMENTS.

It will be useful to advert, in the last place, to another species of property which has often been compared to fixtures, and respecting which, questions frequently arise between the heir and the personal representative of the deceased owner of the inheritance.

Emblements
between heir
and executor.

There are certain vegetable products of the earth, which, although they are annexed to and growing upon the land at the time of the proprietor's death, yet, as between his heir and his executor, are considered as a chattel interest, and will pass to the executor.

Trees, fruits,
&c. belong to
the heir.

In general, trees and the fruit and produce of them, from their intimate connection with the soil, follow the nature of their principal; and, therefore, when the owner of the land dies, they descend to the heir, unless they have been previously severed. So it is of hedges, bushes, &c. (a) For all these are the natural or permanent profit of the earth, and

267. 2 Atk. 217. The preamble of the ancient stat. 35 Ed. I. st. 2. entitled "*Statutum ne Rector prosteruat Arbores in Camitario*," recites, that "Forasmuch as a churchyard that is dedicated, is the soil of the church, and whatsoever is planted belongeth to the soil, it must needs follow, that those trees which be growing in the churchyard are to be reckoned amongst the goods of the church, the which laymen have no authority to dispose; but as the Holy Scripture doth testify, the charge of them is committed only to priests to be disposed of," &c. The statute then directs that the timber shall be applied to the repair of the chancel, &c. Of this statute, Lord Coke observes, that it is but a declaration of the common law. 11 Co. 49. (a) Com. Dig. Biens, H. 11 Rep. 48. Trees removable by a nurseryman belong to his executors; as to which see *ante*, p. 68.

are reputed parcel of the ground whereon they grow. (a)

But corn and other products of the earth which are produced annually by labour and industry (and thence called *fructus industriales*), having been sown with the intention of being afterwards separated from the realty, are held to partake of a personal nature. Hence, if the proprietor sows or plants his land, and dies before gathering the produce, his personal representative is entitled to take the profits of the crop, or the *emblements*, as a compensation for the labour and expense of tilling, manuring, and sowing the land. And this rule of law is founded on a consideration of public benefit, and is said to be for the encouragement of husbandry, and the increase and plenty of provisions. (b)

Year's crop
of corn, &c.
goes to the
executor.

It is now fully established, that not only corn and grain of all kinds are emblements, but every thing of an artificial and annual profit that is produced by labour and manurance. Thus, hemp, flax, saffron, and the like (c); and melons, cucumbers, artichokes, &c. And hops also, although they spring from old

Hemp, hops,
roots, &c.

(a) It would seem that not only the natural fruits, that is, such as grow of their own accord and without any great labour or cost, but all growing fruits, though produced by skill and culture, are the property of the heir. *Vide* Swinb. pp. 934, 935. Noy's Max. 116. (9th ed.) God. Orp. Leg. part 2. ch. 14. s. 1. and part 3. c. 21. s. 13. Cro. Car. 515. 3 Bac. Ab. 64. Com. Dig. Biens, B. Off. Ex. 58. 2 Freem. 210. *Rodwell v. Phillips*, 9 M. & W. 167.

(b) Co Lit. 55. b. 1 Roll. Ab. 726. *et seq.* Swinb. Wills, p. 210 Com. Dig. Biens, G. 1. 2 Bl. Com. 122. *Graves v. Weld*, 5 B. & Ad. 105. Emblements is derived from the French "*emblavence de bled*;" i. e. corn sprung or put up above ground. Cowell's Dict.

(c) *Id. ib.* God. Orp. Leg. pt. 2. c. 13. 2 Freem. 210. Gilb. Law. Ev. 208. 216. (6th. ed.) Harg. Co. Lit. 55. b.

roots; because they are annually manured and require cultivation, and an additional expense is incurred annually which is necessary to make them grow. (a) And so of turnips, carrots, potatoes, &c. (b)

Artichokes.

Of the latter kind of produce, it is said indeed in Wentworth's Off. Ex. (c), that roots in the ground and artichokes also, shall not go to the executor but to the heir; because they cannot be taken without digging and breaking the soil which belongs to the heir. This opinion, however, is contrary to the general principle of emblements, and to the rule as laid down by Lord Coke: and it appears now to be generally understood, that the executors shall have emblements of *all* annual crops sown by the testator, and which are growing at the time of his decease. (d)

Teazles.

In one case, that of *Kingsbury v. Collins* (e), it seems to have been assumed by the Court of C. P. that a crop of teasles was the subject of emblements. But the case can hardly be considered an authority to that effect. For, as was observed by the Court of K. B. on a subsequent occasion when this case was relied on (f), the point had not been argued, and the Court did not appear to have been made acquainted with the nature of the crop or its mode of cultivation; or it might be that in the year when this plant is fit to gather, so much labour and expense

(a) *Id. ib.* Harg. Co. Lit. 55. b. note 364. And see the explanation given as to these in 5 B. & Ad. 119.

(b) *Id. ib.* Law of Test. 380. Cro. Car. 515. 5 B. & C. 832. 840.

(c) Off. Ex. 61, 62. Gilb. Evid. 216. God. Orp. Leg. part 2. c. 14. s. 1.

(d) *Vide* 1 Roll. Ab. 728. God. Orp. Leg. part 2. c. 14. Com. Dig. Biens, G. I. 3 Bac. Ab. 64. 2 Bl. Com. 123. Harg. Co. Lit. *ub. sup.* (e) 4 Bing. 202.

(f) *Graves v. Weld*, 5 B. & Ad. 105.

is incurred as to put it on the same footing as that of hops.

But the growing crop of *grass*, even if sown from seed, or though ready to be cut for hay, cannot be taken as emblements; because, as it is said, the improvement is not distinguishable from what is the natural product, although it may be increased by cultivation. It seems, however, from some authorities, that the artificial grasses, as clover, saintfoin, and the like, by reason of the greater care and labour necessary for their production, are within the rule of emblements, and belong to the executor. (a)

But with respect to these latter crops and others of a like nature, the claim of emblements, even if admitted at all, must be understood in a much more limited sense. For in a modern decision of the Court of K. B. in which the doctrine of emblements was very elaborately discussed, it was holden that the privilege is confined to such species of crops as yield a present annual profit, and to that year's crop which is growing when the interest of the party determines. And therefore, that the right to take a crop of clover did not extend to the full period of its profitable maturity, viz. the second year from its sowing, but that if the doctrine of emblements applied to such a crop at all, it could be taken only during the year in which it is sown; although the value at that time did not compensate for the cost and labour of its cultivation. (b)

(a) 1 Roll. Ab. 728. Hob. 132. (b) *Graves v. Weld*, 5 B. & Ad. 2 Freem. 210. 3 Salk. 160. Com. 105. See Mr. Serjt. Hill's MS. note Dig. *ub. sup.* Bac. Ab. *u's. sup.* in 9 Vin. Ab. 368. Shep. Touch. Gilb. Ev. 215. 4 Burn. Ecc. L. by Preston, p. 469. 299.

Who may
have emble-
ments.

With respect to the parties who are entitled to emblements, it is to be observed that the privilege is not confined to the case of the personal representatives of a tenant in fee as against the heir; for the law allows a similar indulgence to many individuals claiming different degrees of interest in land. It would be foreign to the object of the present treatise to enter into a particular enumeration of the several persons entitled to this privilege (*a*); but it may be useful to notice a few instances, for the purpose merely of explaining the manner in which the right is affected by the nature of the estate, and by the mode in which it is determined.

Thus, if a tenant for life, whether for his own or *pour autre vie*, sows the land and dies before the severance of the crop, his executors shall have the emblements; because, in this case, the estate of the tenant is said to be determined by the act of God. (*b*)

So, where a life estate is determined by the act of law; as if a lease were made to husband and wife during the coverture, and the husband sows the land, and they are divorced *causâ præcontractûs*, the husband in this case shall have the emblements, for the sentence of divorce is the act of law. (*c*)

A tenant at will, when the landlord determines the will, is entitled to emblements; so also is a lessee for years of tenant for life. And so a tenant of any other estate which is determinable on an uncertain

(*a*) The reader is referred to the valuable Treatise on the Law of Executors, by Mr. E. V. (now Mr. Just.) Williams, vol. i. p. 496. *et seq.* 2d ed. (*b*) Co. Lit. *ub. sup.* Roll. Ab. *ub. sup.* (*c*) 5 Co. 116. Roll. Ab. *ub. sup.*

event. (a) Indeed "the general rule is, that when-
 "ever a man has an uncertain interest and sows
 "the land, and his estate determines, yet he has a
 "title to the corn that he has sown on the land,
 "though the property of the land is altered." (b)

But if the tenant's estate is determined by his *own*
act, as for forfeiture by waste, &c., there shall be no
 emblements. (c) And upon this principle the Court
 decided in a modern case, that a parson resigning his
 living was not entitled to emblements of the glebe
 land. (d)

And as the privilege is founded on public policy,
 and the justice of affording a recompence to the
 party, who by his own industry and at his own
 expence has cultivated the land, the benefit of em-
 blements cannot be claimed by a person although he
 has an estate which is uncertain, if he is not the actual
 party who has sown the land, and the charge has been
 incurred during the existence of a previous estate.
 Thus, if A seized of land sows it, and then conveys it
 to B for life, remainder to C for life; and B dies before
 the corn is reaped; in this case B's executors shall

(a) See the authorities cited in the preceding notes. See also *Perk. s. 513. et seq.* *Shep. Touch. 244. 471.* *Swinb. on Wills, part 3. s. 6. p. 253.* *2 Bl. Com. 123. 146.*

(b) *Gilb. Evid. 208.*

(c) There are many instances where a party is deprived of emblements owing to a voluntary determination of the estate; as a *femme copyholder durante viduitate* on her marriage: tenant at will on out-

lawry; forfeiture of estate by condition broken, &c. *Vide 5 Co. 116. Cro. Eliz. 461. 1 Roll. Ab. Emb. pl. 3. Davis v. Eyton, 7 Bing. 154.*

(d) *Bulwer Clk. v. Bulwer. 2 Bar. & Ald. 470.* The advantages of emblements are extended to the parochial clergy by *st. 28 H. 8. c. 11. Vide Swinb. on Wills, part 2. s. 26. 2 Bl. Com. sub. sup. 1 Cru. Dig. tit. 3. ch. 1. s. 54.*

not have it, but it shall go with the land to C; for here the reason of industry and charge fails. (a)

So, where a party has not the exclusive property in the land, as in the case of a joint-tenant who dies; the corn sown goes to the survivor, and the moiety shall not go to the executors of the deceased tenant. (b)

Devise of em-
blements.

But although, in general, the right to take the emblements belongs to the personal representative, as against the heir of the deceased owner of the inheritance, yet if there is an express devise of the land itself, the growing crops pass to the devisee, and the executor shall not take them. For it is presumed then in favour of the devisee, that it was the testator's intention to pass not only the land itself, but that which appertained thereto. (c) On the other hand, this presumption is rebutted if the growing corn is expressly devised away, or there is any personal bequest in the will which can apply to emblements, as goods, stock, &c. For in this case the legatee will be entitled to the crops, and will take them against the heir, the executor, and the devisee of the land. (d)

Interest in the
land until
severance.

Where there is a right to emblements, the law confers a free entry egress and regress, in order to cut

(a) Hob. 132. Winch. 31. Cro. Eliz. 61. 463. that it is not easy to account for the distinction which gives corn

(b) Cro. Eliz. 61. Co. Lit. 55. b. growing to the devisee, but denies

(c) 1 Roll. 89. 727. Winch. 51. it to the heir, though it has been attempted.

Perk. s. 59. Cro. Eliz. 61. 461. (d) See the authorities in the last note. As to who may devise em-
Bul. N.P. 34 a. And see *Cox v. God-*
salve, 6 East, 604. n. 8 East. 339. See also Mr. Hargrave's note to Co. emblements, see Vin. Ab. Devise, l.

Litt. 55. b. (N. 365.) where he says,

and carry them away. (a) With respect, however, to the nature of the interest which the tenant or the personal representative has in the land until the corn is ripe, there is but little information to be found in the authorities; neither does it satisfactorily appear whether any compensation is to be made for the occupation of the land in the mean time. (b)

The reader who may be desirous of pursuing the subject further, will find the doctrine of emblements very fully treated of in *Co. Lit.* 55. b.; in *Perkins' Profitable Book*, s. 512. *et seq.*; in *Gilb. Law Ev.* 208. *et seq.* (6th Ed.); and in *Com. Dig. Biens, G.*; *Vin. Abr. Emblements, and Executor*, with *Mr. Serjt. Hill's notes in Linc. Inn Lib.*; and *Bac. Abr. tit. Executors*. See also *Wms. Exors.* vol. i.; and the Note to *Graves v. Weld*, in 2 *Nev. & M.* 734.

(a) *Co. Lit.* 56. a.

and see *per* Bayley J. in *Evans v.*

(b) See *Plowden's Queries*, 239: *Roberts*, 5 B. & C. 835.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE TRANSFER OF FIXTURES BY SALE, MORTGAGE,
DEVISE, ETC., AND IN CASE OF BANKRUPTCY.

IN the present chapter it is proposed to consider in what cases fixtures will pass by the terms of a conveyance, whether it be by grant, mortgage, lease, &c.; by devise, or other species of alienation; and to point out the questions of law which ordinarily occur upon the transfer of property of this description; and such also as arise in the event of bankruptcy.

And, first, as to a conveyance by *sale*:—it is to be observed, that in general under the name of land are comprised all buildings and erections affixed to the soil. The term *land* has accordingly been held to convey houses, &c. erected thereon, although not mentioned, and notwithstanding other houses and buildings are specifically described in the conveyance. (a)

Chattels
affixed pass
by conveyance
of the land.

Upon this principle it was laid down, in very early times, that where mere *personal chattels* are annexed to the freehold, they are made incident to the freehold, and will be included in a conveyance of the land in general terms. And therefore in the year-book, 21 H. 7. 26., it was said, that vats fixed in a brewhouse or dyehouse should always go with the

(a) Com. Dig. Grant E. 3. Co. Litt. 4 a. 2 Roll. Ab. Grant. I. 1 Lev. 131.

freehold, and pass by feoffment together with the inheritance.

This doctrine has been recognised by the courts in several more modern determinations. Thus in the case of *Ryall v. Rolle* (a), it was said by Parker. Ch. B., that by a conveyance by way of mortgage of the freehold fixed utensils would pass. And in a still more recent case in the Common Pleas (b), a wind-mill, which was described as a wooden edifice built on brickwork, and anchored into the ground by spores and land-ties, being one foot under the surface of the earth, but removable at pleasure, was found by the jury *not to be a fixture*; nevertheless its connexion with the land was of such a nature, that it was considered that by a conveyance of the land the purchaser would have been entitled to the mill without any mention of it in the deed. (c)

And it appears that the principle applies equally So fixtures. to cases where personal chattels have been affixed to the freehold and there is a subsisting right to remove them under the law of fixtures. Thus in the case of *Thresher v. East London Water-works Co.* (d), the court seem to have been of opinion, that if a tenant takes premises under a renewed lease containing the terms *land, buildings, erections, &c.* such general words will comprise *fixtures* which have been put up pending a former lease; and that consequently, the tenant will be precluded from

(a) 1 Atk. 175.

in a mine, 5 B. & C. 854. : also *per*

(b) *Steward v. Lombe*, 1 Brod. & Bing. 507.

Parke B. in *Hitchman v. Walton*, 4 M. & W. 409.

(c) *Per Richardson J. ibid.* And see *per Bayley J.* as to machinery

(d) 2 Bar. & Cr. 609.

setting up any claim to remove the fixtures, whatever may have been his rights antecedently to the new lease.

So, in the case of *Fitzherbert v. Shaw* (a), a tenant had entered into a certain agreement with his landlord, in the construction of which the court thought that it was implied that the premises should be re-delivered to the lessor in the same state as at the time of the agreement; and although there was no mention of fixtures in the agreement, yet it was held that they were subject to the same stipulation with the land itself, because they formed a part of the land.

This rule respecting the passing of personal chattels attached to the freehold by a conveyance of the freehold itself, was much discussed by the Court of King's Bench in a modern case. In *Colegrave v. Dias Santos* (b), the plaintiff being the owner of a freehold house, advertised it for sale; and printed particulars were circulated, which took no notice of certain fixed articles, consisting of wash tubs, grates, closets, shelves, &c., which were fixed in and belonged to the house. The defendant becoming the purchaser, the house was conveyed to him, and possession given, the fixed articles still remaining in the house. Afterwards the plaintiff insisted that a valuation of these things should be made, and that the defendant should pay for them; but the latter contended that they passed to him together with the freehold, and refused to pay for them or deliver them

(a) 1 H. Bl. 258.

(b) 2 Bar. & Cr. 76.

up. Upon these facts the court held, that the articles in question passed to the defendant, together with and as part of the house. They said that the plaintiff ought to have insisted upon his right before he executed the conveyance; for if he might afterwards insist on payment for the utensils, he might also after the sale of the house refuse to sell what was affixed to it, and might do great injury to the house by taking them away. If the house descended, the articles in question would descend to the heir; so also if it had been devised; and the law was considered to be the same in the case of a purchase.

The above authorities, therefore, may be considered • to establish the general proposition, that by a conveyance of the freehold to a purchaser, all things annexed to the freehold will pass with the land as parcel thereof. And it appears from the observations of the court in the before-mentioned case of *Thresher v. East London Waterworks Co.*, that the circumstances must be very special which would prevent the operation of this general principle; and that perhaps no matter *dehors* the instrument of conveyance is capable of having that effect. (a)

And it may be observed, moreover, that a similar rule obtains with respect to personal chattels which are *incident* to the freehold; these also will pass by a grant of the freehold itself, although at the time of

And things
constructively
annexed.

(a) As to the effect of collateral circumstances *dehors* the instrument, see *Colegrave v. Dias Santos*, cited above, in respect of there being no stipulation for the appraisalment of fixed articles on the sale of a house. So *ex parte Quincey*, *post*, in respect of there being no consideration. See also *Doe dem. Free-land v. Burt*, 1 T. R. 701. Phill. on Evid. vol. i. ch. 10.; and the cases referred to in treating of conveyances by way of mortgage, *post*.

the grant they are actually severed from it. And, therefore, by a conveyance or lease of a house, the doors, windows, locks, keys, and rings of the house will pass, although they may be distinct things; because they are constructively annexed to the house. And so, by a grant of a mill, the mill-stone passes, notwithstanding at the time of the conveyance it is severed from the mill and removed for a temporary purpose; for it still remains, in contemplation of law, parcel of the mill. (a)

Unless where
express pro-
vision to the
contrary. •

On the other hand, notwithstanding there may be general words in a conveyance, &c., which would include fixtures, yet if it can be collected from the deed itself that these words are qualified by other stipulations found in the deed, so as to make it appear that the intention of the parties was restrictive of the general terms employed, in such a case the *primâ facie* inference arising from the general expressions is modified and controlled. The case of *Hare v. Horton* (b) affords an example of such a qualification of the general rule. In that case a party in a conveyance by way of mortgage conveyed an iron-foundry, dwelling-houses, &c., with the appurtenances; together with all grates, boilers, bells, and other fixtures *in the said dwelling-houses*; and all trees, houses, &c., easements, profits, &c., to the said

(a) Shep. Touch. 90. 11 Co. 50. to detached pipes and conduits passing by a grant of a house, see *Liford's case*. 6 Mod. 187. And see Went. Off. Ex. 62. *Pyot v. Nicholas v. Chamberlain*, Cro. Jac. Lady St. John, Cro. Jac. 329. 121. *Archer v. Bennet*, 1 Lev. 131. 2 Buls. 113. S. C. *Place v. Fagg*, Cro. Car. 169. *sup.* p. 180. 4 Man. & R. 277. *Martyr v. Bradley*, 9 Bing. 24. *Fisher v. Dixon*, 12 Cl & F. 312. *Dom. Proc.* As

(b) 5 B. & Ad. 715. And see *Longstaff v. Meugoe*, *post*.

foundry messuages and lands appertaining. There were in the foundry certain cranes and presses, a steam engine, and other fixtures used for the purposes of the business carried on there, and valued at 600*l*. It was held that the specification of the grates and fixtures *in the dwelling-house* excluded the articles in the foundry, and showed that the latter were not intended to pass; though it was admitted that they would have passed under the general terms in the granting part of the deed, if the others had not been mentioned.

It is, however, proper to mention, that there are two cases which appear to be in some degree at variance with the principles laid down in the foregoing decisions. For in the case *Ex parte Quincey* (a), Lord Hardwicke seemed to have been of opinion, that the fixed utensils of a brewhouse would not pass by a conveyance of the brewhouse with the appurtenances. And in another case, *Beck v. Rebow*, (1 P. Wms. 94.) it was held, that a covenant to settle a house and all things fixed to the freehold of the house, did not comprise certain matters of ornament which at the time of the deed were affixed to the house, and united to it by screws and nails.

But of the former of these cases, it may be observed that it was never finally determined. (b) And with respect to the case of *Beck v. Rebow*, it is particularly to be remarked, that the property in dispute appears to have been of a description similar to that which in other cases has been held removable as between heir

(a) 1 Atk. 477.

examination of the case, see *post*,

(b) The conveyance was by way in the division which treats of of mortgage. For a more particular mortgages.

and executor. It may therefore be thought, perhaps, that without infringing the rule in ordinary cases, the court considered that articles of this description, which are so much in the nature of personalty as to be assets in the hands of the executor, might be an exception to the general rule, and ought not in strictness to be comprehended under the general terms of a conveyance.

Executor's fixtures, whether they also pass.

And it is observable that the distinction here suggested seems to derive support from some expressions of the Court in the case of *Colegrave v. Dias Santos* above cited. The principle, however, has not been recognized in any other determination ; and, on the contrary, it appears from the whole current of authorities referred to in the course of this work, that things fixed to the freehold are, in all cases, to be deemed essential parts of the freehold, while they subsist in a state of annexation, notwithstanding they may be subject to a right of being afterwards severed from the freehold, and converted into personal chattels.

From the principles which have been discussed in the preceding pages some practical inferences may be deduced, to which it will be useful to draw the reader's attention, with reference to the precautions to be used in purchasing houses, &c., and taking leases or assignments of premises with the fixtures and other appendages belonging to them.

Stipulations respecting fixtures.

Thus, upon an agreement for the sale of a house, if it is intended that things of a personal nature which are attached to the house should not be included in

the purchase, it is, in general, necessary to make an express reservation of them: and it will be a very convenient practice to provide in the agreement or instrument of conveyance, that the excepted articles should be taken at an appraisement, or at a valuation to be made in some appointed mode. (a)

It frequently happens that in agreements of sale, and in a demise of premises, there is an express stipulation that "*the fixtures are to be taken at a valuation*;" and difficulties repeatedly arise as to what particular articles are to be included in this provision, and for which the purchaser or tenant may be called upon to pay.

Fixtures to be taken at a valuation.

With respect to the precise import of these terms in different cases, there is very little assistance to be derived from the authorities; and the practice of the individuals who are usually referred to on these occasions, seems to be governed by no uniform or very definite rule. It would seem, however, that when a stipulation of this kind occurs on the *sale* of a house, those things only are, in strictness, to be comprehended in the valuation, which would be deemed personal assets as between heir and executor, and which would not pass with the inheritance as part of the freehold of the house. (b)

What fixtures are to be valued.

On the sale of a house.

When the like stipulation occurs upon a *demise* of premises, it must, it is conceived, be interpreted

On a demise.

(a) It will be found very useful in practice, whenever premises containing fixtures are sold, demised, or assigned, that the conveyance should be accompanied by a schedule, specifying the particular articles which are intended to be valued. See Bac. Ab. Leases A. Bul. N. P. 156.

(b) See *Hitchman v. Walton*, 4 M. & W. 409.

to mean, that all those articles are to be valued to the incoming tenant, which would be fixtures as between a landlord and tenant, and which the tenant would be at liberty to remove, if he had himself put them up during the term. It is apprehended, therefore, that the tenant will not be bound to pay for any thing but what properly falls within the rule here suggested.

On assignment. So, where a tenant by assignment of his lease pending the term, or at his out-going, disposes of his fixtures under a similar agreement, he may be considered as transferring to the purchaser all those articles which he would have been entitled to remove from the premises, either by reason of having taken them *as fixtures*, or as having himself erected them during the term.

But in all these cases the *intention* of the parties is the true criterion to be consulted ; and this intention is to be collected from the general nature of the contract, and from the description of the premises and the purposes for which they are usually occupied. It may also be inferred from a custom prevailing in the particular district, and with reference to which the parties may be supposed to have contracted.

**Purchase of
fixtures by an
incoming
tenant.**

When a tenant at the commencement of his term purchases of the landlord articles belonging and affixed to the demised premises, his right to sever them and convert them into personal chattels, is very different in its nature from that by which he severs and takes away fixtures put up by himself.

For here the right of removal arises wholly out of the contract, and not out of the law of fixtures. And perhaps, in such a case, the tenant would not absolutely lose his right of property in the articles by omitting to sever them before the expiration of his term; unless, indeed, it is implied in the purchase, that he should hold them upon the same conditions as his own fixtures. The precise nature, however, of the interest which accrues under agreements of this kind, does not appear to have been hitherto discussed. (a)

Again, a tenant's lease sometimes contains an express demise of fixtures; as in leases of collieries, breweries, mills, &c., which are let together with the machinery, plant, and fixed utensils. (b) In these cases the tenant is not at liberty to sever the articles, and use them as personal chattels during the term; for immediately upon the severance, the property vests in the landlord, and the tenant by his wrongful act forfeits all future interest in it. The tenant, it is to be observed, has not the dominion of the property demised, but only a qualified right to use it during the term in a particular way, *viz.* as annexed

Demise of premises with things affixed.

(a) See the remarks of Parker Ch. B. in *Ryall v. Rolle*, 1 Atk. 175. If after a grant of fixtures the grantee should take a lease of the land itself, it might perhaps be contended that the fixtures become re-annexed to the land by the second grant, and that the only interest which the grantee takes, is that which is derived under the lease. *Vide* 2 Anders. 52. Owen, 49.

(b) The value and importance of the fixtures in collieries and other like works, has given rise to very special terms in the leases of property of that description. Of these see several instances in *Storer v. Hunter*, 3 Bar. & Cress. 368. *Horn v. Baker*, 9 East, 215. *Duck v. Braddyll*, 1 McClelland, 219.; and in the cases cited in the next division.

to the freehold. (a) Although, if it is tortiously severed, he may indeed maintain an action against the wrong doer; as will be seen hereafter in the second part of the work.

Lastly, if, at the time of making a demise, nothing is said respecting the fixed articles belonging to the premises, the tenant will be entitled to the use of them during the term as part of the demise; and the landlord cannot afterwards remove them, neither can he insist upon their being valued, or that any additional consideration shall be paid for them.

Thus, where a party accepted a demise of a house containing fixtures and took possession, and there was no proof of any agreement that he should pay for the fixtures, it was held that the acceptance of the demise and taking to the fixtures, did not raise an implied contract to pay for them. (b)

MORTGAGE OF FIXTURES.

Things affixed
pass by a mort-
gage of the
land.

With respect to the transfer of fixtures *by way of mortgage*:—it is to be observed, in the first place, that this species of property may be mortgaged

(a) *Farrant v. Thompson*, 5 Bar. & Ald. 826. *Combs v. Beaumont*, 5 B. & Ad. 72. *Ryall v. Rolle*, *ubi sup.* The tenant's interest in the fixtures is similar to that he enjoys in respect of trees growing on the demised premises; *per* Bayley J. in *Farrant v. Thompson*. As to the nature of a tenant's interest in moveable utensils and machinery which are demised together with the premises, see 5 Rep. 15. *Spencer's case*. *Gordon v. Harpur*, 7 T. R. 9. *Dyer*, 212. b. 1 Atk. 170. 2 N. Rep. 224. 1 Bos. & Pul. 82, 83. *in notis*. And see the cases referred to in the preceding note.

(b) *Goff v. Harris*, 5 Man. & Gr. 573. And see the same case as to the effect of paying money into Court as an admission of a liability in respect of the fixtures.

either in connexion with or in separation from the realty. And there appears to be no sound reason for supposing that fixtures are not included under general terms in mortgage conveyances, as well as in conveyances of any other description. (a) It has, however, been thought, that a contrary doctrine is intimated by Lord Hardwicke in the case *Ex parte Quincey* (b), which has already been referred to, as well as in some other more recent authorities. In the case *Ex parte Quincey*, a person sold the utensils and granted a lease of a brewhouse, and afterwards mortgaged the brewhouse with the appurtenances to another person. The lessee sold his lease and utensils to A, who, for a sum of money mortgaged the whole to the original proprietor, who afterwards became bankrupt; and the right to these fixtures was litigated between his assignees and the first mortgagee of the brewhouse. Under these circumstances Lord Hardwicke was inclined to think, that the fixed utensils of the brewhouse did not pass by the mortgage. "For," he observed, "there is some description generally of things in a brew-house: the manner of describing the parcels shows that it *was not meant* to mortgage the utensils, for the word *appurtenances* seems only to intend things belonging to the out-houses. It is said that a mortgage is a purchase; but then it is a redeemable one. How does it stand be-

(a) As to a supposed distinction between mortgage and other conveyances, see *Eaton v. Jacques*, Doug. 438. *Westerdell v. Dale*, 7 T. R. 306. *Williams v. Bosanquet*, 1 Brod. & Bing. 238.

(b) 1 Atk. 477. *Vide* Powell on Mortg. vol. i. p. 40.; vol. ii. p. 1040. And see Sugden's *Vend.* & Pur. 30.

“tween a purchaser and a vendor? If a man sells
 “a house where there is a copper, or a brew-
 “house where there are utensils, unless there was
 “some consideration given for them they would not
 “pass.” The case, however, stood over; and it does
 not appear that it was ultimately determined.

The opinion here expressed by Lord Hardwicke appears to be at variance with his lordship's observations in a prior decision, that of *Ryall v. Rolle*, hereafter cited. Indeed, the case itself does not seem to warrant the position which some writers have deduced from it, that fixtures will not pass by a mortgage of land as part of the mortgaged estate, unless they are specifically mentioned. For, allowing to it full weight as a final decision, the case must be considered to have been determined entirely with reference to its own peculiar circumstances; to the intent of the parties; and to the construction put upon the language of the conveyance.

Unless not intended by the parties.

And the same observation applies to and will explain several of the more recent decisions upon this subject. Thus, in the case of *Hare v. Horton* (a), noticed at length in a preceding page, the Court distinctly recognise the principle that under a conveyance of land by way of mortgage, property affixed thereto would in general pass, and that there was no distinction between such a conveyance, and a general conveyance by sale, &c.: but they thought that in this case it was to be collected from the terms of the deed itself, that the trade fixtures in dispute were never

(a) 5 Bar. & Ad. 715. *sup.* 218.

intended by the parties to be included in the mortgage. So likewise in the case of *Trappes v. Harter* (a), it was held that certain fixed machinery did not pass to the mortgagee; and this, even although the mortgage deed contained an express mention of fixed property in very general terms. But the Court came to that conclusion from the very special circumstances of the case, and without at all impugning the general principle above laid down. For they considered that it appeared from the facts of the case that the fixtures in question *were not meant* by the parties to be included in the mortgage deed: and that the words in the deed which would seemingly have embraced them, were satisfied by other fixed property about which no question was made.

The case of *Longstaff v. Meagoe* (b) may be further cited as an express authority in favour of the rule that fixtures pass by a mortgage of the land itself. And in that case the Court was of opinion, that even although no mention is made of fixtures, they pass with the estate and constitute a part of the mortgagee's security. It was an action of trover for certain counters, presses, grates, coppers, workboards, cupboards, glazed doors, moveable partitions, &c. The lessee of a house containing these fixtures executed an assignment of the premises by way of mortgage, not mentioning the fixtures: and afterwards he assigned the premises and all his estate and effects to trustees. The trustees being in treaty for a sale of the fixtures

Things attached pass, though not mentioned.

(a) 2 Cr. & Mee. 153. See also *Boydell v. M'Michael*, 2 Cr. & M. 182. 1 Cr. M. & R. 177. (b) 2 Ad. & Ell. 167.

to a third party, the mortgagee, whose principle and interest were due, took forcible possession of the house, and refused on demand to deliver up the fixtures: whereupon the trustees brought an action of trover. It was held that they were not entitled to recover the fixtures, as against the claim of the mortgagee.

By mortgage of mill, the stones and tackling pass.

Lastly, in the case of *Place v. Fagg* (a) it was held that by a mortgage of a mill, the stones, tackling and implements necessary for the working of the mill pass to the mortgagee. (b)

Although, then, it clearly appears from all these authorities that a mortgage of lands cannot be construed to pass any different rights, with respect to things attached thereto, than other conveyances, yet the decisions referred to may be useful to show the utility of expressing in clear terms in mortgages, (as well as in other instruments of conveyance,) the intention of the parties with regard to the transfer of property annexed to the freehold. (c)

Things pass, though annexed after the mortgage.

Moreover, it may be collected from several of the decisions above cited, that there is no distinction in respect of fixtures which are annexed by the mortgagor *subsequent* to the mortgage. For the security extends alike to all, and the mortgagee is entitled to every thing he finds affixed to the mortgaged premises: unless, indeed (as in other cases), where

(a) 4 M. & Ry. 277.

(b) And see the same principle acted upon in *Exp. Wilson*, 2 Mont. & Ay. 61.; *Exp. Belcher*, *id.* 160.; and in other cases referred

to, *post*, under the head of Bankruptcy.

(c) See Sugden's Vend. & Pur. p. 30. And see also *Wheeler v. Montefiore*, 2 Q. B. 133.

there is evidence of any intention to except them. (a)

So, whether the fixtures have been added by the mortgagor himself, or in partnership with others, and at their joint expense. As where a trader mortgages his premises, and then enters into a partnership, and the firm continue to carry on the business on the same premises, and erect additional fixtures thereon ; the mortgagee is not affected by, and has no concern with the question of, the partnership claims ; but he is entitled to every thing belonging to the estate, as against the mortgagor. (b)

And though annexed out of a partnership fund.

Several questions have arisen respecting the effect of the mortgagor retaining possession of the fixtures after granting a mortgage of the land to which they are attached. The ground of objection in these cases has been, that as fixtures may be regarded in the nature of personal chattels, the possession of them after a conveyance would, in general, be deemed inconsistent with the deed, and strong proof of fraud. (c) Agreeably to this view of the subject, Lord Hardwicke, in the case *Ex parte Quincey*, first cited, thought that there would have been a difficulty on account of the mortgagor's possession, if it had not

Possession by the mortgagor.

(a) And see *Exp. Belcher*, 2 Mont. & Ay. 160. *Exp. Price*, 2 Mont. D. & D. 518. *Exp. Reynal*, *id.* 443. ; *Hitchman v. Walton*, 4 M. & W. 409.

(b) *Exp. Cotton*, 2 Mont. D. & D. 725. There is no difference in the rule as to fixtures passing by a mortgage, whether it is a mere equitable mortgage, or a lien by

deposit of title deeds ; nor, again, whether it is an absolute mortgage in fee, or for a term.

(c) See the statute 13 Eliz. c. 5. *Twyne's case*, 3 Co. 80. *Edwards v. Harben*, 2 T. R. 587. *Reid v. Blades*, 5 Taunt. 212. *Bryson v. Wylie*, 1 Bos. & Pul. 83. *Eastwood v. Brown*, 1 R. & M. N. P. C. 312.

appeared that there was an express agreement between the parties that he should have a right of entering upon the brewhouse. It is, however, now clearly established, that things affixed to the land partake so much of the nature of realty, that the retaining possession of them together with the land after an assignment will not avoid the conveyance on the ground of fraud. In this respect, therefore, a mortgage of property in a state of annexation, differs from a mortgage of things severed from the freehold, or of mere personal chattels transferable from hand to hand. (a)

This subject will be found more fully discussed in the cases referred to in the next division of the chapter. It will be sufficient in this place, to cite the two following authorities, in which the rule is very clearly laid down. In the case of *Ryall v. Rolle* (b), a brewer having borrowed money, as a security conveyed and assigned his dwelling-house and brewhouse, and all the coppers and utensils of trade belonging thereto, by way of mortgage, subject to redemption; and afterwards continued in possession. On a question between the first mortgagee and the subsequent mortgagees and creditors, as to the validity of the first mortgage, which was disputed on the ground of fraudulent possession by the debtor, the Court were clearly of opinion, that the first mortgage was not invalidated on this account, nor was the mort-

(a) Even with regard to personal chattels, it is not in every case necessary that there should be a change of possession; provided the omission is consistent with the deed. The want of delivery of the goods is only evidence that the transfer is colourable. *Martindale v. Booth*, 3 B. & A. 498.

(b) 1 Atk. 165. S. C. 1 Ves. 348.

gagee deprived of his lien upon the fixed utensils. The Court said, moreover, that neither the mortgagor nor any other person had a right to remove the fixtures until the mortgage was satisfied.

In like manner, in the case of *Steward v. Lombe* (a), a person having mortgaged a windmill of a peculiar construction, continued in possession of it after the mortgage; and it was holden that the possession was not fraudulent. And the Court observed, that it was not to be expected that the mortgagee should come to reside in the mill. The mortgagee, in conformity with the usual practice in such cases, permitted the mortgagor to continue in possession, and constructive possession of the land under the deed was a sufficient possession of the mill standing on the land; and the more so, as this was not an absolute conveyance, but a mere pledge to be kept till money lent on the security of it was repaid. If the party relinquished possession, it would probably defeat all the ends of the mortgage. The mortgagee could only have taken possession by entering the land unnecessarily, or by occupying the mill to his own personal inconvenience. (b)

In this case it may be observed, that the mill had been erected by the owner of the fee, and was not seizable under a writ of *fieri facias* against him; and the Court appear in some measure to have relied upon this circumstance. This distinction has been insisted on in some other cases also. But it is clear

(a) 1 Brod. & Bing. 506. 1 Powell 4 Sim. 326., decided on the authority of the above cases; *Fletcher v. Mortg.* 36.

(b) See also *Hubbard v. Bagshaw*, *Manning*, 1 Car. & Kir. N. P. 350.

that the principle of the decision holds equally in the case of the mortgage of a mere chattel interest ; as where a *tenant* having erected fixtures during the term afterwards mortgages his interest in the premises. (a) The circumstance of the fixed property being in the latter case seizable under a *fiery facias* in the hands of the tenant, cannot make it so far a personal chattel, that the mortgagor's retaining possession of it afterwards together with the land, would be deemed fraudulent.

Mortgagor
cannot remove
fixtures pend-
ing the mort-
gage.

It follows from the principles laid down in the preceding pages, and from the relation in which the mortgagor stands to the mortgagee, that although the mortgagor may continue in possession of the estate and of the fixtures after the mortgage, he is not at liberty to disannex and remove any of the fixtures from off the premises. The case of *Hitchman v. Walton* (b) is also an authority to that effect. It was there holden that where a lessee for years had mortgaged all his interest in the premises, and became bankrupt, the mortgagee might sue the assignees who had taken down and removed the fixtures from off the premises ; and might declare in case as reversioner : and moreover, that he could recover in trover against them for the value of the fixtures, whether they were on the premises before the lease, or were afterwards erected by the mortgagor ; and whether they belonged to the lessor at the end of the term or not. (c)

(a) *Acc. per* Parke B. and Alderson B. in *Minshall v. Lloyd*, 2 M. & W. 459., *et seq.* ; and *per* Alderson B., in *Boydell v. M'Michael*, 1 Cr. M. & R. 266.

(b) 4 M. & W. 409. And see *Exp. Reynal*, 2 M. D. & D. 450., and the cases there referred to.

(c) For some further points as to the mortgage of fixtures, as well

BANKRUPTCY.

The statute 21 Jas. 1. c. 19., relating to bankruptcy, and the more recent enactment 6 G. 4. c. 16., have given rise to some questions respecting fixtures, which depend upon the peculiar nature of this species of property. The points in most of the cases before the courts have arisen on the bankruptcy of the mortgagors of premises and fixtures, who have remained in possession of the property after the mortgage. And the question has been whether the assignees are entitled to claim the fixtures as part of the goods and chattels of the bankrupt, or as being in their reputed ownership at the time of the bankruptcy; or whether the mortgagees can legally claim them as part and parcel of the mortgaged estate.

By the 11th section of the former statute, it was enacted that if any person or persons shall become bankrupt, and at such time as they shall so become bankrupt, shall by the consent and permission of the true owner and proprietary, have in their possession, order, and disposition, *any goods or chattels*, whereof they shall be reputed owners, and take upon them the sale, alteration, or disposition as owners, that in every such case the commissioners shall have power to sell and dispose the same, to and for the benefit of the creditors which shall seek relief by the commission, as fully as any other part of the estate of the bankrupt."

when conveyed together with the land, as when mortgaged in separation from it, see the case of *Ryall v. Rolle*, *ub. sup.*

The provisions of this section of the statute are re-enacted in nearly the same words in the new statute 6 G. 4. c. 16. s. 72.; and the decisions under the former act may be considered as authorities in the construction of the latter.

Fixed articles
not "goods
and chattels"
within the
statutes of
bankruptcy.

In pursuing this inquiry, it will be proper to notice in the first place the case of *Horn v. Baker* (a); the particulars of which will be found in a former page. The question arose there, under the statute of James, by which the subject was then governed. Certain stills fixed to the freehold had been leased together with a distill house for a term; the lessee became bankrupt; and it was holden that the stills did not pass to the assignees under the description of *goods and chattels* within the meaning of the statute. And the Court drew a distinction between these articles, and certain other utensils which were not fixed, but merely stood upon frames or horses; and the latter they held would pass to the assignees under the words of the statute. (b)

This case and that of *Ryall v. Rolle* (c), which has also been already noticed, may be considered as the leading decisions upon this subject: and the principle to be deduced from them, viz. that fixtures consti-

(a) 9 E. 215.

(b) With respect to the *moveable* utensils in this case, there was nothing to rebut the reputed ownership of the bankrupt as to them; but the Court considered that they would not have passed to the assignees had there been a known usage of trade of leasing such things together with the premises; for then the use and possession of them

would not have carried the reputed ownership. As to which see *Storer v. Hunter*, and other cases, *post*. And as to trading articles not fixed passing to the assignees, see *Bryson v. Wylie*, 1 Bos. & Pul. 83.; *Ex parte Dale*, 1 Buck. 365. *Ex parte Richardson*, *id.* 480. *Lingard v. Messiter*, 1 B. & C. 308. *Hornblower v. Proud*, 2 B. & A. 327.

(c) 1 Atk. 165. *sup.* p. 230.

tute part of the freehold, and are not to be taken as goods and chattels, within the meaning of the bankruptcy acts, has been recognised and affirmed by a series of very important decisions of modern date.

Thus, in the case of *Clerk v. Crownshaw*, in the Court of King's Bench (a), a tenant took a lease of a mill and iron forge, and bought the fixed and moveable implements therein; but it was agreed that they should be delivered up at the determination of the term at a valuation, if the lessors gave notice of their desire to have them. The tenant afterwards assigned the premises and machinery by way of mortgage, but continued in possession of them, and became bankrupt. It was holden that this case fell within the principle of *Horn v. Baker*, and was governed by it; and a like distinction was taken, as in that case, between the fixed and the moveable property in the mill.

Again, in another case which followed soon afterwards in the same court, a similar question arose. In *Coombes v. Beaumont* (b), a steam engine &c., fixed up in a colliery, was leased to a tenant to be used by him during the term, but to be held as the property of the landlord. It was ruled, on the authority of *Horn v. Baker*, that these engines did not come under the description of "*goods and chattels*;" and did not pass as such to the assignees under a commission of bankrupt against the tenant. See also *Boydell v. M'Michael*, *post*; *Hallen v. Runder*, 1 C. M. & R., 766. to the same effect; also *per* Parke B., in *Minshall*

(a) 3 B. & Ad. 804.

(b) 5 B. & Ad. 72.

v. *Lloyd*, 2 M. & W. 459.; and *per Abinger*, Ch. B., in *Hitchman v. Walton*, 4 M. & W. 414.

There is a decision upon this subject in the Court of Exchequer which has given rise to much discussion, and perhaps to some misapprehension: and in which the doctrine laid down in the above cases appears not to have been altogether adopted by the Court. A distinction, moreover, seems to have been there taken in respect of cases where the annexation in question has been made for trading purposes and has been erected by the owner of the freehold himself, who afterwards becomes bankrupt. This is the case of *Trappes v. Harter*. (a) In that case certain partners, the owners in fee of some premises and calico print works, mortgaged the same, together with the steam engine, mill gearing, fixed machinery, and things erected and being on the premises, which in any manner constitute fixtures and appendages to the freehold. They continued in possession; and afterwards became bankrupt. And it was holden that the machinery did not belong to the inheritance, but was part of the personal estate of the bankrupts, and as such was declared to pass to the assignees.

The facts of this case are very special and complicated. They may be collected from the summary given in the judgment delivered by Lord Lyndhurst, Ch. B. "The bankrupts had carried on the business of calico printers in partnership. Many years ago the land and buildings in question were purchased, and the conveyance was taken to one of the part-

(a) 2 Cr. & M. 153.

“ners; but it is clear that the estate was treated
 “throughout as belonging to the partnership. The
 “machinery was erected by the partners for the pur-
 “poses of carrying on the partnership trade. It con-
 “sisted principally of articles which could be removed
 “without the slightest injury to the freehold. They
 “were fixed by bolts and screws, so that they could
 “be drawn off without any damage to the building.
 “All the rest of the machinery was so fixed that it
 “was capable of being removed; and it was actually
 “removed without any material injury either to itself
 “or the freehold. In taking the account of stock the
 “land and buildings were always placed under one
 “head, and the machinery under another. In the
 “part of the country where these premises were
 “situate, it appears that machinery of this description
 “is constantly bought and sold distinctly from the
 “freehold.” (a)

The Court took time to consider; and in delivering
 a very elaborate judgment, the Ch. B., after reviewing
 several of the principal cases in which fixed property
 had been considered to form part of the personal
 estate, said: “Applying these authorities to the present
 “case, we think that this machinery, erected for the
 “purposes of trade, in a neighbourhood where machi-
 “nery is commonly removed, and which was capable
 “of removal without injury to the freehold, is not

(a) His Lordship here remarks, “the executor. The machinery in
 “It is clear that as between land- “this case appears to have been in
 “lord and tenant, it might be re- “the reputed ownership of the
 “moved by the tenant if put there “bankrupts; and they obtained
 “by him; as between heir and “credit by reason of their posses-
 “executor, it would have passed to “sion of it.

“to be considered as belonging to the inheritance, but as part of the personal estate.” And he thus concludes his judgment: “It appears to us, therefore, that there was sufficient to satisfy this mortgage deed without the machinery in question; and that it *was not intended* to pass, and did not pass, under this mortgage deed: it follows, that it was personal estate, and passed to the assignees.”

Conceding to this case its full effect as a valid authority, it must be regarded as having been decided entirely upon its own peculiar circumstances; and especially with reference to the *intent* of the parties to the mortgage deed. And although the *dicta* of the judges certainly seem to favour the proposition that trade fixtures erected under the circumstances mentioned, are to be looked upon as personal chattels, yet the general question as to fixtures being goods and chattels within the bankrupt acts is not really touched by the case. For the Court having decided that the machinery in question was not included in the mortgage, it necessarily passed to the assignees with the bankrupt's estate. This decision, therefore, cannot be regarded as impugning the doctrine which had been so clearly established by all the previous cases.

It is to be noticed, also, that in another case, that of *Boydell v. M'Michael* (a), decided in the same court, and very shortly after the one in question, the doctrine laid down in *Horn v. Baker* was again distinctly recognised and adhered to. And it must further be stated, that in the still more recent and important case of *Minshall v. Lloyd* (b) (also in the

(a) 1 Cr. M. & R. 177.

(b) 2 Mee. & Wel. 456.

same court), when this case of *Trappes v. Harter* was cited in argument as an authority with regard to the property in fixtures, it was observed by Parke B. that some doubt had been thrown on that case as far as it bore upon the point in discussion.

From the principles laid down in the foregoing decisions, it may be inferred that where a tenant for years becomes a bankrupt, the articles and utensils which *he has himself attached* to the demised premises, and which are removable by him at the end of his term, will not pass absolutely to the assignees like his other goods and chattels, or those in his possession or disposition. (a) There is no doubt, however, that the assignees may lay claim to them on the ground of their succeeding to the bankrupt's interest in the term; but if they renounce the bankrupt's lease, it is conceived, they will have no right to take the fixtures. Perhaps, indeed, a severance of the fixtures would, of itself, be deemed an acceptance of the demise, and subject the assignees to the covenants contained in the tenant's lease.

Right of the assignees to a tenant's fixtures.

But independently of the construction put upon the words "*goods and chattels*" in the statutes, as laid down in the foregoing cases, it has been established that property affixed to the freehold is not within the intent of the statute; because the possession of such property does not create a visible ownership in the bankrupt so as to procure him unmerited credit.

Possession of fixtures not a reputed ownership.

(a) Fixtures erected by the tenant himself, are in favour of creditors so far considered as goods and chattels, that they are seizable under a *fi*

facias which contains only the words "goods and chattels." See *post*, Part II.

For creditors are not deceived by the possession of property of this description; and it differs from the case of personal goods, where the possession and power of disposal are the only evidence of ownership to which a creditor can look.

This proposition forms, indeed, in part, the ground of decision in several of the cases which have been already referred to. And the rule resulting from it, that the doctrine of reputed ownership does not attach to property affixed to the freehold, has been established by a series of decisions both at law and equity.

Thus in the case of *Steward v. Lombe* (a), Ch. J. Dallas intimates an opinion, that if the mortgagor of the mill had become bankrupt, the mill would not have passed to his assignees, because it would not have been a case in which the appearances could excite a false credit by reason of the possession of the debtor after the assignment.

On the same principle the case of *Rufford v. Bishop*, in chancery, was decided by the M. R. (b) There the owner in fee of certain iron works mortgaged them together with the steam engines, furnaces, and other erections thereon: he continued in possession, and afterwards became bankrupt. It was considered by

(a) 1 Brod. & Bing. 511. And see *De Tastet v. Walker*, 1 Buck. 153. In *Sinclair v. Stevenson*, 2 Bing. 514., the assignees of a bankrupt were held entitled to certain implements and fixtures on the ground of reputed ownership. But that decision rested on the fact of fraud between the parties, in making a pretended lease of the premises and fixtures to the bankrupt; and the principle established in *Horn v. Baker, &c.* was not adverted to.

(b) 5 Russell, 346.; cited 4 Sim. 336.

His Honour, that the possession of the fixed machinery did not necessarily infer that the property belonged to the bankrupt, so that he might acquire a false credit therefrom. And accordingly he held that it did not pass to his assignees, as being in his order and disposition.

The case of *Hubbard v. Bagshaw*, which followed soon after in the Vice Chancellor's Court (a), is an authority to the same effect. There a tenant in fee of a messuage and cotton mills, in which was a steam engine and boilers, &c., mortgaged the same in fee together with the machinery; but he remained in possession until his bankruptcy. It appeared that the steam engine was in part affixed to the foundation of the mill, and the rest secured by bolts and screws. The Vice Chancellor held, with reference to the cases of *Steward v. Lombe* and *Ryall v. Rolle*, that the steam engine did not pass to the assignees on the ground of reputed ownership.

Analogous to these cases is that of *Boydell v. M'Michael* in the Court of Exchequer. (b) There a lessee of a house for a term, purchased the fixtures from the lessors by valuation: he afterwards assigned the lease of the house by way of mortgage, and the fixtures were included in the assignment: he remained in possession, and afterwards became bankrupt. It was holden, on the authority of *Horn v. Baker*, that the fixtures did not pass to the assignees, as goods and chattels within his order and disposition at the time of the bankruptcy. And the reason assigned by

(a) 4 Sim. 326.

(b) 1 Cr. M. & R. 177.

Parke B. was, that from the nature of fixtures, they are a part of the freehold during the term, and that with regard to real property, the possession is considered as nothing, and the title only is looked to.

Prior to the foregoing decisions, a case of a similar description had occurred in the court of King's Bench; but the determination was there made to rest on less general grounds. In the case of *Storer v. Hunter* (a), it was held that the possession by a tenant of certain fixed machinery which he had taken on lease together with some collieries, and of new machinery which he had erected to replace some of the old, was not to be considered a reputed ownership within the meaning of the statutes of bankruptcy; either during the term, or after he had forfeited it between a judgment in ejectment by his landlord, and the execution of the writ of *habere facias possessionem*. But in this case the Court relied principally on an usage which was proved, of demising the machinery with the collieries, the landlord retaining the right to it on the determination of the tenant's lease; for it was said that this usage rebutted the presumption of a reputed ownership arising from the possession of the articles. (b)

Of this case it may be remarked, that in some of the other decisions on the subject, the prevalence of a custom in the neighbourhood, of demising fixtures together with the premises, or of selling them with-

(a) 3 Bar. & Cr. 368. See also *pes v. Harter*, and *Hubbard v. Bagshaw*, *ub. sup.* and the remarks of Taunton J. in that case. *Ex parte Scarth*, 3 M. & Ay. 240. See also in *Horn v. Baker*, 9 E. 215.

(b) See *Rufford v. Bishop*, *Trap-*

out reference to the freehold, has been adverted to by the judges as an ingredient in their determinations. It has been seen, however, that the rule which establishes that the doctrine of reputed ownership is not applicable to things fixed to the freehold, is founded on a more general principle, depending on the nature and character of the property itself. It is apprehended, therefore, that in this case of *Storer v. Hunter*, the claim of the assignees could not have been supported in any point of view; for according to the general rule, the possession of the fixed articles would not have created a reputed ownership, even if there had been no usage in the case; and from the decision of *Horn v. Baker* and the other cases, it follows, that notwithstanding the bankrupt retained the visible ownership of the machinery, it would not have passed to the assignees under the words of the statute; and lastly, the assignees could not have taken the fixed property as part of the bankrupt's estate and effects, because it appears from the statement of the case, that before the act of bankruptcy the lease had been forfeited, and the term was at an end. (a)

One further case remains to be noticed. A. having contracted to purchase a factory with a steam engine and fixtures, took possession on part payment of the price; he never himself assumed the actual occupation, nor worked the machinery; but retained the

(a) See the explanation of this verdict was found against the assignees. It was brought down for trial a third time at the following case given by Parke J. in *Coombs v. Beaumont*, 5 B. & Ad. 76. The case was tried a second time at the Summer Assizes, but was compromised. Derby Spring Assizes, 1826, and a

man who before had the charge of it under the vendor in the same employment: the remainder of the purchase money not being paid, he requested the vendor to resell and pay himself; and accordingly the latter immediately took possession of the property, and engaged the man in charge still to continue so on his behalf. On the following day A. became bankrupt: it was held that under these circumstances the steam engines and fixtures were not in the reputed ownership of the bankrupt at the time of his bankruptcy. (a)

Tenant's fixtures are not excepted.

In the application of the rule as laid down in the preceding pages, a distinction has been insisted upon in some of the cases, between fixtures which are put up by a tenant, and those annexed by the owner of the freehold to his own estate; and it has been contended that the former partake so much of the nature of personalty that they ought to be considered goods and chattels within the meaning of the clause of order and disposition. This doctrine has been admitted by some of the judges in the courts of bankruptcy; at least in respect of *trade* fixtures erected by a tenant, and which might be removed without damage to the freehold. (b) But on considering the true nature of fixtures of whatever description, and that for whatever purpose they may have been erected, they all alike change their character by annexation, and participate in that of the freehold, it seems difficult to understand the principle of such

(a) *Exp. Watkins*, 1 Dea. 296. *Ay.* 61. 70. *Exp. Belcher*, *id.* 162. This case was decided without regard to the question, whether the property in dispute was to be regarded as personalty. *Ex parte King*, 1 M. D. & D. 119., where the Court were divided in opinion; and *Exp. Austin*, 1 Dea. & Ch. 208.; in which case, however, no judgment was given.

(b) See *Exp. Lloyd*, 1 M. & Ay. 494. 506. *Exp. Wilson*, 2 M. &

a proposition : and certainly no such distinction has been allowed to prevail in the courts of common law, in the series of cases from *Horn v. Baker* downwards. It is, moreover, especially opposed to the decision in the case of *Boydell v. M^cMichael*. Indeed, it is difficult to reconcile the practice in bankruptcy as found in some of the reported cases, with the general rule as it is laid down in every one of the decisions, with the exception, perhaps, of that of *Trappes v. Harter*.

For further authorities on the doctrine of order and disposition as applied to the case of fixtures, the reader may refer to the following cases: *Exp. Broadwood*, 1 M. D. & D. 631.; *Exp. Scarth*, 3 M. & A. 240.; *Exp. Spicer*, 3 M. & A. 273.; *Exp. Reynal*, 2 M. D. & D. 443., where the cases are examined; *Exp. Price*, *id.* 518.; *Exp. Bentley*, *id.* 591.; *Exp. Heathcoate*, *id.* 711.; *Fletcher v. Manning*, 1 Car. & Kir. N. P. 350; and to the authorities referred to in the preceding page. Many also of the cases which have been treated of under the head of mortgage conveyances, will be found to be applicable to the present subject.

DEVISE OF FIXTURES.

With respect to the transfer of fixtures by devise, it may be observed, that where a testator has a devisable interest in a house, &c. he may devise the incidents of the house, and things that are annexed to the house, either together with, or in separation from the freehold. On the other hand, if the estate itself is not devisable, the things which are annexed to it are not in general devisable; and therefore a tenant for

Annexations
to the freehold,
in what cases
devisable.

life or in tail cannot devise the doors, windows, or wainscot of a house, nor personal chattels that are affixed to the house, and which form part of it; but such a devise is void. (a) But even in this case, the testator may devise away such fixtures as are severable from the freehold, and which would go to his personal representative; because these are not incident to the inheritance.

Belong to devisee of the land.

In general it may be considered as a rule, that the devisee of land will be entitled to all articles which are affixed to the land, whether the annexation takes place prior or subsequent to the date of the devise; according to the legal maxim "*quod ædificatur in arê legatâ cedit legato.*" By a devise, therefore, of a house, all personal chattels which are annexed to the house, and which are essential to its enjoyment, will pass to the devisee. (b) And in like manner, things that are constructively annexed to the house, as the locks, keys, and rings, &c. of the house, will go to the devisee. (c) And so of any other matter that is incident to the principal thing, although it may be distinct from it; and, therefore, if the owner of a mill take out one of the mill-stones to pick or gravel it, and devise the mill while the stone is severed from it, yet it shall pass as part of the mill. (d)

Whether executor's fixtures pass to the devisee of the land.

It is conceived, however, that an exception from this rule will be found to exist in respect of the class

(a) Shep. Touch. 340. 322. Co-well's Inst. tit. xx. pl. 12.

(b) Shep. Touch. 469, 470. 4 Co. 62., *Herlakenden's* case. And see *Colegrave v. Dias Santos*, 2 Bar. & Cres. 80.

(c) 11 Co. 50., *Liford's* case. See *ante*, p. 218.

(d) 6 Mod. 187. *Place v. Fagg* 4 M. & Ry. 277. And see *Martyr v. Bradley*, 9 Bing. 24.

of fixtures which have been described in the first and second sections of the preceding chapter. For, as the articles there referred to are considered not to pass to the heir as part of the inheritance, but are held to be personal assets in the hands of the executor, it would seem to follow, that as between the executor and the devisee of the land, the devisee would not be entitled to them under a general devise of the realty. This point, however, is not altogether free from difficulty: for although in ordinary cases the devisee takes the land in the same condition as it would have descended to the heir, yet, it should be recollected, that the devisee of land is entitled to *emblems*, (which are very analogous to fixtures), and may claim them as against the executor, notwithstanding the heir would not have taken them with the estate. (a)

In one case, which was a conveyance by deed, a testator had covenanted to *grant a house and all things fixed to the freehold of the house*; and on a question between the covenantee and the defendant, who was the executor and devisee of the house in trust to settle it according to the covenant, it was held, that articles of the description just referred to, viz. hangings and looking-glasses fixed to the walls of the house, were not within the testator's covenant, because they were not to be taken as part of the house. (b) From this decision it might perhaps be inferred that such fixtures would not be comprised under a corresponding devise in a will.

(a) See *ante*, p. 212.

(b) *Beck v. Rebow*, 1 P. Wms. 94.

Fixtures pass by a bequest for charitable purposes.

Under the statute of Charitable Uses, 9 G. 2., which in certain cases avoids devises of lands and bequests relating to interests in real property, it was held by the Vice Chancellor, that fixtures in a leasehold house of a testator, such as he was entitled to remove, would pass under a bequest of residue of personal estate for charitable purposes; for these were considered by the Vice Chancellor as mere personal chattels. (a)

Fixtures, how described in a devise.

With respect to the language of a devise relating to fixtures, it should be observed, that where it is the intention of a testator expressly to devise fixtures in separation from the freehold, or that the devisee of the land should take all appendages belonging to the land, it is necessary to specify the articles by some appropriate term or description. For there are decisions to the effect that things fixed to the freehold will not be included under terms which are usually applied to property of a mere chattel nature.

Will not pass as "furniture."

Thus under the term "*furniture*," in a devise, it was holden that the devisee was not entitled to articles fixed to the freehold of the testator's house, notwithstanding they were matters of mere ornament. In the case of *Allen v. Allen* (b), a testator gave to the defendant, *inter alia*, his *furniture*, jewels, &c.; on a bill brought by the heir of the testator, it appeared that the defendant claimed under this devise certain marble slabs and chimney-pieces fixed up in a house of which the testator was the owner in fee, and certain

(a) *Johnston v. Swan*, 3 Mad. 457.

(b) *Mosely*, 112. But see *Paton v. Sheppard*, *post*.

other slabs and chimney-pieces belonging to a house of which the testator was tenant for years. It was contended that all these things passed to the devisee, because they were ornaments every day taken down by tenants, and also upon executions. But the Lord Chancellor held, that by the word furniture, the devisee was not entitled to the marble slabs or chimney-pieces or any thing fixed to the freehold on the testator's *own estate*. And he said, that glasses in pannels were to be considered as part of the freehold, but not if they were screwed in; and that there was a great difference between the heir and devisee, or the executor and devisee, and a landlord and tenant.

So where a testator gave by his will all his *household goods and implements of household*; it was held by Lord Talbot, Chancellor, that under this bequest a clock in the house would pass, "*if not fixed to the house.*" (a) From whence it may be concluded that articles of this description, if actually fixed to the freehold, would not be included under a devise of *household goods*. (b)

Nor as "household goods."

The term "*fixed furniture*," however, will be sufficient to comprehend articles of this description; and may embrace, perhaps, even more than the term "*fixtures*" in its strict sense. Thus a testator bequeathed his leasehold messuage, with the grates, coffers, locks, &c., and other "*fixtures and fixed furniture* to A. for *life*; and the household goods,

But included under "fixed furniture."

(a) *Slanning v. Style*, 3 P. Wms. Wills, Part 7. s. 10. God. Orp. 334. Leg. Part 3. ch. 20. s. 12. See,

(b) And see Burn. Ecc. Law, however. *Stewart v. Marq. of Bute*, vol. iv. p. 168. 170. Swimb. on *ante*, p. 160. *in notis*.

"furniture, plate, &c., and other properties in the messuage not being comprehended under the preceding terms *fixtures and fixed furniture*," to him absolutely. There were in the messuage some looking-glasses, which were standing on the chimney-pieces and nailed to the walls, and a bookcase standing on brackets and screwed to the wall. It was held that these were comprehended under the term "*fixed furniture*" in the will, and that A. took only a life-interest therein. (a)

Mr. Serjeant Hill, in his MS. notes (b), in referring to the above-mentioned case of *Allen v. Allen*, remarks that it seems admitted in the case that the legatee of "*furniture*" should have the slabs and chimney-pieces in the testator's dwelling-house, of which he was only *tenant for years*. The distinction seems to be, that in the latter case, the articles may be considered to partake more of the nature of personalty, because the testator has only a chattel interest in the estate itself. (c)

And "household furniture."

And there is a modern decision in conformity with this view of the case. For where a testator made a bequest of his "*household furniture*," it was holden that fixtures consisting of stoves, blinds, bell-pulls, and other articles generally considered as tenant's

(a) *Birch v. Dawson*, 2 Ad. & El. 37. See the report of the case at Nisi Prius, where Littledale J. expresses a doubt whether a carpet tacked to the floor is fixed furniture. 6 Car. & P. 658.

(b) See his copy of Viner's Ab. in Linc. Inn Lib. vol. xiv. p. 319. tit. House E.

(c) The case before the Court does not, however, seem to involve this point. It is clear the heir was not entitled to the fixtures on the leasehold estate; but the question would still remain whether, as between the devisee and the executor, they would pass to the devisee as furniture.

fixtures, and belonging to the testator in a leasehold house occupied by him, would pass: and the Vice Chancellor said the articles in question were not less furniture because they were fixed to the house. (a)

In the case of wills, however, the intention of parties more than any particular form of expression is the criterion to be resorted to, for ascertaining whether things affixed pass by a conveyance of the real or of the personal estate. And with respect to this it may be observed, that the intention of a testator may frequently be indicated by the circumstance of the articles having been used together with the premises during the lifetime of the party. (b)

Intention of
testator.

Thus where a testator devised his copyhold estate, consisting of a brewhouse and malthouse; under this devise the plant of the brewhouse was held to pass with the brewhouse itself, although there was a bequest of the personal estate to another; for the Court, without reference to the doctrine of fixtures, presumed that from the circumstance of their having been in lease together, the testator must be understood to have devised them together. (c)

Inferred from
unity of occu-
pation.

There does not appear to be any authority respecting the proper formalities of a will which is intended to pass fixtures in separation from the land, and whether it must *formerly* have been duly executed according

Whether fix-
tures pass by
will unattested.

(a) *Paton v. Sheppard*. 10 Sim. 186. (c) *Wood v. Gaynon*, Amb. 395. And see upon this subject, 3 Wils.

(b) As to the effect of custom in such cases, see *Lowther v. Cavendish*, 141. 1 Bos. & Pul. 53., 2 T. R. 498. 2 Bing. 456. 1 Bar. & Cress. 350. 1 Ed. 99. *Sup.* 179.

to the provisions of the statute of frauds. Perhaps a distinction may be thought to exist between a devise of articles which are in the nature of personal estate, and which would be assets in the hands of the executor, and those appendages to the freehold which would descend to the heir, notwithstanding they were antecedently of a chattel nature. In the former case the subject of the devise has a close analogy to emblements, which are said to pass by an unattested will. The question, however, does not appear to have been hitherto discussed. (a)

FORM OF AGREEMENTS, ETC.

It remains now to mention a few particulars respecting the proper formalities to be observed in agreements and conveyances relating to fixtures.

Agreement
for fixtures,
whether within
the Statute of
Frauds.

The most important question that occurs upon this subject is, whether contracts which relate to the sale and transfer of fixtures can be considered to fall within the provisions of the *statute of frauds*. Although this question may be supposed to have frequently arisen, as well upon original demises between landlords and tenants, as upon assignments between out-going and in-coming tenants, and upon sales under executions, yet there does not appear to be any instance in which it has been the subject of express judicial decision. Where, indeed, the contract relates to a transfer of fixtures together with the land, it

(a) *Vide* Swimb. on Wills, Part 3, s. 6. Roberts on Wills, vol. 1. p. 88. And see now the recent statute, which requires that wills, whether of real or personal estate, should be alike attested.

clearly falls within the fourth section of the statute; and it is apprehended that in such a case any agreement for the sale, valuation, &c. of the fixtures, although it may be of a chattel interest only, must be in writing, and executed according to the formalities required by the statute. (a) But the question seems to be more doubtful when things annexed to the freehold are sold in contemplation of an immediate severance, and the contract takes place between parties who do not transfer any interest whatever in the land; as between an out-going tenant at the expiration of his term, and the in-coming tenant under a new demise. For in this case the subject of the contract is in the view of the parties a bare chattel; and, as was observed by Lord Ellenborough in the case of *Parker v. Staniland* (b), it does not follow because articles are not at the time of the contract in the shape of personal chattels, as not being severed from the land so that larceny might be committed of them, that therefore the contract for the purchase of them passed an interest in land within the fourth section of the Statute of Frauds. It deserves also to be noticed that in the case of *Mayfield v. Wadsley*, in the King's Bench (c), as well as in other cases, it seems to have been considered by the Court, that a *parol* contract for the sale of *growing crops* might be good; at least where, as between out-going and in-coming tenant,

(a) See as to an agreement for house and furniture being within the statute, *Michelen v. Wallace*, 7 Ad. & El. 49. So, *per* Wylde C. J., an agreement to take premises, and to pay for furniture and fixtures, &c., is an agreement relating to an interest on land, and must be in writing. *Vaughan v. Hancock*, 16 Law J. R. C. P. 1.

(b) 11 East, 362.

(c) 3 Bar. & Cres. 360.

there was no sale of any interest in the land itself. (a)

After an appraisalment.

However, if fixtures, while they subsist in a state of annexation, are to be considered an interest in land, and within the provisions of the Statute of Frauds, it appears from analogy to the cases relating to the sale of trees, &c. that a contract which could not be enforced for want of the requisites of the statute, would give a right of action where it has been executed by an *appraisalment* having been made of the fixtures. (b)

Agreement for sale of fixtures by valuation, not within the statute.

The case of *Hallen v. Runder* (c) is an authority on this point; and indeed the decision goes further, perhaps, and appears to support the view taken above, that a sale of fixtures does not transfer any interest in land within the Statute of Frauds. In that case, a tenant a few days previous to the expiration of his tenancy agreed with his landlord, and at his request, to leave the fixtures, the latter engaging to take them at a valuation; the tenant accordingly gave up possession of the premises with the fixtures to the landlord; and the fixtures were afterwards valued by brokers on each side at above 10*l.*; and they signed the appraisalment. It was held that under these circumstances

(a) And see 1 Bing. 6. See also *Evans v. Roberts*, 5 B. & C. 829., that a sale of a growing crop of potatoes is not within the 4ths.; and S.C., as to a sale of emblements. See further in *E. Falmouth v. Thomas*, 1 Cr. & M. 89.; *Jones v. Flint*, 10 Ad. & El. 753.; *Sainsbury v. Matthews*, 4 M. & W. 343. In *Rodwell v. Phillips*, 9 M. & W. 501., it was held that the sale of a growing crop of fruit is within the statute.

(b) Vide *Poulter v. Killingbeck*, 1 Bos. & Pul. 397. *Teal v. Auty*, 2 Brod. & Bing. 99. See also *Salmon v. Watson*, 4 B. Moore, 73., as to the effect of an appraisalment of fixtures.

(c) 1 C. M. & R. 266. .

this was not a sale of any interest in land, within the 4th sect. of 29 Car. 2. c. 3.

It would seem also, that in this case the Court considered that a note in writing was not necessary as upon a sale of goods above 10*l.*, under the 17th sec. of the statute.

Nor within the 17th sect., as a sale of goods.

In a late case at Nisi Prius, (North Circ.) it was ruled by Cresswell J. that a reversionary interest in trade fixtures, e. g. a steam boiler, would pass to a purchaser under a parol agreement, and that a deed was not in such a case necessary. (a)

Sale of a reversionary interest in fixtures by parol agreement, valid.

STAMPS ON INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO FIXTURES.

A few observations occur with respect to the provisions of the stamp acts, as they apply to schedules or inventories of fixtures, and the amount of stamps on agreements, leases, &c. of fixtures.

Schedule of fixtures, stamp on.

These schedules or inventories are either annexed to or endorsed upon instruments of lease, &c., or they are distinct instruments which are merely referred to in the lease. According to the provisions contained in the general stamp act, 55 G. 3. c. 184., a schedule or inventory, &c., which is *put or endorsed upon, or annexed to* a deed or agreement, must be included in the calculation of the number of words as part of the instrument. (b) But “a schedule, inventory, or catalogue of any *fixtures*, &c., which shall *be referred to* in or by, and be intended to be used or given in evidence as part of, or as material to, any agree-

(a) *Petrie v. Dawson*, 2 Car. & Kir. 138. (b) *Lake v. Ashwell*, 3 East, 326.

"ment, lease, tack, bond, or other instrument, &c.,
 "but which shall be separate and distinct from and
 "not indorsed on or annexed to such agreement,
 "&c." is subject to a duty of 1*l.* 5*s.*; and if it contains 2160 words or upwards, for every entire quantity of 1080 words over and above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1*l.* 5*s.* is payable. (a)

Under this latter provision of the act, it seems that an inventory of fixtures referred to by any instrument cannot be given in evidence unless it has the proper stamp: but it has been held that the circumstance of such an inventory not being stamped, will not vitiate the deed itself to which it refers. (b)

Stamps on
 agreements.

With respect to other provisions contained in the stamp act; it appears that an agreement for the sale and purchase of fixtures requires a stamp, where the amount is 20*l.* and upwards: for such an agreement is not within the exception in the stamp act relative to the sale of *goods, wares or merchandizes*. (c)

It has been held that an instrument containing an agreement for the purchase of fixtures in a house, and which contains also a present demise of the house, cannot be given in evidence to prove the sale of the fixtures in an action for their value, unless it has a lease stamp; the one contract being auxiliary to the other; an agreement stamp is not sufficient. (d)

(a) By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 21. the duty on certain agreements, formerly charged by the stamp act with a duty of 1*l.*, is reduced to 2*s.* 6*d.* *Chanter v. Dickenson*, 6 Scott, N.R. 190. And see *Pinner v. Arnold*, 2 C. M. & R. 613.

(b) *Duck v. Braddyll*, 1 M'Clel. 217. 13 Price, 455. (d) *Corder v. Drakeford*, 3 Taunt. 382. And see 1 Camp. C. N. P., 387.; 3 Stark. C. N. P. 128.; *Clayton*

(c) *Wick v. Hodgson*, 12 Moore, 213. *Marson v. Short*, 2 Scott, 243. *v. Burtenshaw*, 5 B. & C. 41., and the cases cited in note (c).

Where a lease reserves one rent for a house, and there is another separate and distinct reservation for the furniture and fixtures, the stamp must be to an amount in proportion to the two reservations. (a)

In the case of *Buxton v. Bedell* (b), it was held that an executory agreement for the making and putting up of machinery in a house, was not within the exemptions of the stamp act in favour of agreements for or relating to the sale of goods, &c. but that it must be stamped like any other agreement: this decision, however, has been overruled by more modern cases. (c)

The duty formerly payable on the sale of fixtures by auction is now abolished. Auction duty.

For the stamps required on valuations of fixtures, and for other points connected with such valuations, the reader is referred to the Appendix No. III. Stamps on valuations.

(a) *Coster v. Cowling*, 7 Bing. M. & R. 613. *Marson v. Short*, 456.; *Clayton v. Burtenshaw*, *ub. sup.* 2 Scott, 243. *Chanter v. Dickenson*, 6 Scott, N. R. 190. See the st.

(b) 3 E. 393.

(c) *Wilks v. Atkinson*, 6 Taunt. 9 G. 4. c. 14. s. 8., as to stamp duties on executory contracts for the sale of goods of the value of 10l. 11. *Hughes v. Breeds*, 2 C. & P. 159. *Garbutt v. Watson*, 5 B. & Ald. 613. *Pinner v. Arnold*, 2 C. and upwards within that statute.

CHAPTER VI.

ON THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF PARTIES IN RESPECT
OF LAND AS INCREASED IN VALUE BY THE ANNEX-
ATION OF PERSONAL CHATTELS.

THE law, in a variety of instances, determines the liabilities of persons to perform public duties, or to contribute to public charges in consequence of the possession of real property. In like manner it confers many important rights on freeholders and tenants of inferior estates, by reason of their interest in land. In these instances it is frequently necessary to ascertain the precise value of the property; and wherever that value has been increased by the annexation of personal chattels to the freehold, it will be important to take into consideration the nature and doctrine of fixtures.

Land rateable
to the poor
according to
its value im-
proved by an-
nexations.

Thus, *First*; — with respect to the liabilities of persons to make contribution to the *poor rates*. The statute 43 Eliz. c. 2. enacts that competent sums, to be levied for the purposes therein specified, should be raised by the taxation of every occupier of lands and houses in a parish. And in the construction of this statute, it is held, that land and houses are to be rated according to their annual value, although that value may be in part derived from the annexation of personal chattels. (*a*)

(*a*) The mode in which the net annual value is to be estimated is now provided for by the st. 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 96. ss. 1. 3. The object of the statute is merely to determine the relative liabilities of parties, and in no way affects the principles discussed in the text.

Thus, where a corporation, being possessed of a house, erected a machine in the street leading by the house for the purpose of weighing waggons, &c., loaded with coal, &c., at *2d. per ton*. The steel-yard of the weighing machine was, and always had been, in the house. The corporation was rated for the *machine house* according to the annual value not only of the house itself, but of the clear profits of the machine. The Court held the rate good: and Lord *Mansfield* observed, that the nature of the thing showed that the machine was annexed to the freehold; they were one entire thing, and were together rated by the common name (the machine house), which comprehends both; the steel-yard was the most valuable part of the house; the house therefore applied to this use might be said to be built for the steel-yard, and not the steel-yard for the house. And *Willes J.* said, that if the machine be appurtenant to the building, its clear profits are undoubtedly rateable. If a billiard-table stand in a house, and the house should in respect of such table let at a higher sum, it would be rateable whilst the table continued there, and was so let at the advanced rate. (a)

As by a steel-yard in a machine-house.

House improved by a billiard-table.

In another case (b), a building called the Engine House, consisted of a bay of building in which there was a carding machine for manufacturing cotton. The engine was generally worked with water, but frequently by the hand. The building wherein the engine stood was not a dwelling-house, nor was it

By a carding machine.

(a) *Rex v. St. Nicholas, Gloucester*, Cald. 262. (b) *Rex v. Hogg*, Cald. 266. 1 T. R. 721.

erected for the purpose of receiving the engine. The engine was placed on the floor; and the case stated that it was not annexed or fastened to the floor, but might be moved at pleasure and carried out and worked in any other place, either by means of water or manual labour; and was not adapted to any particular building. The Court thought that this case was not distinguishable from the preceding one of *Rex v. St. Nicholas, Gloucester*; and accordingly they held, that the house and engine ought to be rated as one entire subject.

By a malt-mill.

It was observed by Mr. Justice *Grose* in the course of his judgment in this case, that if a tenement were to be fitted up as a malt-house, and a malt-mill put into it, and the whole was let together, the whole ought to be estimated together according to its improved value.

By a steam engine and railway.

Again, where the lessee and occupier of a coal mine erected steam engines for draining and working the mine, and laid down a railway for the use of the mine, and thereby improved its annual value; it was held that he was rateable for such improved value, at the amount as increased by reason of the improvement from the engine and railway. (a)

Or machinery of any description.

To the like effect is the more recent case of *Rex v. Birmingham and Stafford Gas Company* (b), in which the same general principle was adhered to. And in delivering the judgment in that case, Lord *Denman* C. J. said, in respect of machinery attached

(a) *R. v. Lord Granville*, 9 B. & C. 188. (b) 6 Ad. & E. 634.

to houses, &c. "Such machinery constitutes a mode of occupying: that really is clear from the beginning to the end of all the cases on the subject. The principle has never been called in question; and even where the machine has not been attached, a house has been held rateable in respect of it, if the value of the house has been increased by the machine."

In another case, which followed shortly afterwards (*a*), the rule is laid down in the same terms. And *Denman* C. J. said, "Real property ought to be rated according to its actual value as combined with the machinery attached to it, without considering whether the machinery be real or personal property, and liable or not to distress or seizure under a *fi. fa.*, or whether it would go to the heir or executor, or at the expiration of a lease to the landlord or tenant." (*b*)

There is an ambiguity in some of the above cases as to whether the chattel must be actually affixed to the premises in order to make it the subject of a rate upon land and houses. In the case of *Rex v. St. Nicholas, Gloucester*, the machine which had been rated was clearly affixed to the freehold; and the Court rely upon this circumstance in delivering their judgment. It has, however, been thought that the case of *Rex v. Hogg* goes the length of determining that things let together with a house under the same

Whether land is rateable in respect of chattels not actually affixed.

(*a*) *R. v. Guest*, 7 Ad. & E. 951. the rateable value of a railway, see And see *Brown v. Lord Granville*, *R. v. Grand Junction Railway Co.* 10 Bing. 6. 9. 4 Q. B. 18. *R. v. Great West. R.*

(*b*) As to the principle to be adopted as the proper measure of *Comp.* 6 Q. B. 179.

demise, and yielding a profit, are rateable whether affixed or not. (a) But the better opinion appears to be that the profits arising from a personal chattel not attached to the premises, ought not to be included in a rate professedly raised upon land and houses only. And it is observable that in *Rex v. Hogg*, Mr. Justice Ashurst, adverting to the construction of the carding machine, remarks that although it was stated that the machine was not fixed to the floor, yet that it might be fixed to the walls of the building, and that it was to be supposed that it must be fastened in some way, otherwise, as it worked by water, the weight of the water must displace it. (b)

Water-pipes
laid in land
rateable.

The principle above considered applies also to another class of cases; as where pipes, &c. are laid in the ground for the conveyance of water or gas, and profit is derived thereby to the proprietors. These pipes, &c. are to be deemed a part of the soil, and are rateable as such in the parish in which they are situated, according to the profits derived from the pipes; although the ownership of the land itself may be in other individuals.

The Company of the Rochdale Waterworks were rated in the township of Spotland, in the county of Lancaster, in respect of the trunks and pipes, and other apparatus for the conveyance of water belong-

(a) Nolan's Poor Laws, vol. i. 189. In *Trappes v. Harter*, 2 C. p. 82. 84. *in notis*. And see *per* & M. 177., Lord Lyndhurst C.B., Denman Ch. J. in *R. v. Birmingham and Stafford Gas Co.*, *sup.* See the rule in the case of settlements, *R. v. Londonthorpe*, *post*. observes that the screwing of a stocking-frame to the floor to keep it steady would not make it a fixture. As to which, see *Duck v. Braddy*,

(b) For a description of a carding machine, see *R. v. Miller*, 2 East, 1 M'Clelland, 217.

ing to the company, fixed in the ground in the township of Spotland, and for the profits arising therefrom within the township. It was contended, on the part of the Rochdale company, that the act of parliament by which they were incorporated merely gave them a licence to carry pipes through the lands of others: but the Court determined that the company were clearly rateable to the poor by reason of their occupation of the land in which the pipes were placed. (a)

The same principle governed the case of *Rez v. The Birmingham Gas Company*. (b) And again, in a still more recent case (c), it was held that a public gas company were liable to be rated in respect of the increased value of the land, arising from the profits of the gas pipes in the parish in which the pipes were laid; and that the company were to be considered occupiers of the land in which the pipes were fixed, although they had no interest in the land through which the pipes passed, but merely a licence to place them there, and had the power under an act of parliament of removing them when they thought fit. The Court, in deciding the question, adverted to the two last-mentioned cases, and said that the pipes were to be considered a part of the land, for they were not merely laid upon the land, but affixed thereto, and the land must be disturbed to come at the pipes. And, in the discussion of the case, they compared the pipes to the case of a tunnel under a river, which they said would be rateable. And, with

Gas pipes
rateable.

(a) *Rez v. Rochdale Waterworks Company*, 5 B. & C. 466. 9 B. & C. 112. *Company*, 1 Maule & Selwyn, 634. *Acc. R. v. Cambridge Gas Co.* 8

(b) 1 B. & C. 506. Ad. & El. 73.

(c) *Rez v. Brighton Gas Com-*

Tenant's fixtures rateable.

respect to the power of taking them up and altering their position as provided for by the act, they said, that the privilege was not greater than in the case of trade erections put up by a tenant, &c., which, although they might be removed under the law of fixtures, yet, until actually severed, were subject to be rated, because, in the mean time, they constituted a part of the land.

Distinction where the principal not rateable.

But in applying the rule here laid down, one obvious principle is to be attended to; viz. that when the principal subject matter is not liable to be rated, neither is anything that is annexed thereto and which is accessory to the subject matter, liable. Thus, in the case of an iron-stone mine, which by express statute is exempted from rate, a steam engine erected for the purpose of clearing and draining such mine is within the exception, and cannot be rated. (a)

Settlements by occupation, &c. of land improved by annexations.

Secondly; — in questions respecting the right to *parochial settlements*, it is frequently necessary to refer to the doctrine of fixtures. For it may often happen that the value of land, as increased by annexations made to it, would amount to the sum which is requisite to confer a settlement; but if those annexations were not to be taken into calculation, it would fall short of it.

House improved by the addition of stoves, &c.

Thus a question arose as to the value of a tenement, by the *rating*, &c., of which it was contended a settlement was gained under the statute 3 W. & M. c. 11. s. 6., and 35 G. 3. c. 101., which then governed the subject, and the latter of which required that the

(a) *R. v. Bilston*, 5 B. & C. 851.

tenement should be of the yearly value of 10*l.* (a) The pauper occupied a house in the parish of St. Dunstan's, at the rent of 10*l.* per annum, and was rated and had paid an assessment in that parish: it was proved that the houses were rated at half their value in that parish; and the pauper's house was assessed at 3*l.* 10*s.* annual value; but it had been let, together with the fixtures therein, to other persons as well as to the pauper, at the same rent of 10*l.* The fixtures consisted of stoves, grates, and cupboards. The stoves and grates had not originally belonged to the house, but had been put in by a tenant; and the landlord had taken them in part payment of rent about six years before: they were fixed in with brick-work, but might be removed without doing injury to the chimney places; the cupboards stood on the ground, supported by holdfasts, and these might also be removed without doing any other injury to the walls than leaving a few marks of nails. It was further proved that the use of these several articles was worth about sixpence per week; and that the tenement, including the use of them, was worth 7*l.* 10*s.*, and without them about 6*l.* *per annum*. The Court of quarter sessions confirmed the order, but stated their opinion to be, that if any deduction, however small in amount, was to be made in respect of the above-mentioned articles, the tenement would not be of the annual value of 10*l.* The Court of K. B. confirmed the order of sessions; and Mr. Justice *Bailey*, in delivering his judgment, observed, that although these fixtures, if they had belonged to

(a) See the note to the next case.

the tenant, might have been removed by him during the term, yet, as they actually belonged to the landlord, they were parcel of the freehold, and would have gone to the heir, and not to the executor, and that the tenement was therefore of the annual value of 10*l.*(*a*)

Chattels must
be actually
affixed.

Post or other
windmill, not
fixed.

But in these cases, in order to confer a settlement the property by which the value of land is improved must be actually affixed to the soil; notwithstanding it has been seen that, in questions upon rates, some doubts have been entertained upon this subject. Thus, in a case which was prior to the stat. 59 Geo. 3. c. 50. (*b*), where a settlement was sought to be established by the *renting* of a tenement of the yearly *value* of 10*l.*, the pauper rented a tenement at 6*l.* per annum, and also a piece of ground at the yearly rent of 10*s.* 6*d.*; on this piece of ground he built a post-windmill at an expense of 120*l.*, which he was at liberty to remove at pleasure: it was constructed upon cross traces, laid upon brick pillars, but not attached or affixed thereto, which is the usual mode of building mills of that nature. He worked the mill himself for about three quarters of a

(*a*) *Rex v. St. Dunstan's, Kent*, 4 Bar & Cres. 686.

(*b*) Since the statutes 59 G. 3. c. 50. & 6 G. 4. c. 57. (which materially alter the conditions for gaining a settlement, and amongst other things, make it to depend on the amount and payment of the rent of the premises), there does not appear to have been any decision on the subject involving the principle discussed in the text; nor from which it may be collected

whether any modification of the rule is introduced by those statutes. It may be observed that, with regard to some of the conditions for conferring a settlement required by the latter of those statutes, the same construction is to be put upon them as in the previous statute which was repealed by it. The statutes since passed, *viz.* 1 Will. 4. c. 18. and 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 76., do not affect the subject in question.

year, and let it for a short time at the rate of 9*l.* per annum, and during that period he resided on the other tenement. The mill was considered the property of the pauper, and he afterwards sold it as a chattel, and it was taken away by the purchaser without any interruption from the landlord; no rates were ever paid or demanded for the mill, or the ground on which it stood.

It was contended that the value of the land must be taken to be increased by the erection of the mill upon it; and it was compared to the cases of a rabbit warren, or a land-sale colliery, where the value of the rabbits, and of the horses, gins, ropes, and other chattels for working the collieries, might be taken into account for making up the value required.

But *Lord Kenyon* observed, "This windmill, as described in the case, is nothing but a chattel. And if in questions of this kind we were merely to consider the ability of the pauper, without at the same time considering whether he rented a tenement, we should abandon the statute altogether and the decisions upon it. It might as well be said that an iron malt-mill would give a settlement. This post-windmill was the sole property of the tenant himself, and it was not fixed in the ground, but detached from it. But in order to confer a settlement it should be so connected with the land, as, in legal contemplation, to fall within the description of a tenement." (a)

(a) *R. v. Londonthorpe*, 8 T.R. J. in that case. If instead of a 377. See also *R. v. Minworth*, 2 E. *bona fide* letting, there is a mere 197., and the judgment of *Le Blanc* licence to use a part of the ma-

So, in a more recent case, a pauper rented a cottage, &c., with a windmill; these were together of the annual value of 10*l.*, but exclusively of the mill the tenement was not of that value. The mill was of wood, and had a brick foundation; but it was not inserted in the brickwork, or annexed to it, but rested upon it by its own weight alone; and no part of the machinery of the mill touched the ground or the foundation. It was held, on the authority of the preceding case, that as the mill was not affixed to the freehold, nor to anything connected with it, it was not parcel of the tenement, and therefore the pauper gained no settlement. (*a*)

Right of voting
at elections in
respect of pro-
perty improved
by annexations.

Thirdly;—the principles which have been discussed in the preceding pages would, it is conceived, apply to the subject matter of the qualifications in respect of property required by statute, in order to confer the right of voting in the election of members of parliament. There is, however, only one case to be found upon this subject. It was the case of a vote at an election for the county of Bedford. A voter had polled for a windmill, which appeared in evidence to be fixed on a post, upon pattens, in a foundation of brickwork, and to be upon a plot of ground inclosed with a fence, put up by the voter in a common field. It did not appear in whom the title to the ground

chinery of a mill, or a mere standing place in a mill for the party's own machinery, to be worked by the

steam power of the mill, this would not confer a settlement. See *R. v. Dodderhill*, 8 T. R. 449. *R. v. Hammersmith*, 8 T. R. 450. *R. v. Miller*, 2 E. 189. *Robinson v. Lea-*

royd, 7 M. & W. 48. *Post*, pt. 2. ch. 2. s. 1.

(*a*) *R. v. Otley*, 1 B. & Ad. 161. And see *Wansbrough v. Maton*, 4 A. & E. 884., where this case was recognized and a similar building was held not to be parcel of the freehold.

was, further than as it might have been inferred from possession. The vote in respect of this mill was held good by a committee. (a)

It may be observed of this case, that the committee seem to have recognized the principle, that whatever was affixed to the freehold was to be considered as land ; and that if it enhanced the value of the land to the requisite amount, it would confer a right of voting. On the facts as stated in the report, it does not appear satisfactorily in what manner the windmill was connected with the soil. The case, however, does not warrant an inference that the right of voting would accrue in respect of property, the value of which is increased by a personal chattel which is not actually affixed to the freehold. (b)

(a) 2 Lud. Case 12. p. 440.

(b) See *R. v. Otley*, *sup.*

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE REMEDIES BY ACTION, ETC., IN RESPECT OF
FIXTURES.

SECTION 1. Of the Action of Waste, and of Case in the nature of Waste, as applied to Fixtures.

SECTION 2. Of Injunctions for Waste, and of equitable Relief in the case of Fixtures.

SECTION 3. Of other Remedies by Action in respect of Fixtures.

SECTION I.

Of the Action of Waste, and Case in the nature of Waste, as applied to Fixtures.

HAVING in the preceding division of the work treated of the rights of different parties with regard to the property in fixtures; the next subject for consideration is the means by which those rights may be enforced, and the remedies provided by the law when they are infringed.

Injury to things affixed to the freehold is waste.

The owners of the inheritance, in whom, in early times, the power of legislation was principally vested, secured themselves against injuries to the freehold committed by their particular tenants, by means of

the law of waste. And it was held to be equally waste to damage or remove a personal chattel which had been annexed to the freehold, as where the substance of the freehold itself was impaired. Accordingly, Lord Coke, in treating upon this subject, observes, that "if glass windows, though put in by the tenant himself, be broken or carried away, *it is waste*. So it is of wainscot, benches, doors, furnaces, and the like, annexed or fixed to the house either by the reversioner or the tenant." (a)

Hence it is, that many of the questions respecting the right of property in fixtures have come before the courts in the form of an inquiry, whether the severance or removal of them was an act of waste or not. And agreeably to this view of the subject, the decisions relating to the law of fixtures are usually classed by the text writers, and in the digests, under the head of *Waste*. It will appear, however, from what is observed in a subsequent part of this section, that such a classification is not comprehensive enough to embrace many important determinations which constitute a part of the doctrine of fixtures.

With respect to the remedy for waste, the old Writ of waste. method of proceeding was by writ of waste. And it may be proper to notice some particulars relative to this ancient remedy, because it is the foundation of the modern form of action, and was moreover revived upon more recent occasions, before it was finally abolished by statute.

The common law gave an action for waste in three cases only; tenancy by the curtesy, tenancy in dower, For and against whom it lay.

(a) Co. Litt. 53 a. 2 Saund. 259. n. 11. *Green v. Cole*.

and guardianship in chivalry. These estates were created by act of law; and the tenants were from the earliest times restrained from an abuse of what the law thus conferred. (a) Afterwards, by the statutes of Marlebridge (52 Hen. 3. c. 23.), and Gloucester (6 Edw. 1. c. 5.), an action for waste was given against lessee for life or years, tenant *per auter vie*, and against the assignee of tenant for life or years for waste done after assignment. (b) By a liberal construction of the last-mentioned statute, tenants from year to year, and tenants for a part of a year, were held punishable for waste; which is a remarkable instance of the manner of construing statutes by equity in former times. (c)

(a) 2 Inst. 145. Co. Lit. 53 a. *et seq.* Doct. & St., Dial. 2. ch. 1, 2. 2 Saund. 252. n. 7. Some have thought, that at common law waste did not lie against tenant by the curtesy. 2 Inst. 145. 301. Br. Ab. Waste, 88. Harg. Co. Lit. 53 b. n. 356. It seems that tenants by statute staple, and statute merchant, are not punishable for waste, although they come in by process of law. 5 Co. 37. As to which, see Harg. Co. Lit. 57 a. note 377.

(b) 2 Inst. 299. Co. Lit. 54 b. 2 Saund. 252. n. 7. In Reeve's History of the Eng. Law, vol. 1. p. 386. & vol. 2. p. 73, 74. 148. it is attempted to be shown, that tenants for life were punishable for waste at common law upon which see also Eden on Injunctions, 145. *in notis.* With respect to *termors for years*, there would be less reason for the law providing a remedy against them, because their estates were very precarious previous to the statute of Gloucester, 6 Edw. 1. c. 11.,

and indeed until the statute 21 Hen. 8. c. 15.; inasmuch as the reversioner might at any time put an end to their interest by means of a fictitious recovery.

(c) As to the equitable construction of this statute, see Plowden's observations at the end of the case of *Eyston v. Studd*, Plow. Com. 467. See also Hatton on Statutes. The practice of construing statutes by equity, of which so much is said in the ancient law writers, was a necessary consequence of the brief and sententious manner in which the early statutes are framed. See further respecting a tenant for a less term than a year, being included under the term "tenants for years," in Serj. Hill's notes to Vin. Ab. vol. 22. Waste. Br. Ab. Waste, pl. 52. In one case Lord Ellenborough refused to give a similar extension to the statute 4 G. 2. c. 28., which specifies tenants for life, lives, or years. *Lloyd v. Rosher*, 2 Camp. N. P. C. 453.

The ancient action of waste retained several vestiges of its early introduction; and as it came into use before estates were commonly subdivided into numerous interests, it was not allowed, even afterwards, to be brought except by the party who had the immediate estate of inheritance, either *in fee* or *in tail*. Nor could any person maintain the action unless he had the inheritance vested in him at the time when the waste was committed. (a)

The action of waste was in its nature a mixed Nature of action; real, because on a judgment against the defendant the plaintiff recovered the land wasted (b); and personal, because he was entitled to treble damages. (c) The right, however, to damages ensued originally only after prohibition delivered, in those cases where a prohibition was grantable: and therefore, as the right of plaintiffs in general to costs is given by a chapter of the statute of Gloucester prior to that relating to damages in waste against tenants for life or years, which, as Lord Coke says, was a law of creation, a plaintiff was not entitled to costs in an action against these individuals (d); unless indeed under the statute 8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 11.

(a) 2 Inst. 303. 305. Co. Lit. 53 b. Com. Dig. Waste, 53 b. 2 Roll. Ab. 833. Com. Dig. F. 2. Waste, C. 4.; Pleader, 3 O. 18. (c) Finch. 29. 3 Bl. Com. 118. 1 Taunt. 196. As to an action of waste lying at common law by a tenant in tail, it should be observed, that it is the more common opinion that what is now an estate tail was a fee simple conditional before the statute *de donis*. If judgment is given against the defendant when the writ charges him in the *tenet*, it must be for the place wasted, and also for damages: but if it be in the *tenuit*, it is for damages only. 2 Inst. 304. Com. Dig. Plead. 3 O. 22.

(b) As to what is to be considered (d) 2 Inst. 289. 10 Co. 112. *Pilford's case*. 2 Saund. 252 a. n. 7. the "*locus vastatus*," see 2 Inst. 304.

s. 3., when the damages recovered in waste did not exceed the sum of twenty nobles.

Modern instances of the action.

The remedy by this proceeding gradually fell into disuse; and the case of *the Keepers of Harrow School v. Anderton*, 2 Bos. & Pull. 86., has been mentioned as the only instance to be met with in modern times, until it was revived in the case of *Redfern v. Smith*, 2 Bing. 262. (a) The Court, however, on both these occasions, distinctly recognised the ancient form of proceeding, and adopted some of the important principles of the old doctrine of waste. For, in the former case, they held that injuries of a very trivial kind did not amount to waste; and that if the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave only very small damages, the defendant was entitled to judgment (b); and in the latter case, they held that under the statute of Gloucester, the jury must always find the place wasted; and for a defect of the verdict in this particular, they granted a new trial. (c)

This action, however, being now abolished by the legislature, it is unnecessary to enter into a further examination of it. The reader, who is desirous to be more particularly acquainted with the nature of the proceeding, and its application to different cases, will find it fully treated of in 2 *Inst.* 145. 299. *et seq.*; *Co. Lit.* 53 a.; *Fitz. Nat. Brev. Writ of Waste*; *Com. Dig. Waste*; *Bl. Com.* vol. ii. p. 281. vol. iii. p. 223.; *Bul. N. P.* 119 a.; and in the very able notes to the

(a) And see 1 Bing. 382.

(b) *Vide* 1 Jac. & Walk. 653., and the notes to the late edition of Williams's *Saunders*, vol. ii. 259 n. 11. (1845.)

(c) So, the courts of equity will sometimes act upon the doctrine that the place wasted is forfeitable. See *Gourlay v. Duke of Somerset*, 1 Ves. & Bea. 68.

case of *Green v. Cole*, in 2 *Williams's Saund.* 228. (6th ed., 1845). (a)

For the old action by writ of waste having in modern times generally given way to another remedy, viz. an *action on the case in the nature of waste*, the former proceeding was at length abolished by the stat. 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 27. s. 36. The action of case for waste is founded on the ancient form of proceeding, and is adapted to the redress of the same species of injuries to the freehold. It is a much more easy and expeditious remedy than the writ of waste, and is applicable to many cases where the former mode of proceeding altogether failed. (b)

Action of case
in the nature
of waste.

The action on the case in the nature of waste may therefore be resorted to in many instances for the purpose of determining whether the removal of articles annexed to the freehold is warranted by the law of fixtures or not. It is the appropriate remedy in such cases for the reversioner against a tenant in possession, whether for life or for years. (c) The proceeding is founded on the injury occasioned to the plaintiff's reversionary interest by the wrongful act of the party in immediate possession of the land.

A remedy in
cases of fix-
tures.

(a) It may be useful to caution the reader, that much confusion upon the subject of the ancient doctrine of waste has arisen from an inattention to the important distinctions between the several remedies at common law, under the statute of Marlbridge, and under the statute of Gloucester.

(b) As to the advantages of the action upon the case compared with the ancient writ of waste, see 2 Wil-

liams's Saunders, 252 a. n. 7., *Green v. Cole*.

(c) In an early case it was said that if an under lessee takes planks &c., fixed to the freehold, an action upon the case lies against him by the lessee. Jones, 224. Cro. Car. 187. As to the liability of a tenant in waste for the acts of a stranger, see 2 Inst. 145. 303. 305. Vin. Ab. Waste, K. Doct. & Stud. Dial. 2. ch. 4. 1 Taunt. 183. *et seq.*

And hence it would be inapplicable to all those cases in which an executor lays claim to remove articles, as fixtures, which have been put up by his testator, whose interest in the land is determined by his death; because, in such cases, there exists no privity of estate between the parties. (a) Now, however, by stat. 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 42. s. 2., the action may be maintained by the personal representative, for such injuries to the real estate as are committed within six calendar months before the testator's death, provided such action is brought within a year after his decease.

Liability of
executors for
waste.

Neither could this action be maintained *against* the personal representative for waste committed by the testator in his lifetime; because waste is a tort, which in the language of the law "*moritur cum persona*." (b) However, the executors and administrators of a tenant for years are punishable for waste committed by them while they are in possession of the land. (c) And if, by the commission of waste by a testator, his personal estate has been benefited, his executors will be chargeable for it to the value of the property, although not in this form of action. (d) Moreover, by the above mentioned statute, an action is given against the personal representative for injuries committed by the testator to the real estate of another within six calendar months previous to the testator's death.

(a) *Vide Hitchman v. Walton*, 4 M. & W. 409.; *Bacon v. Smith*, 1 Q. B. 345.

(b) 2 Inst. 302.

(c) 1 Cru. Dig. tit. 8. ch. 2. s. 11. *Powell v. Rees*, 7 Ad. & El. 426.

(d) Cowp. 376. 1 P. Wms. 407. Dick. 215. Vin. Ab. Waste, 2 S.

In respect of the parties between whom this action is maintainable, it has been held that the right to support the action will not be waived by entering into any special covenant, such as not to do waste, &c.; but that the reversioner will have his election either to bring an action upon the case in tort for the waste, or an action upon the special covenant. In *Kinlyside v. Thornton (a)*, a lessee covenanted to yield up the demised premises in repair at the end of the term. During the term waste had been committed in pulling down and demolishing certain articles described in the declaration as *fixtures*, as an ale-house bar, and divers doors, partitions, dressers, &c. The plaintiff, after the expiration of the term, brought an action of case in nature of waste; and upon an objection that he ought to have sued on the covenant, the Court were of opinion, that an action on the case was maintainable as well as covenant; for, it was said, the landlord by acquiring a new remedy by the special covenant did not therefore lose his old. (*b*)

Whether case for waste may be supported against a tenant who covenants to repair, &c.

The authority of this decision has, however, been supposed to be impeached by some more modern cases. In *Jones v. Hill (c)*, the plaintiff declared in an action of case in nature of waste against a lessee who had entered into a special covenant to repair. And according to the report of the case in 1 Bay. Moore, 100., Ch. J. Gibbs, in delivering judgment,

(a) 2 Bl. Rep. 1111.

(b) See 2 Saund. 252 n. b. In *Elwes v. Maw*, the plaintiff declared in an action of case in nature of waste, yet it appears that the tenant held under a lease in which there

was a special covenant to repair.

A covenant to repair does not preclude an injunction in equity for waste. Dick. 445. 18 Ves. 455. 2 Ves. & Bea. 349.

(c) 7 Taunt. 392.

observed, that "when there is an express stipulation "or contract between two parties, this species of "action is not maintainable; for such contract is "a total waiver of tort, and it therefore ceases to bear "the character of waste."

But it is to be observed of this case, that in the report given of it in 7 Taunt. 392., the *dictum* attributed to Ch. J. Gibbs is wholly omitted. Indeed, the decision itself turned upon a particular point, which did not involve the general question, *viz.*, that the injury complained of by the plaintiff could not in any view be considered to amount to an act of waste. And this is the construction put upon the case in *Burnett v. Lynch*, 5 B. & C. 603., where the authority of *Kinlyside v. Thornton* is supported by the Court.

There is also another case, *Herne v. Benbow* (a), which has been thought to be at variance with the decision of *Kinlyside v. Thornton*; and is considered to be an authority against an action on the case being maintainable where an *assumpsit* is to be implied between a landlord and tenant. (b) On referring, however, to this case, the determination appears to have proceeded altogether upon a different principle, which has been countenanced in some recent decisions, *viz.*, that an action on the case is not maintainable for *permissive* waste. (c)

(a) 4 Taunt. 764.

(b) And see Harg. Co. Lit. 54 b. n. 359. 3 Brod. & Bing. 171. But see *Burnett v. Lynch*, *ub. sup.*

(c) With respect to this latter question, whether an action upon the case can be supported for *permissive* waste, the authorities are by no means satisfactory. It is conceived that much of the difficulty upon this

The forms of pleading in waste, and in actions on the case in nature of waste, are treated of with much learning in a note of Mr. Serj. Williams in 2 Saund.

Pleading and evidence in waste.

subject has arisen from not distinguishing between tenancies at will and tenancies from year to year, as affected by the provisions of the statute of Gloucester. The statute of Gloucester gives a remedy for waste in the case of tenancies for years, or for a less term than a year, but is held not to extend to tenancies strictly at will. Co. Litt. 54 b. 2 Inst. 302. 6 Rep. 37. It has been expressly decided that those tenants who are within the provisions of the statute are liable in an *action of waste*, as well for *permissive*, as for *voluntary* waste. Co. Lit. 53 a. 2 Inst. 145. 2 Roll. Ab. 816. Owen, 92. 1 Saund. 323 a. n. 7. 2 Saund. 252 c. 259. 1 Salk. 19. 3 Lev. 359. S. C. And see Harg. Co. Lit. 56 b. n. 376. The question, therefore, is whether the action of case in the nature of waste, which has been substituted in lieu of the action of waste, cannot be supported for permissive waste in all those cases in which the old action could itself have been supported. In the *Countess of Salop's* case, 5 Rep. 14. Cro. Eliz. 777. 784. it was holden, that an action upon the case in nature of waste could not be maintained against a tenant *at will* for permissive waste; and the reason is stated to be, because the statute of Gloucester does not extend the remedy by action of waste to the case of tenancies *at will*. Now, from this reason being assigned as the ground of decision, it seems a fair inference, that an action upon the case would lie for permissive waste against a tenant for years; because, as against such a tenant, waste might have been brought under the statute. Accordingly Mr. Serj. Williams, in his notes to the cases of *Pomfret v. Ricroft*, and *Green v. Cole*, lays it down expressly, that an action upon the case may be brought as well for permissive, as for voluntary waste, 1 Saund. 323 a. n. 7. 2 Saund. 259. It has, however, been thought that a contrary doctrine is established by some modern decisions of the courts, viz. *Gibson v. Wells*, 1 New. Rep. 290. *Herne v. Benbow*, 4 Taunt. 764. *Jones v. Hill*, 7 Taunt. 392. 1 B. Moore, 100. S. C. With respect to the first of these decisions, the judgment of the court is certainly expressed in very general terms, and the marginal note states broadly, that an action on the case does not lie for permissive waste. But it appears that, in this case, the action was in fact brought against a tenant at will; and it is observable that Mr. Serj. Williams, in the notes already referred to, cites this very authority, and does not consider it as conflicting with the opinion he lays down. As to the case of *Herne v. Benbow*, the decision turned upon a different point: in that case, however, the court seem, undoubtedly, to have lost sight of the distinction between tenants for years and at will; for they cite the *Countess of Salop's* case as a general authority against the action for permissive waste, which, it has been seen, was a case of a tenancy at will, and could therefore decide nothing as to the action not being maintainable against

252 c. n. 7. (See the 6th. ed.) For precedents of waste in respect of chattels affixed to the freehold, see 2 Bl. Rep. 1111. 1 H. Bl. 258. 3 East. 38. 1 Brod. & Bing. 54. 3 Ad. & E. 75.

a tenant for years. In the case of *Jones v. Hill*, the distinction between tenancies at will and for years was pressed upon the court, and Ch. J. Gibbs then declined to give any opinion upon the general question. Notwithstanding, therefore, several of the text writers have, upon the authority of these modern decisions, laid it down as a general rule, that an action upon the case will not lie for permissive waste, it seems very questionable whether such a position can be maintained, except in respect of tenancies at will, in the strict sense of the term. The reader may see further upon this subject in 22 Vin. Ab. 525. tit. Waste; 1 Jac. & Walk. 522.; 2 Sim. & Stu. 87.; and the notes to the case of *Pomfret v. Ricraft*, in the last edition (1845) of Williams's Saunders, vol. i. 323 a. n. 7.; and in the cases there referred to.

SECTION II.

Of Injunction for Waste, and Relief in Equity in the case of Fixtures.

THE proceedings described in the foregoing section are remedies of a corrective nature; and they are in reality methods of recovering a compensation for injuries already sustained, and for which the party aggrieved can, in general, only receive satisfaction by pecuniary damages. (a) But it frequently happens that the consequences attending injuries to real property are of such a nature, that the damages recoverable in an action are a very inadequate compensation for the loss incurred; so that the redress afforded by a court of law would prove an imperfect as well as a tardy relief to the injured party. The Courts of Equity, however, provide a very beneficial remedy in these cases, which is of a preventive nature, and whereby injuries to real property may be anticipated and prevented. This equitable interposition of Chancery consists in restraining a person from committing waste, either threatened, or which he may be in the act of committing, by means of the *writ of injunction*; which is a prohibitory writ issuing by the order and under the seal of a Court of Equity.

It has been seen, that the right to fixtures is frequently decided upon questions of waste. And as

(a) By the old writ of waste in the *tenet*, the place wasted was recovered.

the remedy by injunction is calculated to afford very prompt and effectual protection, in cases where injury to this species of property is apprehended, or might be sustained, it will be useful to give a brief account of the nature and application of the proceeding.

Prohibition at
common law.

By the common law a prohibition to inhibit waste issued out of Chancery against the three classes of persons who were at common law punishable of waste; viz. tenant by the curtesy, in dower, and guardian. It was granted on the prayer of the party who had the inheritance, and might be had before any waste was actually committed. The writ of prohibition lay afterwards against all tenants for life or for years, under the provisions of the statutes of Marlbridge and Gloucester. (a)

Estrepement
of waste.

There was also at common law another remedy for waste of a preventive nature in the *writ of estrepement of waste*. This writ lay after a judgment obtained in a real action, and before possession delivered by the sheriff, to prevent the defendant from committing waste in the lands recovered. By the statute of Gloucester, a further writ was given in these cases to prevent the defendant from committing waste *during the suit*, which was called the writ of *estrepement pendente placito*. (b)

Injunction to
restrain waste.

These methods of restraining waste have long since fallen into disuse. For the Court of Chancery

(a) 2 Inst. 299. Com. Dig. tit. of prohibition of waste. Dick. Chancery, D. 11. 1 Bos. & Pul. 108. 455.
121. The Court of Chancery seems to have derived its jurisdiction in injunction from the ancient writ (b) 2 Inst. 328. Fitz. Nat. Brev. 135. Eden on Inj. 169. 2 Reeve's History, 152.

will now, by means of a *writ of injunction*, restrain a party from committing waste in all cases in which waste is punishable by law. And in some particular cases it will restrain a party even where he is punishable of waste, either from the nature of his estate, or by express grant "without impeachment of waste." (a)

There are a great variety of cases in which a Court of Equity will thus interfere. The most ordinary occasion, however, is to restrain a tenant for life, or tenant for years, upon the application of the owner of the inheritance. And an injunction may be obtained on the application of a remainder-man for life, as well as on that of a remainder-man in fee, notwithstanding there is an intermediate estate for life. (b)

In what cases it lies.

It would be unnecessary for the present purpose to enter into a detail of the various cases in which the remedy by injunction applies. The reader will find them very clearly specified in Com. Dig. tit. Chancery, D. 11., and in Eden's treatise on the law of Injunctions.

In general the interposition of equity in restraint of waste is founded on privity of estate. There are, however, some particular occasions in which an injunction will be granted against a stranger, and where the act complained of is a mere trespass. (c) This principle has been adopted only by the modern

Injunction to restrain trespass.

(a) See *ante*, p. 142. *in notis*.

(c) 3 Atk. 21. 1 Br. Ch. Ca. 588.

(b) 1 Eq. Ca. Ab. 400. 3 P. W. 6 Ves. 147. 7 Ves. 308. 10 Ves. 290. 268. Amb. 105. 3 Atk. 94. 210. 723. 17 Ves. 128. 138. 281. Dick. 670. 6 Ves. 787. Swanst. 208.

practice of the Court ; and it is by no means applicable to a case of a common trespass which is only contingent and temporary. For the Court will always expect a strong case of destruction or irreparable mischief to be made out ; of irreparable mischief which may be completely effected before any trial at law can be had.

Equity will decree account of waste committed.

The equitable remedy for waste is attended with this additional advantage ; that, if waste has already been committed, the Court will at the same time that it enjoins from further waste, also grant an account, and decree satisfaction for waste which has been actually done. (*a*) So that a party has by this means the same redress that he would have obtained by recovering damages in a court of law. Again, where waste has been already committed, as in timber that has been cut down, the Court will prevent the defendant from taking advantage of his wrongful act, by restraining him by order from taking it away. (*b*)

What a sufficient ground for injunction.

The relief by injunction will not be granted on slight or uncertain grounds ; for, in the affidavit upon which it is founded, it is not sufficient that the plaintiff merely swears that he apprehends, or has been informed, that the defendant intends to commit waste ; but there must appear an actual waste, or some act from which the intention is fully evinced, as sending

(*a*) 3 Atk. 262. Eden, 159.

(*b*) 1 Ves. Jun. 93. As to whether equity will entertain a bill for an account where an injunction is not also prayed for, see 3 Atk. 263.

381. Amb. 54. 2 P. W. 240. 1 Br. Ch. Ca. 194. 3 Br. Ch. Ca. 37. 1 Ves. Jun. 78. Dick. 211. Foub. on Eq. vol. i. p. 14.

a surveyor to mark out trees, &c. (a) Threats, however, will form a sufficient ground for an injunction ; for it is not necessary to stay till waste is actually done. (b) And in like manner, an injunction has been granted against a tenant for life who insisted on a right to commit waste where he had none, although no waste was in fact committed. (c)

From the view here given of the nature of the proceeding by injunction, it appears that it is a remedy which may frequently be adopted by the reversioner for the purpose of restraining a tenant for life or for years, who intends or rather threatens to sever things from the freehold under a claim arising out of the law of fixtures. It seems, indeed, to be more particularly applicable, where a tenant at the expiration of his term insists on a right of taking away substantial buildings which the owner of the land contends are not within the privilege of removal. (d)

Injunction to restrain the removal of things fixed to the freehold.

Thus, an injunction was granted by the Vice Chancellor against the assignees of a bankrupt lessee, to restrain them from selling or removing a steam-engine, &c., from the premises, until the claim in dispute was determined at law. In this case, a lease was granted to the bankrupt of a mill and steam-engine, &c. ; in which lease he covenanted to repair the premises and steam-engine, and to leave them in repair at the end of the term, reasonable wear,

Until the right determined at law.

(a) 2 Atk. 182. 5 Ves. 688. 7 Ves. 309. 417. 10 Ves. 54.

(b) 2 Atk. 182. 6 Ves. 706. Dick. 101. 1 Jac. & Walk. 653.

(c) Barn. 497.

(d) As to relief in equity against

executors for the waste of their testator, and the distinction in this respect between legal and equitable waste, see Eden on Inj. 211. *et seq.* *Vide sup.* p. 276.

&c., excepted. It appeared, that during the term the lessee had added to the buildings, and removed all the works of the engine, except the fly-wheel, shaft, &c., and had attached to them a new engine of greater power. The Vice Chancellor was of opinion, that although, if the engine had been worn out by wear and tear, the lessee would have been under no obligation to repair it; yet, having taken away the existing engine and substituted another for it, the latter was subject to the same stipulations in the lease as the old engine, and that it could not therefore be removed. Accordingly, he granted an injunction against the assignees to prevent this, subject to an action to be brought by the lessors to try the right. (a)

Property must
be actually
affixed.

But, in all these cases, to entitle a party to relief by injunction on the specific ground of waste, it must appear that the property in dispute is actually affixed to the freehold. For, where a bill was brought praying an injunction and account, which stated that the defendant had committed waste, by destroying a dove-cote, and by removing the locks from the doors of the house, the chains from the lawn, the statues, images, and fences from the pleasure-ground, wardrobes, presses, and closets, forming part of the wainscot of the house, the Lord Chancellor, in giving his judgment, said, "The foundation of this motion to revive the injunction is, first, a clear act of waste; second, an act removing things supposed to be fixed to the freehold, wainscot, presses, &c. As to the dove-cote, a clear act of waste is proved, — therefore against

(a) *Sunderland v. Newton*, 3 Sim. mode of deciding the right to fix-
450. And see *Hooper v. Broderick*, tures on injunction. See also *Mitf.*
9 Law J. R., Eq., 321, as to the 123. 1 Br. C. C. 57.

waste the injunction must be revived. But I cannot grant it against removing the presses, *eo nomine*, if not fixed to the freehold." (a)

Besides the specific remedy by means of injunction to stay waste, as above described, it appears that there are a variety of other methods by which the right to fixtures may be incidentally determined in a Court of Equity. For instance, by means of an injunction to restrain a breach of covenant; or upon a decree for an account, &c. And from a reference to several of the cases detailed in the former part of this work, it will be seen that many important questions relating to the law of fixtures have arisen in proceedings instituted in the equity courts. (b)

Other remedies
in equity.

The liability of ecclesiastical persons for waste has been explained on a former occasion. (c) And with respect to the remedy in such cases, it is to be observed, that besides an action by the successor, either in the spiritual court, or in the courts of common law, to recover damages for waste already committed, it seems that the Court of Chancery has jurisdiction to issue a writ of *prohibition of waste* to restrain such persons from committing waste in their ecclesiastical possessions. (d) And by analogy to this proceeding, a

Prohibition
against eccle-
siastical per-
sons.

(a) *Kimpton v. Eve*, 2 Ves. & Bea. 349. And see 2 Dy. 108 b.

(b) See *Lawton v. Lawton*, 3 Atk. 13., where the right to fixtures between the executor of tenant for life and the remainder-man was determined on a bill by a creditor of the deceased tenant for life. So, in *Lord Dudley v. Lord Warde*, Amb. 113., a bill in equity was filed by the executor of a tenant for life against

the remainder-man, to have fire-engines delivered up as a part of the personalty. In *ex parte Quincey*, 1 Atk. 477. the question arose on a bankrupt petition.

(c) See *ante*, p. 148.

(d) 2 Roll. Ab. 813. And see the case of *Jefferson v. The Bishop of Durham*, 1 Bos. & Pul. 105. See also 2 Burn. Ecc. Law, tit. Dilapidation. 1 Cru. Dig. tit. 3. ch. 2. s. 74.

Court of Equity now more frequently interferes by injunction ; as, for instance, against a rector at the suit of the patron. (a) And so, an injunction was in one case granted to stay waste against the widow of a rector at the suit of the patroness, during a vacancy. (b) It seems, also, that bishops, deans, and chapters, may be restrained by injunction at the suit of the crown. (c)

3 Swanst. 493. 499. A very learned account of the introduction of the writ of prohibition of waste will be found in *Jefferson v. The Bishop of Durham* ; in which case it was determined, after much discussion, that the Court of Common Pleas has no power to issue an original writ of prohibition to restrain a bishop from committing waste in the possessions of his see, at least at the suit of an uninterested person : and doubted whether the Court of King's Bench had such a power.

(a) 2 Atk. 217. Barn. 399. S.C. Amb. 176. 1 Bos. & Pul. 119.
 (b) 2 Br. Ch. Ca. 552.
 (c) Amb. 176. 3 Mer. 427.

SECTION III.

Of other Remedies by Action in respect of Fixtures.

OF TRESPASS.

FIXTURES, as constituting in their nature a part of the land while in a state of annexation, are subject to the general rules which govern the action of trespass in its application to injuries to real property. And when severed from the freehold, and after their personal nature is revived, they may properly be sued for in an action of trespass *de bonis asportatis*.

Trespass to fixtures, before and after severance.

Thus, upon the same principle that in trespass *quare clausum fregit* for an injury to land, it is essential that the plaintiff should have actual possession of the land at the time of the act complained of, a landlord cannot, during a subsisting term, support trespass *quare clausum fregit* against a stranger for the removal of fixtures attached to his freehold. In the case of the tenant, however, this would be the proper form of action in which he might recover compensation for the like injury. (a)

Trespass *quare clausum fregit* for fixtures.

So, where a tenant, under colour of the law of fixtures, wrongfully severs from the freehold articles put up by himself during the term, or which have been demised to him together with the premises, the landlord cannot, pending the term, support

(a) As to analogous cases of Viner's Abr. Tresp. S. 7 T. R. 9. trespass for cutting down trees, see 1 N. R. 25. 2 Mau. and Sel. 499. 4 Co. 63. Br. Ab. Tresp. 273. 1 Saund. 322. n. 5. And see 1 Com. Dig. Tresp. A. 1, 2. Biens, H. Price, 53.

an action against him as for trespass to real property. (a)

For the same reason, and because in respect of real property there is no constructive possession, the heir could not, till after entry, try the question with the executor, whether articles descend with the inheritance or are properly fixtures, in an action of trespass *quare clausum fregit*. After entry, however, this would be the proper form of proceeding. (b)

Trespass *de bonis asportatis* for fixtures.

But, where fixed articles have been severed from the freehold and so reduced to a chattel state, the party in whom the right of property is vested from the time of severance, may support trespass *de bonis asportatis* for the removal; because the general property of personal chattels draws to it the legal possession. The reversioner may, therefore, sustain this action against a tenant in possession pending a lease, for the removal of things which the tenant, either from the circumstance of their having been demised to him, or for any other reason, has no right to sever and take away. (c) And so a tenant, although the property in fixed articles may belong to the landlord by the terms of the demise or otherwise, may maintain this action

(a) Vide *Hitchman v. Walton*, 4 M. & W. 409. It seems that trespass would lie in such a case against a strict tenant at will, because it is said his term is put an end to by the severance. See 8 Ed. 4. p. 8. 12 Ed. 4. p. 8. Litt. § 71. Saville, 84. Dyer, 121 b.

(b) 21 Hen. 7. 26. 2 Mod. 7.

(c) For the principle, see 11 Co.

81. *Udal v. Udal*, Aleyn, 82. *post*, 292. 2 Campb. N. P. C. 491. 2 Chit. Rep. 636. And see *Berry v. Heard*, as cited in Viner's Abr. Trespass, S. pl. 10. As to which, see Serj. Hill's MS. note, *ibid*. See also *Farrant v. Thompson*, 5 Bar. & Ald. 826. *Higgon v. Mortimer*, 6 Car. & P. 616. *post*, 304.

against a stranger who wrongfully removes them: for during the term he has a special property therein. (a)

It would seem, that a tenant, after the severance of articles to which he is not entitled as fixtures, could not, in general, maintain trespass against his landlord for removing them. (b) In one case (c), indeed, an action of trespass was brought by a tenant against the bailiff of his landlord, for removing certain fixed articles which it appeared had been demised to him together with the house, and for which he recovered damages. But no objection as to the form of action, with reference to the plaintiff's interest, seems to have been taken on that occasion (d); and it may be observed, moreover, that the articles in question had been wrongfully severed under the authority of the landlord himself; and it might, therefore, be considered, that the landlord and the defendant who acted under him, were estopped from insisting that the tenant's interest was put an end to by the severance. (e)

Tenant's property in things demised, after severance.

It may be collected from the foregoing remarks that the right to bring an action of trespass *de*

Right to bring trespass, before and after severance.

(a) See *Hitchman v. Walton*, *ubi sup.*; and *per Parke B.* in *Boydell v. M^rMichael*, 1 Cr. M. & R. 177.

(b) And *semb.*, not against a stranger, according to *Evans v. Evans*, 2 Camp. C. N. P. 491.

(c) *Pitt v. Shew*, 4 Bar. & Ald. 206.

(d) This case was prior to that of *Farrant v. Thompson*, in which it was clearly laid down, that the property of fixed articles demised with the premises, reverted to the landlord on severance, *post*, 303.

(e) See *Twigg v. Potts*, 1 C. M. & R. 89. In the case of *trees*, it has been held that, where pollards are not excepted in a demise, and the tenant would be entitled to them if blown down, and has the usufruct in them during the term, the lessor cannot by wrongfully severing them acquire a right to them; and the tenant may maintain an action against him for the wrongful cutting. *Channon v. Patch*, 5 B. & C. 897.

bonis asportatis for chattels which have been disannexed from the freehold, and to bring *trespass quare clausum fregit* for injuries to them previous to the act of severance, will frequently reside in different individuals. And this proposition may be illustrated by the case of *Harrison v. Parker*.^(a) In that case a person had, at his own expense erected a bridge on the soil of another with his permission; part of the bridge having been pulled down, and the materials taken away by a wrong doer, it was holden, that the original owner might maintain trespass for the asportation, because the exclusive right of property in the materials reverted to him by the act of severance. And Lord Ellenborough observed upon this occasion, that the case would have involved a different question, if the injury complained of had been to the materials while in a state of annexation.

Where the severance and asportation are one continued act.

It may be questionable whether an action of trespass *de bonis asportatis* for the removal of fixtures after their severance, could be maintained in a case where the severance and removal are *one continued and entire act*.

In the case of *Udal v. Udal* (b), it is said, that the Court agreed, that "if a lessee for years cuts down
" timber trees and lets them lie, and after carries
" them away, so that the taking and carrying away
" be not *as one continued act*, but that there be
" some time for the distinct property of a divided
" chattel to settle in the lessor, that an action of
" trespass *vi et armis* would lie in such case against

(a) 6 East, 154. See also 8 Taunt. 614. *et seq.* (b) Aleyn. 82.

“ the lessee: and that in such case felony might be
 “ committed of them; but not where they were taken
 “ and carried away at the same time.”

If the principle contained in this passage be correct, it would seem to apply equally to the case of fixtures. (a) The question, however, does not appear to have undergone much discussion (b); but the reader will find some further remarks upon it in the ensuing division respecting the action of trover, to which the authorities more immediately relate.

With reference to the form of the declaration in an action of trespass for injuries to fixtures,—it may be observed, that it is necessary to give an appropriate description to the property in question. And where the subject matter of complaint arises whilst it is in a state of annexation to the freehold, it is advisable, in order to meet objections upon this point, to describe the property in terms applicable to it only in a fixed state. (c)

Form of declaring.

Formerly, the plea of the general issue would in Plea.

(a) And see the position as laid down in *Bul. N. P. 84*. See also *Vin. Ab. Trees, A. G. Com. Dig. Biens, H. 2 Roll. Abr. 119*.

(b) Vide *Spooner v. Brewster*, 2 Bing. 136. *Ward v. Andrews*, 2 Chit. Rep. 636. *Wheeler v. Montefiore*, 2 Q. B. 140.

(c) See the observations of Parke B. in *Boydell v. McMichael*, 1 Cr. M. & R. 177. In *Pitt v. Shew*, 4 Bar. & Ald. 206. it was held, that the value of fixtures might be re-

covered under a count charging the defendant with breaking and entering the plaintiff's house, and taking his goods, chattels, and effects. In this case it is probable that the articles were not taken away till some days after the severance under the distress. See the facts as stated on the motion for a new trial, 4 Bar. & Ald. 208. See also *Sheen v. Rickie*, *post*, 299. And *Twigg v. Potts*, *post*, 309.

ordinary cases have raised the question between the contending parties as to the right of property in fixtures. But now by the new rules a special plea is necessary for that purpose.

The case of *Welsh v. Nash* (a), although it arose under the old form of pleading, may, perhaps, deserve notice here; not so much from its supposed variance with the rules of pleading as then existing, but because it has sometimes been thought to impugn the general doctrine as to the right of property which accrues from the annexation of things to the freehold. It was held in that case, that a defendant could not, under the general issue, justify cutting certain posts and rails which the plaintiff had erected upon his, the defendant's, own soil. It is to be observed of this case, that the question in controversy came before the Court upon a case reserved, in which, as was said by the Court, the posts and rails were meant to be stated as the property of the plaintiff. This being so, there was no room for the legal presumption that they passed to the defendant as owner of the soil. For, as the record stood, the state of the facts was, that the *plaintiff's* posts and rails were wrongfully standing on the defendant's land: the general rule of pleading then necessarily applied, that as the defendant's answer was, that the articles were *damage feasant* on his soil, such answer should have been specially pleaded. According to this view of the decision, the question which might have been raised in this case, as to the legal consequence of annexing a

(a) 8 East, 394. And see 5 Bar. & Ald. 603.

personal chattel to the soil of another, is altogether untouched. (a)

TROVER.

Where fixtures have been unlawfully severed from the freehold and carried away, an action of trover may be brought to recover their value. The mere act of severance, however, is not a sufficient ground for sustaining the action: there must be a subsequent asportation, or some unlawful assumption of property to make the conversion, which is the gist of the action. (b)

Trover lies for fixtures severed.

But as trover is not maintainable except for the conversion of personal chattels, this action cannot be brought for the recovery of fixtures so long as they are annexed to and remain parcel of the realty. This rule is recognised by Lord Hardwicke in the case *Ex-parte Quincey*. (c) And in *Lee v. Risdon* (d), Ch. J. Gibbs observes, that it never was heard of that trover could be brought by a tenant for his fixtures remaining unsevered at the expiration of his term. So also, in the case of *Davis v. Jones* (e), where it was held that trover would lie for certain jibs, which were detached pieces belonging to some fixed machinery, the ground upon which the action was sustained was, that these articles might be considered, from

Not whilst they remain annexed.

(a) Upon this question, viz., the legal effect of the annexation of a personal chattel to the freehold of another person, see some curious decisions referred to in Part I. ch. I. p. 12. *et seq.*

(b) Bac. Abr. Trover A. And

see 2 Mod. 245. Bul. N. P. 44 b. See also *Lyde v. Russell*, 1 Ad. & El. 396. *Longstaff v. Meagoe*, 2 A. & E. 167.

(c) 1 Atk. 478.

(d) 7 Taunt. 191.

(e) 2 Bar. & Ald. 165.

their nature and construction, to be mere moveable chattels. (a) And Abbott Ch. J. said, that if the jibs were to be considered as annexed and parcel of the freehold, then admitting that the plaintiffs might have removed them during the term, as being erections for the benefit of trade, yet they could not after the term maintain trover for them; because the action of trover was maintainable in respect of personal chattels only. (b)

The same principle governed the more recent decision of *Minshall v. Lloyd*. (c) In this case trover was brought for certain steam engines, and other fixed machinery of a colliery. A lessee while in possession of the premises erected the machinery; and having forfeited his interest during the term, the lessor obtained possession under a proviso for re-entry. Afterwards the machinery was seized under a *fi. fa.* at the suit of an execution creditor; and trover was brought for it against the sheriff by certain trustees claiming under an assignment made prior to the lessor's re-entry. The decision of the case turned upon the principle that the right of the tenant having determined while the articles continued fixed, he could not maintain an action of trover for them as goods and chattels. So neither could a party claiming under him by the assignment recover in trover, as the machinery was never goods and chattels at all, so as to pass to them; and they had no greater right

(a) In 11 Vin. Ab. 154. Tit. Executors, it is said, that a granary built on pillars in Hampshire, is, by custom, a chattel which goes to the executors, and may be recovered in trover.

(b) And see 2 Bar. & Cres. 79. Cro. Jac. 129. See also the remarks of Lord Ellenborough in *Horn v. Baker*, 9 East. 237.

(c) 2 M. & W. 450.

than the tenant himself, which was only that of removing the property during the term.

In conformity with the same rule, and on the authority of the case last mentioned, it was holden, on a subsequent occasion, that even during the term a tenant cannot maintain trover for fixtures which remained unsevered when the action was brought. (a)

In the foregoing case of *Minshall v. Lloyd* it was stated by Parke B. that the decision of the case of *Davis v. Jones* proceeded entirely on the ground above explained; viz. that the jibs in question were not fixtures at all, but mere personal chattels. And a like distinction prevailed in a more recent case, that of *Wansborough v. Maton*. (b) There an action of trover was brought for a barn. This barn appeared to be a wooden building erected on a foundation of brick and stone; the superstructure of the barn rested by its own weight alone, upon certain stone staddels or blocks, and in part on a foundation of brickwork: both the stones and the brick foundation were let into the ground, but the barn was not attached to them either with mortar or otherwise. It was held that an action of trover would lie for a barn so constructed; because not being united to the freehold it was not part of it, and no fixture at all. And the Court said that the case was not distinguishable from that of *R. v. Otley* (c), where such a building was considered to be no part of the tenement.

(a) *Mackintosh v. Trotter*, 3 M. & W. 184. See also *Lyde v. Russell*, 1 B. & Ad. 394., in which case a tenant on quitting the premises left his fixtures, and although they were afterwards se-

vered by the landlord, it was held that the tenant could not maintain trover for them.

(b) 4 Ad. & E. 884.

(c) 1 B. & Ad. 161. See note (a) in the preceding page.

In trover, the property presumed not to be fixed.

However, in trover, it will not be intended that the property in demand is connected with the freehold, unless that fact expressly appears. (a) Thus, where the declaration was that the plaintiff was possessed, *ut de bonis propriis*, of a *portal* with hinges, a *hand-mill*, a *lead*, and a *washing vat*, and lost them, &c. After verdict for the plaintiff, it was objected in arrest of judgment that these things appeared to be fixed to the house, and are as parcel thereof, and not accounted as goods; for the portal is a door of a house; and the hand-mill, and lead, and the washing vat, are always fixed things. *Sed non allocatur*: for it is alleged in the declaration, that the plaintiff was possessed of them, *ut de bonis propriis*: and it may be, that these things were severed from the freehold and things lying by; and it shall be so intended when the plaintiff so declares, and the contrary appears not to the Court by any matter shewn in the defendant's plea. (b)

Term "fixtures" in pleading.

Nor does the term "fixtures," *in pleading*, necessarily mean things affixed to the freehold. For where a declaration in trover was for certain goods, chattels, and *fixtures*, to wit, beds, &c., stoves, ranges, shelves,

(a) It will have been observed, that several of the most important early questions respecting fixtures have, in fact, been determined in actions of trover; as in the instance of the cyder-mill before Ch. Bar. Comyns; the hangings and tapestry in *Harvey v. Harvey*; and the salt-pans in *Lawton v. Salmon*. It does not distinctly appear whether the property in these cases had been separated from the land before the commencement of the action.

(b) *Wood v. Smith*, Cro. Jac. 129. Com. Dig. Action on the case, Trover, G. 1. See also *Dyer*, 108. 2 Ves. & Bea. 349. And see the principle upon which the case of *Nibley v. Smith*, 4 T.R. 503. was decided, *post*, 309. As to the shelves in a house, that they shall be intended fixed, see 2 Bulst. 113. Cro. Jac. 329. S. C. So of racks in a stable, Anon. 2 Vent. 214.

grates, closets, cupboards and ovens, it was held that the term "fixtures" did not necessarily mean things affixed to the freehold, but might and should *after verdict* receive an interpretation which would support the declaration. And *per* Parke B. "the objection is that the damages having been assessed generally on the whole record, the judgment ought to be arrested, on the ground that a part of the subject matter of the action, viz. the fixtures, was such as could not be made the subject of an action of trover. . . . If it had clearly appeared that the plaintiff meant to sue in respect of "fixtures" properly so called—things affixed to the freehold—the declaration would be bad after the assessment of general damages. But after verdict we ought to make every reasonable intendment in favour of the declaration." (a)

From the nature of the action of trover as thus applied to the subject of fixtures, a question arises, whether this action could be supported, if the severing and carrying away of the article is one continued and entire act?

Whether trover lies where the severance and asportation are one continued act.

There does not appear to be any case in which this question has been discussed with reference to the doctrine of fixtures; but it seems to have arisen incidentally in respect of the cutting down and carrying away of timber. In 2 Rolle's Ab. 119. tit. Mæresme, it is laid down, that if lessee for life or years cuts timber trees, and immediately barks them and carries them away, yet they belong

(a) *Sheen v. Rickie*, 5 M. & W. 175. See *Hallen v. Runder*, cited *post*, p. 310.

to the lessor who has the inheritance: for they are parcel of the inheritance; and the lessor may have trover and conversion for them, although he never seizes them before the carrying them away, and that the lessee carried them away *immediately* after the felling and barking, *so that all was but one entire act.* Between *Berry & Heard*, adjudged upon a special verdict in B. R.

This case of *Berry v. Heard* is found in several of the books of reports, and is stated in a manner somewhat differently in each of them. (a) It established a principle which had been for a long time doubted, viz. that a landlord has such a possession of timber cut down during the continuance of a lease, that he could maintain trover for it; because the lessee has only an interest in it while it was growing, and which determined the instant it was cut down. This was in fact the principal question raised in the case, and the observations of the Court are for the most part applied to this point. It appears, however, from a reference to the case, that the Court did also take into consideration the objection as to the cutting and carrying away of the trees being one continued act. For they advert to the rule of law, that in criminal cases such a taking would be no felony; and, according to the report of the case in *Palmer*, Mr. Just. Doddridge is said to have remarked, that in respect of the *barking* of the tree, there must have been an interval between it and the cutting down of the tree. (b)

(a) *Palmer*, 327. Sir W. Jones, 255. Bend. 141. Cro. Car. 242. (b) And see *per Houghton J.* in the same report.

There is another case, *Udal v. Udal* (a), in which the same point arose, and which has been mentioned on a former occasion. In the discussion of that case, it is said to have been agreed by the Court, that an action of trespass *vi et armis* would lie against a lessee for the taking and carrying away of trees, *if the same be not as one continued act*. The case itself was an action of *trover*; and the effect of the decision according to the note in Comyn's Digest, Biens, H., was, that a lessor may maintain *trover* for the *bark* of trees cut, although they are carried away or converted at the time of cutting, or afterwards. It is observable, that in the judgment of this case, the above-mentioned decision of *Berry v. Heard* was referred to by the Court, and in terms which in substance correspond with the abridgment of it given by Rolle.

There is also a further case which may perhaps deserve to be noticed in reference to this subject. In Noy's Rep. 125., in the case of Sir Jos. Skidness v. Huson, it was determined, that if a stranger enters my close and cuts my trees and carries them away, I may have *trover*, although that after the cutting and before the carrying away I could not claim them, and no actual possession in me. The decision of this case, however, seems rather to turn upon the right of property in the trees, than upon the form of action, or the nature of the injury complained of.

Since the determination of these early cases, the point does not appear to have been the subject of legal

(a) Alyn. 82. *antè*, p. 292.

discussion. It was, however, adverted to by the Court of Common Pleas on one occasion. For, in the case of *Clark v. Calvert* (a), Chief J. Dallas is reported to have proposed the question, whether an action of trover could be maintained for trees cut down and carried away at the same time ?

In criminal law, indeed, it is a clearly established rule that there must be an interval between the severance and removal of a thing to make the taking of it a felony. (b) But the principle upon which this rule proceeds in criminal cases seems, in some essential particulars, to be inapplicable to proceedings of a civil nature.

Perhaps the subsequent detention of the article in a chattel state may be thought to amount to a conversion, for which an action of trover might be sustained. And at all events, a very short interval between the acts of severing and taking away the fixture would be sufficient to remove an objection so very technical in its nature. And, in practice, it may be found a useful precaution, to make a demand of the property previous to bringing the action, because a refusal after demand would probably be deemed evidence of a new conversion.

What amounts
to conversion.

The case of *Wansborough v. Maton*, which has been already cited (c), though not strictly applicable as a case of fixtures, affords an illustration of what will amount to a conversion so as to support this action. A tenant in that case, after the expiration of his term,

(a) 3 B. Moore, 107. And see provisions referred to in chap. 3. *Davis v. Connop*, 1 Price, 53. *post.*

(b) But see now the statutable (c) *Sup.* p. 106.

left a barn on the premises, which he was entitled to remove as not being attached to the freehold. He demanded it afterwards of the landlord off the premises. The latter refused to allow the removal; and afterwards, when a succeeding tenant was in possession, came thereon and prevented the first tenant from entering to take the barn away. This was held to be a conversion so as to support an action of trover against the landlord. (a)

With respect to the particular cases in which the action of trover may be resorted to as a mode of determining the right of property in fixtures,—it is only necessary to consider the general principles which govern this form of action, with reference to the interest of the plaintiff and the nature of the injury complained of. Thus, in the case of landlord and tenant, where certain mill machinery had been demised with the mill for a term, and the tenant himself, without permission of his landlord, *severed* the machinery from the mill, which was afterwards seized and sold under an execution against the tenant, it was holden that the property in the machinery instantly vested in the landlord, when separated by the wrongful act of the tenant; and, therefore, that the landlord was entitled to bring trover for it against the purchaser, even during the continuance of the tenant's term. (b)

In what cases
trover lies for
fixtures.

So where a tenant a short time before his tenancy expired, in taking away a dung heap belonging to himself, dug into and took away a quantity of the

By landlord
against tenant
for removing
soil.

(a) 4 A. & E. 884. See *Longstaff v. Meagoe*, 2 Ad. & E. 166., as to what is not a conversion. See also *Wood v. Smith*, Cro. Jac. 129. (b) *Farrant v. Thompson*, 5 Bar. & Ald. 826. 3 Stark. C. N.P. 131. And see *Berry v. Heard*, *antè*, p. 300. 1 Price, 53.

virgin soil beneath, it was held at N. P. by Parke B. that the landlord might maintain trover (*or tresp. de bonis asp.*) for the removal of the earth. His Lordship was of opinion that by such wrongful act the soil became, by operation of law, the personal property of the landlord ; and was so completely revested in him as to enable him to maintain such action. (a)

Or against the assignees of tenant, after entry for forfeiture.

Again, in the case of *Weeton v. Woodcock* (b), which has been already referred to for another point, and the facts of which case appear *antè*, p. 104, it was held that a landlord who had entered for a forfeiture of a lease (wherein was a proviso that the term should cease on the bankruptcy of the tenant), might recover in trover against the assignees of the tenant, who having, before the landlord's entry, taken possession under the bankruptcy, had afterwards and while in possession, removed and sold a trade fixture.

When by a tenant during his term.

But if fixtures are wrongfully severed and removed by a third party, the tenant has during the term a sufficient interest in them to entitle him to maintain trover ; and this, even although at the end of the term he may be bound by the terms of the demise to leave them for the use of the landlord. (c)

And so, where a landlord under a distress for rent seized and severed certain fixtures and afterwards sold them, it was held that trover would lie by the tenant, and that the articles might be described in the

(a) *Higgon v. Mortimer*, 6 Car. & P. 616. v. *Walton*, 4 M. & W. 409. 416. See also from this case that the reversioner may, during the term,

(b) 7 M. & W. 14.

(c) *Boydell v. M^cMichael*, 1 C. M. & R. 177. And see *Hitchman* they are wrongfully removed.

declaration as "goods and chattels." For the landlord could not wrongfully distrain and sever the fixtures, and then take advantage of such wrong, and defend the distress by insisting that the plaintiff having (for the purposes of the action) treated the things as goods and chattels, had thereby waived the illegality of the distress. (a)

But upon these subjects the reader is referred to the remarks in the preceding division respecting the action of trespass. And as an action of trover may be supported whenever trespass *de bonis asportatis* is maintainable, the observations which have been offered relative to the latter form of action, will sufficiently point out by and against whom an action of trover may be maintained for the tortious conversion of property after its severance from the realty.

Is a concurrent remedy with trespass.

The action of trover, however, is in some respects a more extensive remedy than trespass, and is sometimes a preferable mode of proceeding in the case of fixtures. For example, where a sheriff had illegally taken in execution a furnace fixed to the land, and sold and delivered it to a third person, it was held that trespass could not be maintained against the latter, because he came to the possession without any fault on his part. (b) It is presumed, however, that an action of trover would have been maintainable in this case; at least after a demand and refusal. (c)

(a) *Dalton v. Whitem*, 3 Q.B. 961. See also *Twigg v. Potts*, 1 C.M. & R. 89. (c) See a point as to the form of the demand for fixtures, in *Colegrave v. Dias Santos*, 2 Bar. & Cres.

(b) 2 Roll. Ab. Tresp. 556. pl. 60. 77. See also *Lenstaff v. Meagoe*, Br. Ab. Tresp. pl. 48. Cro. Eliz. 374. 2 Ad. & El. 166. sup. 303.

16 Hen. 7. fol. 3. 21 Hen. 7. fol. 39.

And see 9 Price, 287.

It will also frequently be found convenient in practice to adopt the action of trover, for the purpose of joining it with an action on the case in nature of waste. (a)

Plea.

According to the present rules of pleading, the general plea of Not Guilty, does not operate in denial of the plaintiff's title to the property: this question can now be raised only by a plea specially traversing it. (b)

ACTIONS FOUNDED UPON CONTRACT.

Actions, *ex contractu*, in respect of fixtures.

Fixtures frequently become the subject of an action in form *ex contractu*. For not only does the transfer and disposition of them arise, in general, out of the particular stipulations of parties, which can only be enforced in an action of this nature, but the right of property in them depends in numerous instances upon express or implied agreements by which the general law of fixtures is modified or controlled.

In what cases maintainable.

Thus a tenant, by reason of the special terms of his lease, &c., may be restricted from removing articles which by the general law of fixtures he would be entitled to take away. So an injury committed by a tenant to things fixed to the freehold may, in some cases, be regarded as an untenantlike use of the demised property, which would amount to a breach of

(a) As in *Hitchman v. Walton*, for the removal of fixtures: and 4 M. & W. 409. In this case it was held, that the mortgagee of a lease was entitled to declare in case as *reversioner*, and to recover in trover against the assignee of the tenant (who had become bankrupt), this, although by the terms of the lease, all the fixtures were to be left for the landlord at the end of the term. See the case, *ante*, p. 252.

(b) *Id. ib.*

an implied contract under which the premises are held. And in like manner there are a variety of cases in which agreements are made between landlords and tenants, respecting the purchase and valuation of fixtures at the beginning or end of a lease, and for which an action in form *ex contractu* is the proper remedy.

Again, where things fixed to the freehold have been tortiously removed and converted, the party in whom the property is vested may sometimes waive the tort in respect of the unlawful taking, and proceed for the value of the articles in an action of assumpsit. And it was upon this principle, that a compensation might be recovered in the case of waste committed by a testator in wrongfully severing articles affixed to the freehold. For, if it can be shown that the personal estate has thereby received any benefit, his executor will be answerable to that extent in an action for money had and received. (a)

With respect to the form of declaring in cases of this nature, it is to be observed, that wherever it is necessary in pleading to describe property existing in a state of union with the freehold, it ought not to be referred to in terms which are applicable to personality merely. Thus, the value of fixtures sold cannot be recovered under a count for "*goods*" sold and delivered. This point was so ruled by Lord Ellenborough in the *nisi prius* case of *Nutt v. Butler*. (b) There, an outgoing tenant had left on the pre-

Pleadings.
Property how
to be described.

(a) *Hamblly v. Trott*, Cowp. 371. (b) 5 Esp. N. P. C. 176.
And see *Cases and Opinions*, vol. 2.
p. 304. See now the provisions of
the recent statute, *anté*, p. 276.

Price of fixtures not recoverable as for goods sold.

mises certain fixtures, consisting of grates and other fixed articles, which the defendant, the incoming tenant, had agreed to take and pay for. The plaintiff declared, in assumpsit, for "goods sold and delivered;" and Lord Ellenborough held, that the price of the articles could not be recovered under this count, inasmuch as they did not come within the description of goods sold and delivered, being fixed to the freehold, and not a separate and undivided chattel.

The same point was afterwards adjudged by the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of *Lee v. Ridon*.^(a) And on that occasion, Ch. J. Gibbs, in delivering judgment, observed, that although such things might originally have been goods and chattels, yet when affixed, they ceased to be so by becoming part of the freehold. And though it might be in the tenant's power to reduce them to the state of goods and chattels again, by severing them during the term, yet until they were severed, they were parts of the freehold.

The importance of attending to the distinction taken in these cases, as arising out of the peculiar nature of fixtures prior to an actual severance, is further shown by the following decision. In an action of replevin, the declaration was for taking goods and chattels, to wit, a *lime kiln*. To an avowry for rent arrear, there was a plea in bar that the lime kiln was affixed to the freehold: and it was held, that

(a) 7 Taunt. 188. 2 Marsh. 496. *Michel*, 13 East, 248. *Hors v. S. C.* And see *Salmon v. Watson*, *Baker*, 9 East, 215. 4 Bay. Moore, 73. *Knowles v.*

the plea was inconsistent with the declaration, and a departure in pleading. For the Court considered, that treating the lime kiln as a chattel would have been correct only if speaking of a moveable thing, as a portable oven for baking lime. (a)

The case of *Pitt v. Shew* (b) seems, perhaps, in some degree to militate against the above decisions. It was held in that case, that under the words "*goods, chattels, and effects*," the plaintiff might recover in trespass for the value of fixtures which had been illegally distrained and sold by the defendant. But it is probable that the fixtures there in dispute had been severed from the freehold before the sale by the defendant. (c) It is, however, to be observed, that Chief J. Abbott does not appear to have relied upon this circumstance as the ground of decision; for he is reported to have stated as a reason for his judgment, that fixtures might be taken in execution under a *feri facias*, which contains similar words. (d)

However, notwithstanding this decision, it will not be correct in ordinary cases, or where the circumstances are not in every respect similar, to describe the property as *goods and chattels*, unless the entire cause of action arises after a severance of the fixtures from the freehold. And no difficulty

(a) *Niblet v. Smith*, 4 T. R. 504. And see *Dalton v. Whitem*, 3 Q. B. 961. *Twigg v. Potts*, 1 Cr. M. & R. 93.

(b) 4 Bar. & Ald. 206, *ante*, pp. 240—244. et seq.

(c) This view of the case is approved by Parke, B. in *Hallen v. Runder*, *post*. See also by the same judge, in *Twigg v. Potts*, *ub. sup*.

(d) And see 1 Bing. 6., where it was held that growing crops might, under certain circumstances, be considered as falling under the description of *goods and chattels*. See *per* Parke, B. in *Marson v. Short*, 2 Scott, 249.

will result in practice from this rule, because the pleader will, in every case of a contract executed, be safe if he adheres to the popular term of "fixtures."^(a)

Term "fix-
tures" suf-
ficient.

Thus, in a late case, a tenant on entering a house purchased certain fixtures therein, and afterwards erected others, all of which he was entitled to remove during the term; he agreed, at the request of his landlord, a few days before the expiration of his tenancy, to forbear to remove the fixtures, the landlord agreeing to take them at a valuation. Accordingly, at the expiration of the term, he delivered up the house to the landlord leaving the fixtures on the premises, and the landlord took possession of them, together with the house; on the following day the fixtures were valued by brokers on each side, and the valuation was signed. In an action of *indebitatus assumpsit* by the tenant for the price and value of "fixtures," bargained and sold, and sold and delivered, it was held that the action was maintainable in this form, although the fixtures were never severed from the freehold. ^(b)

Form of
counts.

It may, perhaps, be useful to mention, that besides the proper description of fixtures in pleading as above noticed, it is frequently necessary to distinguish

(a) See *Wick v. Hodgson*, 12 B. Moore, 213.

(b) *Hallen v. Runder*, 1 C. M. & R. 266. See also *Mackintosh v. Trotter*, 3 M. & W. 184. And with these compare the case of *Sheen v. Rickie*, cited above, p. 299.; and *Birch v. Dawson*, 2 Ad. & E. 57. See also *per Parke, B.* in *Clark v. Bulwer*, 11 M. & W. 251. In the

principal case, Lord Lyndhurst, C.B. and Bayley, B. seem to draw a distinction between cases where the action is brought by the owner of the inheritance, and by a tenant. Bayley, B. also observed, that the sale effects a severance when the purchase is complete, but not before.

the cases in which the plaintiff ought to declare in a special count, and when a general count will be sufficient. Thus, where a party had agreed, as in the case last mentioned, to take fixtures at a valuation, and a valuation has accordingly been made, there is no necessity for resorting to a special form of declaring. For it has been held, that the appraised value of fixtures may be recovered under the common count on the *insimul computassent*; the valuation of the appraisers being in effect an ascertainment of the price by the parties themselves. (a) But, where there was an agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant, that the defendant should accept an assignment of a lease from the plaintiff, and should also take the fixtures, &c., at a valuation, and the fixtures were valued and possession given, but the lease was never assigned; it was held, under Lord Ellenborough's direction, that in this case, *indebitatus assumpsit* would not lie for the price of the fixtures, but that the plaintiff should have declared upon the special agreement, the contract being entire. (b)

In another case, where a contract was entered into "to build an engine for the sum of —*l.* to be *completed* and *fixed* by the middle or end of December," and it appeared that the different parts of the engine were constructed at the plaintiff's manufactory, and sent in parts at different intervals to the defendant's colliery, a distance of twenty miles, where they were fixed piecemeal, and so made into an engine; it was held that on the contract being executed, the price

(a) *Salmon v. Watson*. 4 Bay. (b) *Neal v. Viney*, 1 Camp. Moore, 73. N. P. C. 471.

agreed upon could not be recovered in *indebitatus assumpsit* "for the price and value of an engine, and other goods *sold and delivered*." For "the engine was not contracted for to be delivered, or delivered as an engine in its complete state, and afterwards affixed to the freehold;—there was no sale of it as an entire chattel, and delivery in that character,—and therefore it could not be treated as an engine sold and delivered. Nor could the different parts of it which were used in the construction, and from time to time fixed to the freehold, and therefore became part of it, be deemed goods sold and delivered, for there was no contract for the sale of them as moveable goods. The proper form of count is in *indebitatus assumpsit*, for work, labour, and materials, or for erecting and constructing an engine." (a)

Where there was a written agreement to let apartments "at seventy-five guineas *per annum*: fixtures as follows" (enumerating them), "the rent to commence at the time possession is taken." In *assumpsit* on this agreement for not giving possession of the apartments, it was held that it was no variance that the declaration omitted to state that part of the agreement which referred to the fixtures. For the *gravamen* of the action was the not giving possession of the apartments, and the fixtures were not the substance of the agreement. (b)

(a) *Clark v. Bulwer*, 11 M. & W. 243. And see *Cotteril v. Apsey*, 6 Taunt. 322. *Tripp v. Armitage*, 4 M. & W. 687., cited in the principal case. See also *Pinner v. Arnold*, 2 Cr. M. & R. 613. (b) *Ward v. Smith*, 11 Price, 19. Vide *Vaughan v. Hancock*, 16 L. J. R., C. P. 1.

It will not be necessary on the present occasion, to enter more minutely into the rules and forms of pleading in these cases; because, except as regards the points already noticed, there does not appear to be any distinction between actions founded on contracts concerning fixtures, and such as relate to any other subject matter of agreement.

CHAPTER II.

OF OTHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF
FIXTURES.

SECTION 1. On the Exemption of Fixtures from Distress.

SECTION 2. On taking Fixtures under Legal Process.

SECTION I.

On the Exemption of Fixtures from Distress.

Things annexed to the freehold not distrainable.

It is an established rule of law, that things adhering to the freehold cannot be taken under a distress, whether for rent, services, fines, or duties, &c. (a) And this rule holds, not merely in respect of such things as become by annexation parcel of the inheritance and are not afterwards severable, but it applies to fixtures of whatever nature or construction, and whether put up for trade or for any other purpose.

Ground of the exemption.

The reasons for this exemption are thus explained by Chief Baron Gilbert. (b) “A distress was anciently no more than a pledge in the hands of the lord, to compel the tenant to pay the service, or

(a) *Quare*, as to a distress for poor's rates, or other similar demands which are in the nature of executions? See 1 Burr. 588.

(b) Gilb. Dist. p. 34. 48. And see the reasons assigned in *Simpson v. Hartopp*, Willes, 614.; and *Pitt v. Shew*, 4 Bar. & Ald. 207.

“perform the duty for which it was taken; and, therefore, at common law, it could not be sold, but like all other pawns or pledges, was to be restored to the owner when the service or duty was performed. (a) The nature of contracting by pawns or pledges is, that upon payment of the money for security whereof they were given, the pawn or pledge ought to be restored to the owner in the same plight and condition it was delivered.” Afterwards, he observes, “whatever is part of the freehold cannot be distrained; for what is part of the freehold cannot be severed from it without detriment to the thing itself in the removal; consequently, that cannot be a pledge which cannot be restored *in statu quo* to the owner. Besides, what is fixed to the freehold is part of the thing demised; and the nature of the distress is not to resume part of the thing itself for the rent, but only the *inducta et illata* upon the soil or house.” (b)

The rule upon this subject is mentioned in very early authorities. In the year book 21 H. 7. c. 13. the Court, in discussing the right of the heir to take furnaces, fixed tables, the covering of beds, &c., treat such things as being clearly exempt from distress; and a similar opinion is expressed in the year book

(a) Upon the origin of the right of distress, and the principles by which it ought to be governed, see Pothier, *Traité du Contrat de Louage*, part 4. ch. 1.

(b) What is subsequently erected is considered in law as part of the demised premises, and is said to be potentially demised; and therefore

an action of waste would lie against a lessee for not repairing a house erected by himself on the demised land, and the writ might be in *domibus dimissis*. Lord Darcy v. Ashwith, Hob. 234. Upon this subject, see 7 Taunt. 157. And see Serj. Hill's MS. note in Vin. Abr. Waste, E. Linc. Inn. Lib.

21 H. 7. 26. (a) And in conformity with these cases, Lord Coke lays it down generally, that furnaces, cauldrons, or the like, fixed to the freehold, cannot be distrained. (b) Indeed, all the authorities concur in stating this principle to be a part of the common law. (c)

Are absolutely privileged.

And it is to be observed, that the privilege in these cases is absolute: for things fixed to the freehold cannot be distrained even although there is no other distress upon the premises. In this respect, therefore, the privilege is of a higher nature than that in favour of instruments of trade and agriculture; for these are only partially exempted, and are liable to be taken when there is no other sufficient distress to be found. (d)

So of things constructively annexed.

The same principle, it may also be remarked, extends to things which are only constructively annexed to the freehold. For the doors and windows of a house hanging only upon hooks, and which are moveable, are not distrainable. And so of a millstone, which, though not annexed to the freehold, is yet essentially parcel of the mill. (e)

Though removed for a temporary purpose.

And it is held, that even a temporary removal of such things for purposes of necessity, is not sufficient

(a) See also Br. Ab. Chattels, pl. 7. for things affixed to the freehold, Distress, pl. 29. see Bac. Ab. Replevin, F.

(b) Co. Litt. 47. b.

(d) Vide *Simpson v. Hartopp*,

(c) Vide 1 Roll. Abr. Dist. H. 45.

Willes, 514. *Gorton v. Falkner*, 4 T. R. 569.

Com. Dig. Dist. C. *Davies v. Powell*,

Willes, 46. *Simpson v. Hartopp*,

(e) 14 Hen. 8. p. 25. Finch, Bk. 2.

Willes, 514. *Gorton v. Falkner*,

p. 135. ante, 218. Charters, &c.,

4 T. R. 567. 569. *Pitt v. Shew*,

cannot be distrained; for they are

4 B. & A. 206. And see as to a

not chattels in law. Br. Ab. Dist.

lime-kiln, *Niblett v. Smith*, 4 T. R.

29. Replevin, 34. Brownlow, 168.

504. That a replevin does not lie

to destroy the privilege. Thus, in the year book 14 Hen. 8. p. 25., it was adjudged, that if a millstone is severed and lifted out of its place, in order to be picked, it is not distrainable; for it still continues parcel of the mill, as it lies all the time on the other stone: and the removal is of necessity, and for the good of the commonwealth.(a) And it was further said, that it would be the same although the stone was detached and carried away for the purpose of picking.(b)

In the report of the last-mentioned case a *quære* is subjoined, whether the anvil of a smith would be free from distress. And Brooke, in his abridgement of the case, (Distress, pl. 23.) has the like *quære*.

Smith's anvil
whether dis-
trainable.

Chief Baron Gilbert, in alluding to this question, states expressly, that the anvil would be protected; for, he says, it is accounted part of the forge, though it be not actually fixed by nails to the shop. Lord Kenyon, however, referring to the same instance on a more modern occasion, appears to consider that the ancient authorities respecting the smith's anvil, proceeded upon the ground of its being affixed to the freehold.(c)

(a) And as to this, see Br. Ab. 567. And see Comyn's Dig. Distress, C. So in *Jollie and Broad's* case, 2 Rolle. 202, where it is said that millstones and anvils cannot be distrained, it is on the ground of their being instruments of trade.

(b) But if it is wholly severed and removed from the mill, then it is not part of the mill, and is distrainable. See *Twigg v. Potts*, as reported 3 Tyr. 969, where trespass was brought for seizing, under a distress for rent, fixtures, as anvils, bellows, vices, &c.; the point, however, was not raised in this case.

(c) *Gorton v. Falkner*, 4 T. R.

In a case before the Court of Exchequer (*a*), it was argued upon one occasion, that the rule above laid down, of chattels annexed to the freehold being protected from distress, was not to be taken as a general rule, but was to be understood only of things which could not be restored to the owner *in statu quo*. And therefore, it was insisted that certain machinery put up in a factory by a tenant, which was fixed only by bolts and screws to the floor, might be distrained; because it could be removed and replaced without sustaining any injury whatever. But it was answered, that the instance of the millstone, above noticed, established a principle which admitted of no such exception; for, in that case, the article might be taken away without detriment either to itself or the principal thing. The determination of the case ultimately proceeded upon a different ground, and the point was not noticed in the judgment of the Court. (*b*)

And the strict rule of law, as it was laid down by the earlier authorities, has been adopted by the Court of Q. B. in a modern case. For it was there expressly held that tenant's fixtures, viz. kitchen ranges, stoves, coppers, and grates, were not distrainable for rent. Moreover, the reason for the rule, as it has been above explained, was on that occasion declared by the Court to be the correct one. (*c*)

(*a*) *Duck v. Braddyll*, M'Clelland's Rep. 217.; 13 Prince, 455. S. C.

(*b*) See the remark of Lord Lyndhurst C. B., in *Trappes v. Harter*, 2 C. & M. 177., as to a stocking frame screwed to the floor.

(*c*) *Darby v. Harris*, 1. Q. B.

895. And see *Twigg v. Potts*, in the Exc. 1 Cr. M. & R. 89. See also *Dalton v. Whitem*, 3 Q. B. 961.; where held, that if a landlord under a distress for rent severs fixtures and disposes of them, he is liable in trover.

It may perhaps deserve to be mentioned in this place, that the principles of the common law were so repugnant to any distress being levied upon the freehold itself, that even *fructus industriales*, as corn, grass, and other things growing upon the soil, could not be distrained. (a) This however was altered by the statute 11 G. 2. c. 19. s. 8., as between landlord and tenant. For by that statute, landlords are enabled to distrain corn, grass, hops, &c., or other produce growing on the demised premises, for arrears of rent. The provisions, however, of this statute have received a strict construction. For it has been decided, that they apply only to produce of a similar nature to that specified in the act: and, therefore, it was held that trees and shrubs growing in a nursery-ground remain as at common law, and are not distrainable. (b)

Growing corn
distrainable.

Nursery trees
not distrain-
able.

Under this head, one further case may perhaps deserve notice. It is in the instance of an action brought (under the statute 4 G. 2. c. 28.) against a tenant holding over premises which had been let to him, together with the use of a fixed steam-engine. A tenant took a room in a woollen factory together with a supply of power by means of a shaft revolving in the room, and connected with a steam-engine belonging to the landlord fixed up in another part of the mill. In an action for double value against the tenant for holding over the room, &c., it was held that in estimating such double value, the value of the power supplied from the engine was not to be

(a) 5 Ed. 2. pl. 135. 18 Ed. 3. (b) 8 Taunt. 431. 2 Bay. M. 491.
4. 2 Inst. 82. 1 Roll. Abr. 666. 2 S. C. Acc. 8 Taunt. 742. 3 Bay.
Mod. 61. 4 Bar. & Ald. 208. M. 96. S. C.
per Abbot, C. J.

included, although both were let together and the rent was entire. In the course of the argument in this case, it was observed by Parke, B., that the question seemed to be, whether the amount claimed could be recovered in the shape of rent by distress. (a)

(a) *Robinson v. Learoyd*, 7 M. & W. 48.

SECTION II.

On seizing Fixtures under Legal Process.

It seems to have been formerly considered that things annexed to the freehold were not liable to be taken in execution, like the moveable goods and chattels of the debtor. (*a*) But this rule of law has given way to a more liberal construction in favour of creditors in modern times; and for their benefit, *fixtures* are now considered to be so far in the nature of personal chattels, that in certain cases they may be seized and removed under a writ of *fieri facias* or other similar process.

Fixtures seiz-
able under
process.

Thus it was holden, in Poole's case (*b*), that articles put up by a tenant in relation to his trade, and which he was entitled to remove at the end of his term, might be seized in execution by a sheriff under a *fieri facias*.

And although this decision related to *trade* utensils, and a distinction seems to have been taken by Lord Holt on this particular ground, yet it is now generally understood that the rule is the same with respect to other fixtures, whether put up for ornament or any other purpose, and that all are alike to be con-

(*a*) 20 Hen. 7. 13. 21 Hen. 7. 26. of the defendant, and not a chattel
Day v. Austin, Cro. Eliz. 374. real, or a thing affixed to the free-
Owen, 70. S. C. And see 1 Roll. Ab. hold. Com. Dig. Process, D. 6.
Execution, 891. Com. Dig. Exe- Vin. Abr. Attach. B. C. 2 Inst. 254.
cution, C. 4. Process, D. 6. Gilb. (*b*) 1 Salk. 368. † Brod. & Bing.
Exec. 19. Under the writ of at- 512. And see *Ryall v. Rolle*, 1 Atk.
tachment in real actions, the sheriff 170. 176.
could only take the moveable goods

sidered as goods and chattels for the benefit of execution creditors. (a)

It is not, however, decided by any of the cases that all articles and erections of whatever magnitude and construction, if put up by a tenant for trade or other privileged object, are liable to be seized in execution. Indeed, in the case of *Steward v. Lombe* (b), Mr. Justice Burrough expressed himself of opinion, that such a structure as the mill which was then the subject of dispute, and which has been described in a former part of this work, could not be taken in execution, although it might be erected by, and was in the possession of, a tenant.

But not things
severable by
virtue of
powers, &c.

And it is to be observed, that it is only in the peculiar case of fixtures that the law regards things attached to the realty as personal chattels in favour of creditors. For the same privilege does not exist in respect of articles which are removable under powers appendant to estates, or by virtue of the private agreement of parties. And therefore, it was observed by Lord Holt, in Poole's case above cited, that there was a difference between a common tenant and a tenant for years *without impeachment of waste*; for in the latter case, he said, that the sheriff could not cut down and sell, though the tenant himself might.

(a) So ruled in *Place v. Fagg*, 4 M. & R. 277. And see *R. v. Topping*, M'Cl. & Y. 544. See also 5 Bar. & Ald. 625. 1 Stark. N. P. C. 43. 4 Bar. & Ald. 207. *per* Abbot Ch. J.; and *per* Parke B. in *Minshall v. Lloyd*, 2 M. & W. 459. In the case of *Allen v. Allen*, Mosh. 112., it seems admitted in argument, that marble chimney-pieces and glasses are ornaments every day taken down by tenants, and also upon executions.

(b) 1 Brod. & Bing. 506.

Moreover, it has been held that a sheriff is not allowed to take in execution articles which have been set up by the owner in fee upon his own freehold. In the case of *Wynn v. Ingleby* (a), a sheriff had, under a writ of *fieri facias*, seized certain fixed articles, consisting of *set pots, ovens and ranges*; and it appeared that the house to which they were attached was the freehold of the person against whom the writ issued. The Court of King's Bench determined, that the articles in question were not liable to be seized in execution. And they said that the freehold belonging to the party made it different from other cases, and that, as against him, the articles could not be taken as goods and chattels.

Nor under process against the owner in fee.

So, also, in the above-mentioned case of *Steward v. Lombe*, where a person seized in fee of land with a windmill erected thereon, mortgaged the land and mill, it was holden that the mill could not be taken in execution by a creditor of the mortgagor, although he continued in possession after the mortgage. The Court indeed in this case confined their attention principally to another point: but Mr. Justice Richardson seemed to think that there might have been a difference if the mortgagor had, as tenant for years, erected the mill.

The same point was again ruled in the more recent case of *Place v. Fagg*. (b) Nevertheless it does not appear to be satisfactorily established by any of these cases that articles erected by the owner of the freehold can in no instance whatever be taken in execu-

Whether executor's fixtures seizable.

(a) 5 Bar. & Ald. 625.

per Bayley B. in *Hallen v. Runder*,

(b) 4 Man. & Ry. 277. See also 1 Cr. M. & R. 266.; 3 Tyr. 960.

tion by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*. The judgment of the Court in the case of *Wynn v. Ingleby*, has indeed been supposed to have decided this point. But it is observable, that the Court in that case, as well as in the case last referred to, assumed that the property in question would descend to the heir as an essential part of the freehold, and would not pass as personalty to the executors. The decisions, therefore, cannot perhaps be regarded as authorities for the exemption generally of fixtures which tenants for life, in tail, or even in fee, may set up, and which their executors would be entitled to, as partaking of the nature of personalty. (a)

Fixed articles demised, may be taken in execution.

It remains only to observe, in respect of another class of fixed articles, viz. those which are demised to a tenant together with the premises to which they are attached (as in the case of a brewery, &c. leased with the plant and machinery), that the sheriff is authorized to seize and convey the lessee's interest in the fixed property, of whatever nature it may be: although he cannot sell the articles as divided chattels in separation from the freehold. (b)

But if a tenant has wrongfully severed things which have been demised to him together with the pre-

(a) Growing crops, which are *fructus industriales*, and go to the executor, are seizable in execution as goods and chattels. *Gilb. Exec.* 19. 1 Salk. 368. 2 Brod. & Bing. 368. *per Richardson J.* As to which see *Evans v. Roberts*, 5 B. & C. 835. 841. *Exp. King*, 1 Mont. D. & D. 129. As the right of seizing things attached to the realty seems to be closely connected with the right of removal under the law of fixtures, it may be useful, in determining questions of this description, to inquire into the nature of the power under which the party himself might remove the articles in question. As to the distinctions upon this subject, see *ante*, Part I. Ch. III. s. 3.

(b) See *Ryall v. Rolle*, 1 Atk. 161. *et seq.* *Wentw. Off. Ex.* 61.; citing *Austin's case*. See also *Gordon v. Harpur*, 7 T. R. 11, 12.

mises, in this case the sheriff cannot afterwards take them under an execution against the tenant; because the property when reduced into a chattel state, immediately vests in the landlord, even during the continuance of the tenant's term. (a)

Where a sheriff has taken fixtures in execution together with a lease of the premises to which they are attached, and is authorized to sever them from the freehold to satisfy the writ, he is bound to sell the fixtures separately, if he cannot find a purchaser for the whole. (b)

When sheriff bound to sell fixtures separately.

It has been held that fixtures demised with a paper mill, and used by the tenant in the manufacture of paper, are not liable to be seized under an extent for duties to the crown, as "utensils" for the making of paper, within the meaning of that term as used in the Stat. 34 G. 3. c. 20. s. 27. (c)

Not under an extent for duties, under 34 G. 3. c. 20.

(a) *Farrant v. Thompson*, 5 Bar. & Ald. 826.

(b) *Barnard v. Leigh*, 1 Stark. N. P. C. 43.

(c) *Att. Gen. v. Gibbs*, 3 Y. & J. 333.

CHAPTER III.

OF CRIMINAL LAW IN ITS APPLICATION TO PROPERTY
AFFIXED TO THE FREEHOLD: WHEREIN OF DEODANDS.

Fixtures not
the subject of
larceny, at
common law.

FIXTURES are not the subject of larceny at common law. For to constitute larceny there must be a felonious taking and carrying away the *personal goods* of another (*a*); and fixtures, by reason of their adherence to the freehold, cannot be regarded as personal goods.

Accordingly, in the case of *Lee v. Risdon* (*b*), Chief Justice Gibbs, referring to this species of property, says—"felony cannot be committed of these things; for if a thief severs a copper, and instantly carries it off, it is no felony at common law." And he then adds, "if, indeed, he lets it remain after it is severed any time, then the removal of it becomes a felony, if he comes back and takes it; and so of a tree which has been some time severed." (*c*)

This principle, that the taking of property fixed to the freehold, even though done *animo furandi*, does

(*a*) *Vide* Bract. Lib. iii. c. 32. 3 Inst. 107.

(*b*) 7 Taunt. 190. And see *per* Bayley J. 2 Bar. & Cres. 80.

(*c*) So, if a man cut and carry away corn at the same time, it is trespass only and not felony, because it is but one act; but if he cut it and lay it by, and carry it away

afterwards, it is felony. *Per* Hale Ch. J. 1 Mod. 89. But in all these cases, a slight interval between the severance and removal will make the act a felony. That dung spread upon land is not the subject of felony, see Aleyn. 31. And see *anté*, p. 156.

not amount to felony unless an interval elapses between the severance and removal, has been recognized by all the writers upon criminal law. (a) It is thus explained by Sir William Blackstone in his Commentaries. (b) "Lands, tenements and hereditaments, " (either corporeal or incorporeal) cannot in their nature be taken and carried away. And of things " likewise that adhere to the freehold, as corn, grass, " trees, and the like, or lead upon a house, no larceny could be committed by the rules of the common law; but the severance of them was, and in " many things is still, merely a trespass; which depended on a subtlety in the legal notions of our " ancestors. These things were parcel of the real estate; and therefore, while they continued so, " could not by any possibility be the subject of theft, " being absolutely fixed and immovable. And if " they were severed by violence so as to be changed " into moveables, and at the same time by one and " the same continued act, carried off by the person " who severed them, they could never be said to be " taken from the proprietor, in this their newly-acquired state of mobility, (which is essential to the " nature of larceny,) being never, as such, in the " actual or constructive possession of any one, but " of him who committed the trespass. He could " not in strictness be said to have taken what at " that time were the personal goods of another, " since the very act of taking was what turned them " into personal goods."

(a) *Vide* 3 Inst. 109. Hale's P.C. 22. Aleyn. 83. Palm. 327. Str. 510. Hawk. Bk. 1. ch. 33. s. 21. 1134. Leach, C. C. 587. East, P. C. 587. And see Freem. (b) Vol. iv. p. 232.

The reasoning contained in this passage may perhaps, be deemed very satisfactory at the present day. (a) The rule itself, however, must be understood as the established rule of common law; and is applicable to every species of property annexed to land, except in certain cases which have since been made the subject of express legislative provision.

Fixtures not considered a part of the freehold, in *favorem vitæ*.

But the principle that fixtures are to be deemed a part of the freehold, seems to have been relaxed in certain cases where it would operate to the prejudice of a tenant or prisoner. For it has been doubted whether a picture or cupboard, let into the walls of a house, is to be so far deemed a part of the house, as to make breaking it open to be burglary, or an offence within the statutes relating to house-breaking. Sir M. Foster is of opinion that it ought not; and thinks, that in capital cases, such fixtures which merely supply the place of chests and other ordinary utensils of household furniture, should, in *favorem vitæ*, be considered in no other light than as mere moveables, partaking of the nature of those utensils and adapted to the same use. (b)

Legislative provisions in respect of fixtures, &c.

There are, however, certain cases in which the legislature has at different periods interfered to afford protection to property fixed to the freehold, where, from its nature, it would be particularly exposed to theft or injury. The earlier enactments made with this view have been wholly repealed; and other provisions

(a) Concerning the reasonableness of this rule of Criminal Law, see *Hobbes' Dialogue between a Philosopher and Student*. *Hobbes' Tracts*, vol. ii. p. 118. (b) *Fost. C. C.* 109. And see *Hale, P. C.* Vol. i. p. 555. Vol. ii. p. 355. 358. *East, P. C.* 489. *Kelyng* 59. 69.

in this having the same general object, but of a more comprehensive nature, have been introduced by the Larceny Act, 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 29., and by other statutes passed at the same period.

By s. 44. of that statute, to steal, or rip, cut, or break with intent to steal, any glass or woodwork **Stealing fixed property.** *eloning* to any building whatsoever (*a*), or any lead, iron, copper, brass, or other metal, or any utensil or fixture, whether made of metal or other material, respectively fixed to any building (*b*); or any thing made of metal fixed in any land, being private property, or for a fence to any dwelling-house, garden, or area, or in any square, street, or other place dedicated to public use or ornament (*c*), is made felony, and is punishable as directed in the act. (*d*)

(*a*) What is a *building* within the act, see *R. v. Worral*, 7 Car. & P. 516.

(*b*) See *R. v. Gooch*, 8 Car. & P. 293. An indictment for stealing a copper pipe fixed to the dwelling-house of A. & B., is not supported by proof of stealing a pipe fixed to two rooms, of which A. & B. are separate tenants in the same house, 1 Mood. C. C. 418.

(*c*) That a churchyard is a place dedicated to public use, so that stealing brass fixed to a tombstone therein is within the statute, see *R. v. Blick*, 4 Car. & P. 377. See also *Reece's case*, 2 Russ. by Greaves, 65.; and a similar decision in *Jones's case*, 2 Russ. by Greaves, 66.

(*d*) The repealed statutes which referred to certain of the offences

above specified were the 4 G. 2. c. 32., and 21 G. 3. c. 68.; and as these were, in many respects, similar in terms with the recent statute, the cases which have been decided to be within them may be usefully consulted in questions on the latter statute. For these decisions, see *Hickman's case*, 1 Leach, C. C. 318. *Rex v. Parker*, 1 Leach, C. C. 320. *in notis.* *Senior's case*, 1 Leach, C. C. 496. And see *Rex v. Richards*, and *Rex v. Norris*. Russell and Ryan's C. C. 28. 69. In *Hedge's case*, 1 Leach, 201., it was held that window-sashes, which were neither hung nor beaded in the frames, but only fastened to the frames by laths nailed across, were not fixed to the freehold. But the late statute appears to comprehend all cases of this description.

Stealing fixtures let with house, &c.

By s. 45. it is made felony for tenants, &c., to steal any fixtures let to be used with any house or lodging.

Stealing growing trees, fruit, &c.

By s. 38. and following sections, it is made felony in certain cases to steal, cut, &c. with intent to steal, growing trees, shrubs, fruit, plants, vegetable productions (*a*), cultivated roots, &c. In certain, however, of the like cases the offence is made punishable on summary conviction.

Fences, gates, &c.

And by s. 40. of the same act, provision is made against the offences of stealing, cutting, breaking or throwing down with intent to steal, any part of any live or dead fence, or any wooden post, pale, or rail, &c., or any stile or gate, &c.

Ores, coals, &c., from mines.

Again, by s. 37., the stealing the ores of any metal, &c.; or coals, &c., from any mine, bed, &c., is declared to be felony. (*b*)

Malicious injuries to fixtures, &c.

In like manner with respect to *malicious injuries* committed to fixtures, or to private property of a like description, provision is made by the stat. 7 & 8 G. 4. c. 30. For by s. 3. of that statute, the maliciously cutting, &c., or damaging silk and other articles (as specified) in the loom, or on any machine or engine, &c.; or cutting, &c., any loom, frame, machine, engine, &c.; or any implement, whether fixed or moveable, employed in manufacturing the above goods, is declared to be felony.

(*a*) The words "plant or vegetable production" in the 42d sect. of the St. 7 & 8 G. 4. c. 29., do not include young fruit trees. *Hodges's case*, M. & M. 341.

(*b*) For a decision on this section of the act respecting mines, see *R.*

v. Webb, 1 Mood. C. C. 431. The stat. 2 & 3 Vict. c. 58. s. 10. provides specially for the case of mines in Cornwall, and the taking away of the ore and minerals therefrom by the workmen.

Also by s. 4. it is made felony unlawfully and maliciously to cut, break, or destroy, &c., any threshing machine, or any machine or engine, whether fixed or moveable, employed in any manufacture whatever, (except such as are provided for in the foregoing section). (a) To machinery, &c.

Again, by s. 7. of the same statute, provision is made against the like mischief committed in mines; and it is thereby made felony maliciously to pull down or destroy, or damage with intent, &c., any steam engine or other engine for working, &c. mines; or any staith, building or erection used, &c. in a mine (b); or any bridge, waggon-way, or trunk for conveying minerals from a mine. In mines.

So, with regard to offences committed against property of this nature by *riotous assemblies* of persons:— By the statute 7 & 8 G. 4. c. 30. s. 8. the demolishing or pulling down by persons riotously assembled, of mills, &c. or any machinery, whether fixed or moveable (c), employed in any manufacture (d); Injuries to machinery, &c. by riotous assemblies.

(a) The destruction of a part of intended by that act were such a threshing machine which has been taken to pieces and separated, is powerful engines connected with within the statute *R. v. Macharell*, 4 Car. & P. 448. And see further the soil, as are analogous to erections or buildings. And therefore a frame for manufacturing lace-work, upon the construction of this statute, fixed to the floor for the mere purpose of keeping it steady, and removable from one part of the room to another, was held not to be within that statute. *Orgell v. Smith*, 2 Dea. C. L. 1517.; *R. v. West*, id. 1518., *R. v. Fidler*, 4 Car. & P. 449. 6 M. & S. 182. The determination

(b) What is an erection used in whether the machinery destroyed conducting the business of a mine, see *Reg. v. Whittingham*, 9 Car. & P. 234. And for other points upon was part of the works belonging to the mill, or was independent of it, the stat. see S. C., & *R. v. Norris*, 9 Car. & P. 241. was held to be a question for the decision of the jury. 1 Price, 343.

(c) Under a previous statute (d) By statute 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 72. against this offence (52 G. 3. c. 130.), the provisions of this statute are it was decided that the engines extended to threshing machines.

or any steam engine or other engine for mines; or any bridge, waggon-way, or trunk for conveying minerals from mines, as in the act specified, is declared to be a capital felony. (a)

Remedy
against the
hundred.

By stat. 7 & 8 G. 4. c. 31. a remedy is given against the hundred for injuries of this description. (b)

DEODANDS.

The peculiar nature which personal chattels acquire by reason of their annexation to the realty, gave rise formerly to some nice questions connected with the subject of deodands. And although this curious branch of law may, perhaps, henceforth be rather a matter of study for the antiquarian than the practical lawyer (since deodands have recently been entirely abolished by the legislature) (c), still it seems proper not to pass wholly unnoticed the few striking cases upon this subject which are to be found in the books; inasmuch as they throw a light on the principles out of which the general law of fixtures has grown up, and serve to explain the nature of this species of property in its strict relation to land.

The ancient authorities laid it down, that if, in

(a) The punishment for these offences is altered by statute 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56. s. 2., explained by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 10.

(b) By the Police act, 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47., penalty on summary conviction is awarded in the case of wilful damage to any part of a building in any thoroughfare or public place, or to any wall, fence, &c., or any fixture or appendage thereto; or to

any tree, shrub, or seat in any public walk, park, or garden, committed within the limits of the metropolitan police districts. And in c. 71. §. 38. of 2 & 3 Vict., there is a provision for wilful damage to premises and furniture by tenants, &c. within the same limits.

(c) See the statute 9 & 10 Vict. c. 62.

case of misadventure, the death of a man was occasioned by means of a thing affixed to the freehold, it was liable to be forfeited to the king as a deodand in the same manner as any moveable chattel. But, according to later opinions, it was considered that there could not be a deodand in such a case, unless the thing was actually separated from the freehold before the accident happened.

No deodand of things affixed.

Thus, in the Axminster parish case (a), a man ringing a bell in a church was drawn up and strangled by the rope. Two justices, *Hide Ch. J.* and *Windham J.*, were of opinion, that the bell was not forfeited, because parcel of the freehold; but the other two justices, *semb. contra.* (b) The case was adjourned, and was not afterwards moved. (c)

As a bell in a church.

However, in the discussion of this case, it was said, that if a door or gate is forced, *per vim venti*,

A door or gate.

(a) 1 Sid. 207. 1 Lev. 136. S. C. 1 Keb. 723. 745. S. C. Sir T. Ray, 97. S. P. and seems to be S. C. And see *Rex v. Wheeler*, 6 Mod. 187. per Roll. Ch. J. See also *Norff v. Caudray*, Dyer, fol. 78. in notis.

(b) In *Woodward v. Mackpeth*, Comb. 132, it is said that church bells are chattels not fixed to the freehold, though the frames are. See 1 Salk. 164.; ante, 205. in notis. If a person hang a bell in the steeple, it becomes church property. 2 Salk. 571.

(c) Another argument urged against the forfeiture in the Axminster case, was that the bell had already been dedicated to God. This argument is founded on the explanation given of a deodand by some of the old writers; viz., "a thing given or rather forfeited to God for the pacification of his wrath, where any Christian man came to a violent end without the fault of any reasonable creature; which thing so given to God was to be sold and distributed to the poor by the king's almoner, for an expiation for that dreadful event." *Fleta* says, the price is to be distributed to the poor for the soul of the king, his ancestors, and all faithful people departed this life. Lib. i. c. 25. Other ancient authorities consider it a payment for the purchase of propitiatory masses for the soul of the deceased, and, therefore, originally, belonging to the church, though afterwards vested in the king as a forfeiture. 2 Inst. 281. While others again state it to belong to the crown by common right, to be distributed in pious uses.

against a man and kills him, that it shall not be deodand. *Quod fuit concessum per Cur. (a)*

The sail of a windmill.

In like manner, it is said to have been held by *Clench* and *Fenner*, justices, that the sail of a windmill, which causes a death by striking against a man, cannot be a deodand. (b) And *Clench J.* held, that the *linen* of the sail was liable to forfeiture; which *Fenner* denied, because it participated of the nature of the sail itself.

A millstone, &c.

So, according to a more modern case, a millstone or the wheel of a forge or mill, which occasions a death, cannot be accounted a deodand. (c)

A tree.

And so a tree, not severed, but which is blown by the wind against another. (d)

Seems, if the thing is first severed.

On the other hand, if the thing was severed from the freehold before causing the death, then it was liable to forfeiture.

As a bell or millstone falling.

Thus if a bell fell from a steeple, or a millstone fell from the mill, and killed any one its descent then it would have been forfeited as a deodand; because it was a chattel from the moment of its severance. (d)

Or a jack-weight.

And so if a jack-weight fell and killed a man, the weight would be forfeited, but not the jack which moved it. (e)

Or earth falling.

And in like manner, if a mass of earth was

(g) 2 Rolle, 23.

(a) 1 Sid. 207.

(b) 6 Mod. 187. Sir T. Ray, 97.
3 Inst. 57. Keb. 745. See 1 Salk.
220. *per* Pollexfen Ch. J., in the
Case of the Lord of the Manor of

Hampstead. See also Finch B. 3
c. 18.

(c) 1 Sid. 207. And see 1 Salk.
220. Hale's P. C. 420. Cowell's
Dict. tit. Deodand.

(d) 1 Keb. 723. Sir T. Ray, 97

(e) 1 Sid. 207. *arg.*

separated from the soil and in falling crushed a man. (*g*)

So, if one in felling a tree gave notice to the bystanders, but nevertheless the tree in its fall killed one, the tree was forfeited. (*a*)

Or trees
cut, &c.

And so, where a tree was blown against another, and a branch of the latter was thereby broken off, and in falling killed a man, it was said that there should be a deodand of the branch. And, according to some authorities, both the tree and the branch should be forfeited. (*b*)

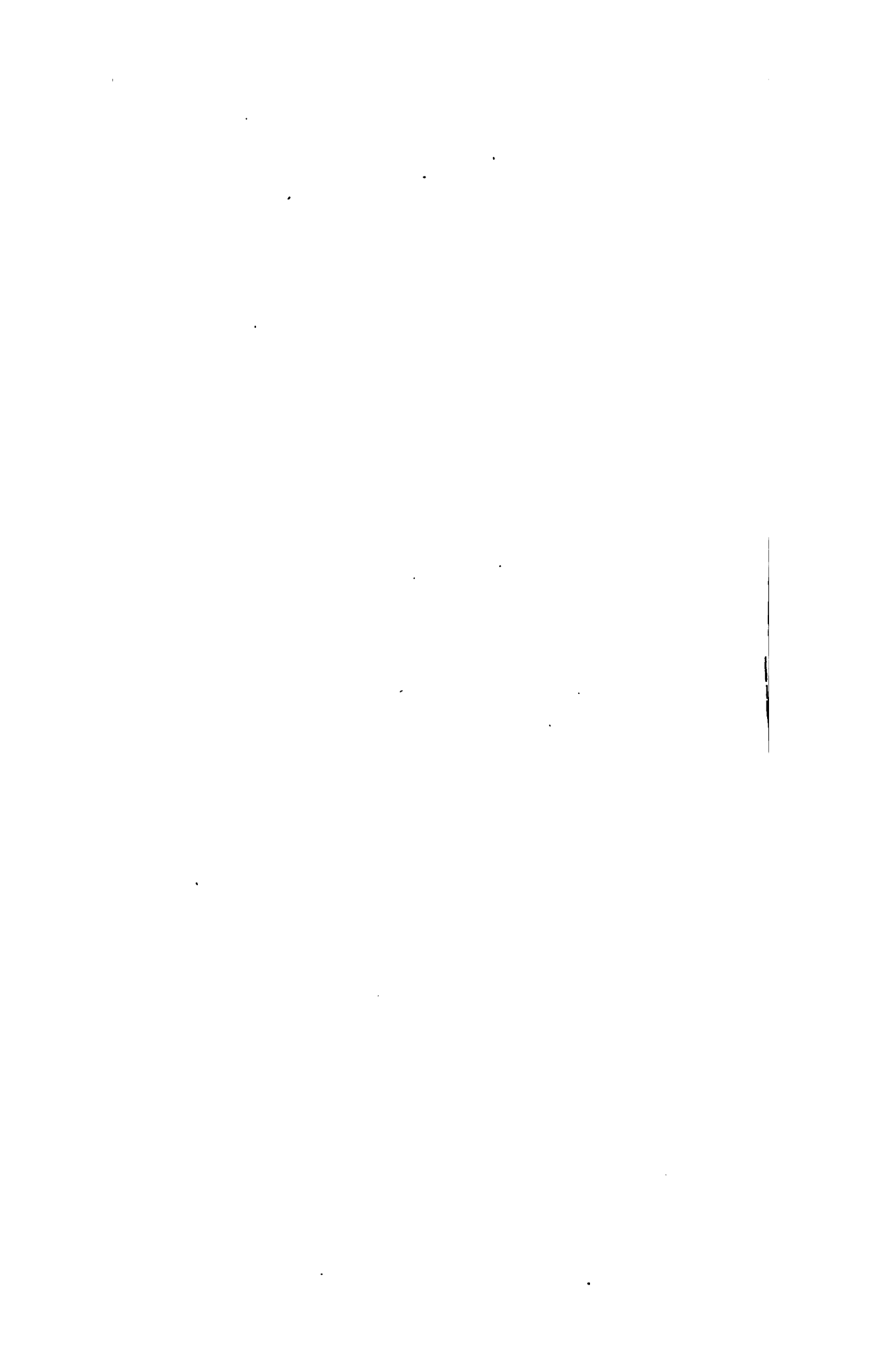
The above instances will suffice to show the strict application of the general principle of the common law to the subject of deodands. Should the reader be desirous of pursuing the subject further, he is referred to the following authorities, where will be found some curious points and distinctions arising out of the peculiar character of things connected with the realty. Bract. Lib. iii. tract. 2. cap. 5. Britt. cap. 17. West's Symb. Indict. s. 49. Staundf. Cor. Lib. i. c. 12. Coke's Copyholder, 46, 47. Nels. Lex Man. Tit. Deodand, 96. For more modern authorities, he may consult 1 Hale, P. C. 420. 1 Hawk. c. 26. Com. Dig. Waife, E. 2. 2 Bac. Ab. 393. 7 Vin. Ab. 535. Fost. on Homicide, Disc. II. ch. 1.

(*d*) 1 Sid. 207. 1 Keb. 745.

(*a*) Coke's Copyholder, 45.

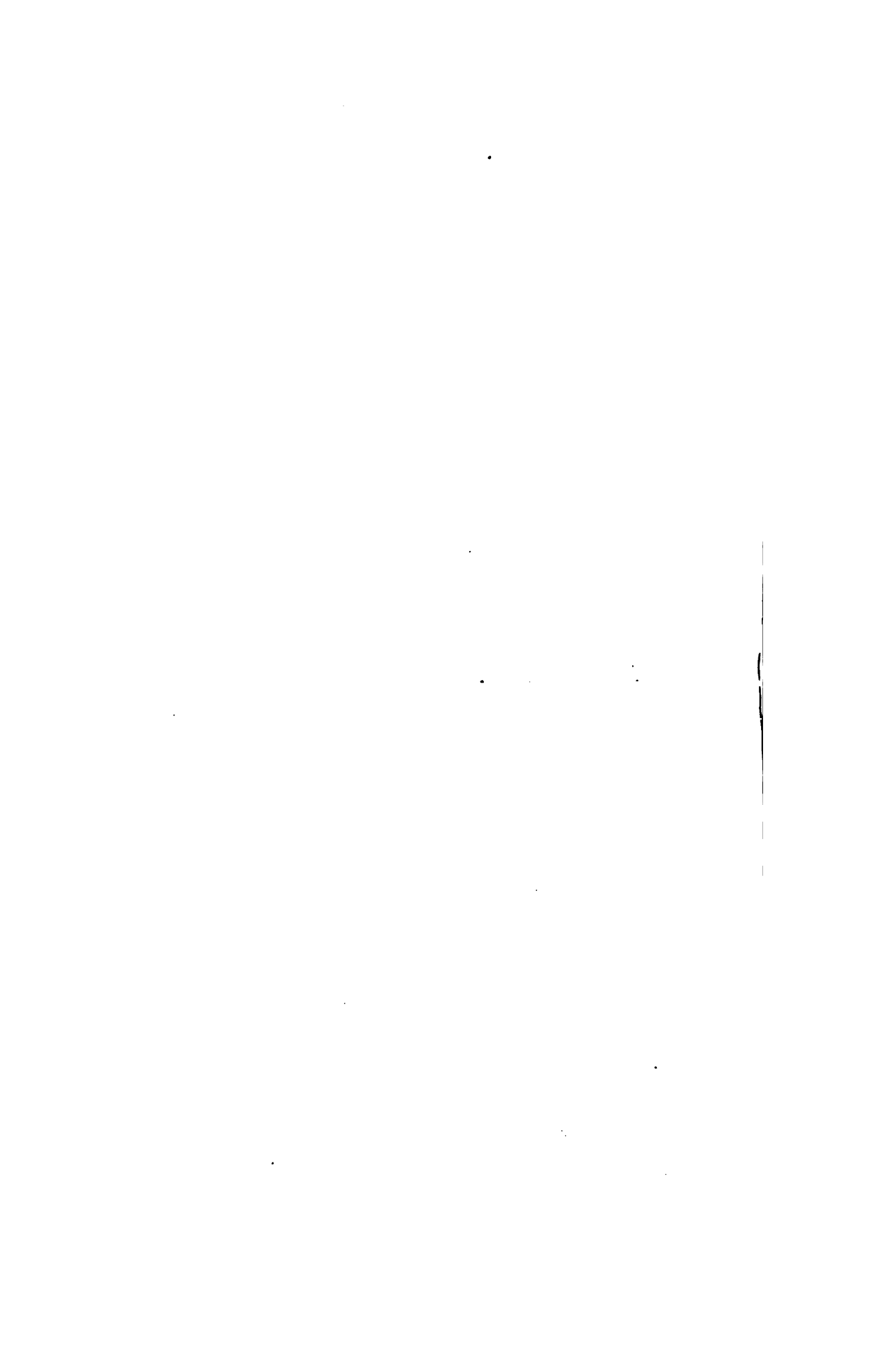
(*b*) Staundf. Lib. i. c. 12. In a late case, where a death was occasioned by the explosion of a steam engine boiler, a question was made whether both engine and boiler

were deodand. *Reg. v. Brownlow*, 11 Ad. & E. 119. By the statute 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 99. s. 29. *et seq.* provision was made for the more effectually levying of deodands by the Crown.



APPENDIX.

Z



APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

A SUMMARY OF PRACTICAL RULES AND DIRECTIONS RELATING TO
FIXTURES BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

No. I.

General Rules respecting Fixtures between Landlord and Tenant; pointing out what Fixtures a Tenant may take away; the Time within which they must be removed, &c. &c.

I. A TENANT may take away certain things which he has himself affixed to the premises for the purposes of his *trade and manufacture*.

This rule may be illustrated by the following examples, which are to be met with in decided cases.

Vessels and utensils of trade, such as furnaces, coppers, brewing vessels, fixed vats, salt-pans, tables, partitions, and the like. (1 Salk. 368. 3 Atk. 13. Amb. 113. 1 Hen. Black. 259. 3 East, 56. Bul. N. P. 34. 6 Bing. N. C. 439.)

Machinery in breweries, collieries, mills, &c.; as steam-engines, cyder-mills, and the like. (3 Atk. 12. Amb. 114. Bul. N. P. 34. 3 East, 53. 3 Esp. N. P. C. 11. 2 Bar. & Ald. 165.)

Also certain buildings for trade, such as a varnish house; at least if they are built on plates laid on brick-work. (2 East, 88.) See *post*, p. 345.

And so, sheds or buildings called Dutch Barns, formed of uprights rising from a foundation of brick-work. (3 Esp. N. P. C. 11.; but see 3 East, p. 47. 55. 56.)

By reference to these particular instances, the tenant may be guided as to his right to remove the ordinary articles which he puts up in the course of his trade. (a)

But it has not been established in the courts of law that a tenant may remove *substantial* and *extensive* additions to the premises, although he may have built them exclusively for the convenience of his trade: such as lime-kilns, pottery, brick-kilns; wind or water-mills (b); or work-shops, store-houses, and other buildings of that description. Nor, indeed, is it satisfactorily laid down, that trade erections even of a less substantial nature than these, are in all cases removable by a tenant. Cases, therefore, of this description, will be subject to considerable doubt, whenever the removal of the property would much deteriorate the freehold to which it is attached; or where the structure and substance of the thing itself will be destroyed in taking it away. (12 Cl. & F. 312.)

In questions respecting the right to remove erections of the description, the reader must refer to the observations in the concluding part of the first Section of Chap. II. Part I.

If, however, a building is merely an accessory to the principal thing, such as an engine-house built to protect a removable steam-engine; in such a case it seems the tenant would be allowed to remove the accessorial building. (3 Atk. 12. 3 E. 55.)

II. Besides trade-fixtures, a tenant may also remove certain fixtures which he has put up at his own expense *for the ornament and furniture of his house*.

(a) The following may be cited among the numerous examples of erections which ordinarily occur in practice, and which seem to be of the nature of trade-fixtures: the plant of a brewer, distiller, &c.; pumps, engines, cisterns, cranes, forges, presses, &c.; shop-fittings, such as counters, desks, drawers, shelves, partitions, glass-fronts, gas-pipes, &c.; iron safes, closets or repositories; reservoirs; with other things of the same description, as usually erected in manufactories, shops, or warehouses, for the convenience of trade.

(b) With respect to kilns, see 4 T. R. 504. 2 Bar. and Cres. 608. As to windmills, see 4 Leon. 241. 6 T. R. 377. 8 T. R. 377. 1 Brod. & Bing. 506. 1 B. & Ad. 161. 4 Ad. & E. 884.

And under this class of fixtures, certain articles are comprehended which are not strictly of an ornamental nature, but which are set up by the tenant for ordinary *domestic use and convenience*.

Of the first class, the following examples are found in the authorities:—

Hangings, tapestry, and pier-glasses, nailed to the walls or pannels of a house; and even, as it is said, where they are put up in lieu of wainscot; marble, or other *ornamental* chimney-pieces; wooden cornices; marble slabs; window-blinds; wainscot fixed to the walls by screws, and the like. (2 Freem. 249. Moseley, 112. 1 P. Wms. 94. Str. 1141. 3 Atk. 12. Amb. 113. 1 Hen. Blac. 260. 2 Saund. 259. n. 11. 3 East, 53. 7 Taunt. 191. 2 Brod. & Bing. 58. 1 Bar. & Cres. 77. 7 Car. & P. 385. 2 Ad. & E. 37.) 3 Ad. & E. 75. (a)

But articles of this description can be removed only where they are so attached to the premises, as not to have become part of the substance and fabric of the house. For it appears that a tenant cannot remove an article, though put up for ornament, if he has so substantially united it to the house, that it would materially impair the freehold by removing it. So neither will he be allowed to take away erections which may be considered as permanent additions or improvements to the estate. The right of removal in each case must depend on its own particular circumstances. (3 Esp. C. N. P. 11. 2 Br. & B. 58.)

Thus it has been held, that he is not entitled to pull down a conservatory built on a brick foundation, and which is intimately connected with the dwelling-house. (2 Brod & Bing. 54. 4 B. Moore, 440. 2 Stark. N. P. C. 403. 16 Law J. R. Exc. 61.)

(a) As to chimney-pieces and wainscots, see the notes, pp. 85. 87. Some of the cases referred to were not decided between landlord and tenant; but it has been shown, in the former part of the treatise, that they may be considered authorities as between these parties.

Nor even a pinery erected on brickwork, although built in a garden and detached from the house itself. (*Id. ibid.*) And see the same cases as to a veranda.

Nor brick-pillars built on a dairy floor to hold the pans. (7 Car. & P. 328.)

With respect to the *second* class of fixtures, viz. those put up by a tenant for *ordinary use and convenience*, the following articles may be enumerated; and they are the only instances to be met with in the legal authorities:—

Grates, ranges, and stoves fixed in brickwork; iron backs to chimnies; beds fastened to the ceiling; bookcases; bells; fixed tables; furnaces, coppers; pumps; iron-fences and hurdles; mash-tubs, and water-tubs fixed; coffee-mills, malt-mills, &c.; jacks; cupboards fixed with holdfasts; clock-cases; iron ovens: and the like: all these are removable by a tenant. (Year-books, 8 Hen. 7. 12.; 20 Hen. 7. 13.; 21 Hen. 7. 26. Cro. Eliz. 374. 2 Freem. 249. Str. 1141. 1 Atk. 477. 6 T. R. 379. 7 Taunt. 191. 5 Bar. & Ald. 625. 1 Bar. & Cress. 77. 4 Bar. & Cress. 686. 1 B. & Ad. 394. 6 Bing. 437. 2 Ad. & E. 37. 3 Ad. & E. 75. Burn. Eccl. Law, 301.)

But with respect to these fixtures also, it is particularly to be observed, that they must be so affixed and connected with the premises as to occasion but little damage in their removal; otherwise the tenant will not be allowed to take them away. (9 Bing. 24.; 3 Sim. 450.; 3 A. & E. 75.; 13 M. & W. 174.)(a)

III. A tenant in *husbandry* has not the same privilege as a tenant in trade. For he cannot take away things which he has affixed to the demised premises at his own expence for *purposes which are merely agricultural*.

(a) The following examples are of frequent occurrence in practice; and although there has been no legal decision respecting them, they seem to be of the same nature as the instances mentioned in the text: shelves, cabinets, &c. planned and fitted; dressers, presses, bins; fixed cisterns and sinks; iron chests; turret and other clocks; lamps; and other articles of similar nature and construction.

Thus it has been held, that a tenant cannot remove a beast-house, carpenter's-shop, fuel-house, cart-house, pump-house, or fold-yard wall, erected for the use of his farm, *even though he leaves the premises exactly in the same state as he found them on his entry.* (3 East, 38.)

This rule, however, is confined to articles of a *strictly agricultural* nature. For, if the object and purpose of an erection has also relation to a *trade* of any description, the tenant may take it away, notwithstanding it is the means or instrument of obtaining the profits of land: subject, however, to the former observations as to the extent and character of the addition.

Thus, a tenant may take away a mill for making cyder; or machinery for working mines and collieries; or, as it would seem, utensils set up for manufacturing salt from springs upon the demised premises. (3 Atk. 12. Amb. 113. Bul. N. P. 34. 1 H. Bl. 259. n.)

Fixtures of this description belong to a class of cases which have been denominated *mixed cases*. With respect to the right of removing them, the reader is referred to Sect. III. Ch. II. Part I.; as the questions to which they give rise are sometimes attended with much difficulty.

IV. *A nursery-man or gardener* is legally entitled, before the end of his term, to remove and dispose of the young trees, shrubs, &c. which he has planted for the purpose of sale. (2 East, 91. 7 Taunt. 191. 4 Taunt. 316.)

And fruit trees, also, though of full bearing age, if they are nursery trees such as he might fairly deal with in his trade. (3 Scott's N. R. 508.)

It has been held, however, that he cannot, at the close of his term, plough up strawberry-beds in full bearing, without having any reasonable object in view. (1 Camp. N. P. C. 227.)

It is not satisfactorily determined that a gardener or nursery-man is allowed to take down hot-houses, green-houses, forcing-pits, &c. which he has built during his tenancy. (2

East, 90. 3 East, 45. 56. 2 Brod. & Bing. 58.) And refer to Part I. Ch. II. Sect. III.

But a private person is not at liberty to sell and remove young fruit trees, shrubs, &c. planted by himself, not in the way of trade. (4 Taunt. 316.)

Nor even a border of box: nor flowers. 4 Bar. & Ad. 61.

As to a tenant's property in hedges, bushes, pollards, &c. see pp. 69. 291. of the text.

V. A tenant must remove his fixtures *before the expiration of his tenancy*; for he is not at liberty to insist on his claim afterwards. (1 Salk. 368. 1 Atk. 477. Amb. 113. Taunt. 191. 1 B. & C. 79. 1 B. & Ad. 394. 7 M. & W. 14. 2 M. & W. 450. 1 C. M. & R. 275.)

This must be considered as the rule in general cases. But if a tenant continues in possession of the premises after the end of his term, (although against the will of his landlord) it seems that he may be entitled during his continuing occupation, to remove the fixtures which he had previously neglected to take away.

But even in this case he may be liable to an action at the suit of his landlord, for being wrongfully on the premises after his tenancy has expired. (2 East, 88.) As to this, see Part I. Ch. II. Sect. V.

If, however, the interest which the tenant has in the demised premises is uncertain, as, if he is tenant strictly at will, or tenant *pour autre vie*, &c. in this case he will, in general, be allowed a reasonable time to remove his fixtures after the actual determination of his tenancy.

The several rules laid down in the foregoing pages are alike applicable, whether the tenant holds by lease under seal, or by parol demise. With respect also to the description of fixtures which a tenant is authorized to remove as against his landlord, there is no distinction whether the party is lessee for life, for years, or merely tenant from year to year, &c.

VI. But in applying these rules to practice, it should be observed, that the rights both of landlord and tenant, in respect of fixtures, are frequently varied and controlled by the *express terms of the demise*, or by the circumstances under which the tenancy was originally created.

Thus, if a tenant covenants to repair the demised premises and all erections, &c. built, or that may be *afterwards* built thereon, such a covenant will prevent the tenant from taking down an erection put up by himself, even although it was intended for the purpose of trade, and might have been removed but for the covenant in question. (1 Taunt. 19. 2 Stark. C. N. P. 403. 2 Barn. & Cres. 608. M'El. & Y. 544. 9 Bing. 24. 6 Bing. N. C. 426. 3 Sim. 450. 13 M. & W. 174.)

And, therefore, before a tenant severs an article from the freehold, it is necessary that he should examine his claim, not only with reference to the general law of fixtures, but also as it may be affected by any covenant or stipulation, express or implied, in his lease, &c. (See *antè*, Part I. Chap. II. Sect. VI.)

So, if a tenant, at the expiration of his term, is desirous of renewing it, or if he enters into any fresh agreement respecting the premises, he should be careful to make a stipulation as to his fixtures; otherwise, by making such fresh engagement, he may lose his property in them altogether. (2 B. & C. 608. 1 H. Bl. 258.)

VII. A tenant may so put up machinery, or so construct an erection or building, that it will not be considered to be affixed to the freehold in contemplation of law. And then, whatever its purpose may be, and however substantial it is in itself, the landlord will have no right to it at the end of the term. For, unless a thing is absolutely attached to the realty, by being let into the ground, or united to the freehold by means of nails, screws, bolts, mortar, or the like, the law regards it as a mere loose and moveable chattel.

Thus, if a tenant erects a barn, granary, stable, or any other building, upon blocks, rollers, staddles, stilts, or pillars,

the landlord is not entitled to it as a part of his freehold. (3 East, 55. 1 H. Bl. 259. 3 Esp. N. P. C. 11. 1 Taunt. 20. 11 Vin. Ab. 154. Bul. N. P. 34. 4 B. & C. 884.)

So, a varnish-house, laid upon a wooden plate resting on brickwork, the quarters being mortised into the plate, is a chattel, and removable by the tenant. (4 Esp. N. P. C. 31. 2 East, 88. 4 Ad. & E. 884.)

So, a post windmill; at least if laid on cross traces not attached to the ground. (6 T. R. 377. And see 1 Brod. & Bing. 506. 4 Leon. 241. 8 T. R. 377. 1 Bar. & Ad. 161. 4 Ad. & E. 884.)

So, vessels or utensils supported on brick-work, frames, or horses standing on the ground. (9 East, 215.)

And the like, of machinery let into caps or steps of timber; and even, as it seems, although fastened by pins. (2 Bar. & Ald. 165.)

By adopting, therefore, these or other similar modes of construction, a tenant may not only make valuable additions to his premises with perfect safety, but also avoid the effect of a covenant in his lease respecting the repair of buildings, &c. erected by himself after the commencement of the term. (See 1 Taunt. 19. 2 Bar. & Ald. 165.)

It will frequently be found a great security to tenants, and may avoid litigation, to have special clauses inserted in their leases, &c. as to the disposal of their fixtures at the end of their term. It may be provided by these clauses, that the tenant shall be allowed to remove his fixtures within a reasonable time after the end of his term; or that he may leave them on the premises to be valued to an incoming tenant; or that the landlord shall take them at an appraisement to be made in a manner specified. And these provisions are particularly recommended, where the tenant intends to make considerable improvements and additions to the premises; or where his fixtures are, from the nature of his occupation, of a valuable description, as in collieries, breweries, &c.; or where they are in any manner connected

with the produce and profits of land, as in the instance, particularly, of farm leases. (a)

(a) The following precedents are inserted with a view of showing generally the nature of the provisions here recommended.

Proviso in the Lease of a Colliery, for re-valuing Fixtures to the Landlord at the End of the Term.

It is provided, that at the expiration or other sooner determination of the present demise, the said A.B. (the tenant) shall and will leave and yield up unto the said C.D. (the landlord) his heirs, &c. all and singular the engines, gins, machines, rail-roads, machinery, effects and things belonging to and used in the said collieries or coal-works; and that an inventory and valuation shall, three months previous thereto, be made and taken by two indifferent persons, to be for that purpose appointed by the said A.B. and C.D. or their representatives, or by an umpire to be appointed by the two referees, in case they shall differ about the same; and such inventory and valuation shall thereupon be compared with the present inventory and valuation; and in case the amount thereof shall fall short of the amount of the present valuation, the difference shall be paid by the said A.B. unto the said C.D., his heirs, &c. on demand; but in case the amount of the inventory and valuation, to be taken as aforesaid on the expiration or other sooner determination of the demise, shall exceed the amount of the present inventory or valuation, then the said C.D., his heirs, &c. shall pay unto the said A.B., his executors, &c. the difference in value thereof, within three months from the time of such valuation being made. (See 2 Bar. & Cres. 369. 6 M. & W. 679. 3 B. & Ald. 804. 9 E. 215.)

Demise of Premises for a Nursery-ground, with Liberty to remove Trees, &c.

To have and to hold the said close to the said A.B. as tenant thereof to the said C.D., from year to year, as long as they the said A.B. and C.D. shall respectively please; the said close to be holden as and for a nursery-ground, with the power and liberty of planting and raising thereon, and of removing from time to time and taking away, such trees and plants as shall or may, at any time during the said demise, be planted or raised by the said A.B., his &c., on the said nursery-ground, in the way of his trade and business as a nursery-man, intended to be carried on upon the said demised premises. (See 3 Bay. Moore, 99.) A similar proviso should be inserted in respect of green-houses and other like erections; and so of frames, pits, stoves, sheds, &c.

Provision in the same that the Landlord shall take the Trees by Appraisement at the End of the Term.

And it is provided, that at the end or expiration, or other sooner determination of the said demise, a fair valuation and appraisement shall be made by two indifferent persons (one to be chosen by each of the said parties to the said indenture, or their respective executors, administrators or assigns) of all and every the fruit-trees and bushes that shall be then standing and growing, and which shall have been planted and set by the said A.B. (the tenant), his executors, administrators, or assigns, upon the said demised premises, and that he, the said A.B., his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall yield and deliver up the same trees and bushes to the said C.D. (the landlord), his executors, administrators, or assigns, at the value or appraisement thereof to be made and fixed as aforesaid; and the said C.D., his executors or administrators, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said A.B., his executors, administrators, or assigns, immediately after such valuation and appraisement shall be made by two indifferent persons as aforesaid, such sum or sums of money for such trees and bushes, as the same trees and bushes shall be valued and appraised at. (See 2 Chitty's Rep. 482.)

Special Provisions respecting Fixtures, in a Crown Lease of Mines.

It shall and may be lawful to and for the said A.B. (the lessee) and his &c. to remove and carry away all and every the engines, machines and fixed materials in, upon, about, or belonging to the said quarries, works, and premises respectively, or any of them, together with all tools, implements, stores, matters, and things whatsoever, which at any time during the said term hereby granted, shall by the said A.B., his executors, administrators, and assigns, or any of them, have been brought upon, kept or used, in, upon, or within the same quarries, works, or premises, or any part thereof, doing as little damage to the said premises as may be. *PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS*, that if the commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's woods, forests, and land-revenues, or the surveyor-general for the time being of Her Majesty's land revenue, or Her Majesty's agent or agents for the time being of the said premises, by the direction of the said commissioners or surveyor-general, shall give or deliver unto the said A.B., his executors, administrators, and assigns, or any of them, or to his or their agent or agents for the time being, at the said quarries, works, or premises, or cause to be left at or upon the same premises, or some part thereof, three calendar months at the least before the expiration or other sooner determination of the said term hereby granted, notice in writing, signifying that the said engines, machines, and materials, or any of them, in, upon, about, or belonging to

the said respective quarries, works, and premises, or any part thereof respectively, will be taken for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, at a fair valuation; that then and in such case, the same shall be respectively valued by two indifferent persons, one of such persons to be named and appointed by the said commissioners or surveyor-general for the time being, and the other of such persons to be named and appointed by the said A. B., his executors, administrators, or assigns; and that, upon the said A. B., his executors, administrators, or assigns, being paid according to such valuation for all and every such engines, machines, and materials, as shall be so proposed to be taken as aforesaid, the same and every of them shall be accordingly left by the said A. B., his executors, administrators, or assigns, in and upon the said respective quarries, works, and premises, for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors: any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

No. II.

*Miscellaneous Rules and Directions respecting the Demise,
Purchase, Valuation, &c. of Fixtures, between Landlord and
Tenant, and between Outgoing and Incoming Tenants.*

UPON the demise of a house, &c. it is usually agreed between the landlord and the tenant, that "*the fixtures are to be taken at a valuation.*" This is the form in which questions of fixtures very commonly arise in practice; and a broker is then called in to determine what specific articles are intended in this case, and the amount which the tenant is accordingly to pay.

Upon an agreement of this kind, the proper construction appears, in general, to be, that all such articles are to be valued between the parties, which a tenant would, in ordinary cases, be entitled to remove under the law of fixtures if he put them up himself during the term.

But when a stipulation of this kind occurs in a covenant by which a landlord agrees to make an allowance for the fixtures at the end of the term, it would seem that those articles should alone be valued at the conclusion of the lease, which were paid for by the tenant on entering upon the premises. For, it is conceived, that the covenant would not extend to any new erections that have been made by the tenant; unless, perhaps, where they have been merely substituted for others which before formed a part of the premises.

But, in all these cases, the valuation should be made with reference to what appears to be the real meaning and intention of the parties, as collected from the language of the whole agreement, the custom of the district, and the general nature of the transaction.

Upon agreements between landlord and tenant for the purchase of fixtures merely, it appears not to be requisite

that the contract should be in writing, and signed, &c. (a) But where there is a written agreement between parties for the sale and purchase of fixtures, it cannot be received in evidence unless it is stamped with an agreement stamp, if the amount is 20*l.* and upwards. (12 Moore, 213.; 2 Scott, 243.)

Fixtures are considered so much an integral part of a house, that upon an agreement for a lease, &c. if nothing is said as to the fixed articles in the house, they must be considered as thrown into the bargain, and a compensation for their use included in the rent of the premises. (2 Bar. & Cres. 76. 608.)

Hence it is a necessary caution in leases, assignments, and other conveyances, when it is intended that the fixtures should be valued and paid for separately from the premises, that this intention should be clearly expressed, and an enumeration of the fixtures made in the instrument of conveyance, by schedule or otherwise.

Where a tenant has put up fixtures which he intends to remove, and at the close of his tenancy renews his term, or takes a new interest in the premises, or makes any other engagement with his landlord in respect of the same, he must be careful to reserve his right to take away his fixtures. For by entering into such agreements without expressly stipulating about the removal of his fixtures, he may sometimes lose his property in them altogether. (1 Hen. Blac. 258. 2 Bar. & Cres. 608.)

In removing fixtures, a tenant must do as little injury as possible to the demised premises; and, as far as it is in his power, should replace every thing in its former situation. If he occasions any unnecessary injury to the premises in taking away the fixtures, the landlord may compel him to make it good. (As to which, see some of the points in the case of *Foley v. Addenbroke*, 13 M & W. 174. *antè* p. 90.)

(a) See *antè*, 254.

In leases, &c., of mills, breweries, &c. the fixed machinery and utensils, which form a very valuable part of the lease, are frequently demised to the tenant, together with the premises. In these cases, the tenant will be bound, under a general covenant to repair, not only to keep in proper condition the buildings, &c. but also every species of article annexed to the premises at the commencement of his lease. And in the absence of a special covenant, the liability of keeping them in tenantable repair, will result from the relation of landlord and tenant.

It is considered, however, that the tenant is bound to repair the fixed articles and utensils only so long as they are capable of restoration: and that he could not be called upon to substitute others in lieu of those which are worn out in the ordinary use of them. If the tenant himself puts up new fixtures in the place of those which are worn out, and incapable of further repair, he will not, it seems, be entitled to remove these at the end of the term. (6 Bing. N. C. 426. 9 Bing. 24. 3 Sim. 450. 7 M. & W. 14.)

The qualified property which, in these cases, a tenant has in the fixed articles demised to him together with the premises, subsists only, as against the landlord, as long as they continue annexed to the freehold. So, that if the tenant severs them during the term, they instantly belong to the landlord, and he may maintain an action for them as personal chattels, even against the tenant himself. (5 Barn. & Ald. 826.)(a)

(a) Sometimes an express covenant is inserted in leases of mills, mines, &c. with machinery, in order to prevent the removal of the fixed property; as thus:—And also, that he the said C.D. (the tenant) &c. shall not, nor will at any time take down, remove, or displace the said steam-engine, mill-work, machinery, &c. or any part thereof (except for the purposes of repair, or other lawful and necessary occasions); nor use nor occupy the same, or any part thereof, elsewhere than upon the said premises.

The following precedents will serve as examples of the manner in which stipulations in respect of fixtures may be introduced in a lease, &c.

And whereas it hath been agreed between the said A.B. (the vendor), and the said C.D. (the purchaser), that he the said C.D. should purchase the several fixtures, fixed utensils, and things belonging to, or being in

Sale, Valuation, &c. of Fixtures between Outgoing and Incoming Tenants.

When it is agreed between an outgoing and incoming tenant, that the fixtures on the premises are to be taken at a

or upon the said premises, as specified in the inventory or schedule hereunto annexed, at the price or sum of . Now this indenture further witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of , of lawful money, to the said A.B. in hand well and truly paid by the said C.D. at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said A.B. doth hereby acknowledge, and of and from the same and every part thereof doth hereby acquit, &c. he the said A.B. hath granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said C.D. all and singular the several ranges, grates, cupboards, cisterns, coppers, dressers, shelves, pier-glasses, mirrors, chimney-pieces, and all other the fixtures, fixed utensils, and things which are mentioned and set forth in the schedule or inventory hereunder written (or hereunto annexed), and every of them and every part thereof: to have and to hold the same unto the said C.D. absolutely and free from all liens, debts, and charges of him the said A.B., or any person or persons claiming by, from, through, or under him.

It is also further agreed by and between the said parties, that all and singular the fixtures of and belonging to the said premises (save and except, &c.) shall be taken by the said C.D. (the tenant) at a fair valuation, to be made within days from the date of these presents, by two persons to be indifferently chosen by the said C.D. and the said A.B. (the landlord) respectively; and if they shall disagree in their valuation, then by some third person, to be by them appointed; and that the amount of the valuation shall be duly paid by the said C.D. to the said A.B. within the space of days after it shall have been so ascertained as aforesaid, and the said C.D. shall have notice thereof.

This indenture, &c. witnesseth that, &c. he the said A.B. (the landlord) hath demised, &c. unto the said C.D. (the tenant), all that messuage, &c. together with all the fixed articles, utensils, and things, in or upon the said premises, or any part of them, or belonging to the same, as specified in the inventory or schedule annexed to this indenture; to have and to hold, &c. [*After the usual covenants add.*] And also that he the said C.D., his executors, administrators, and assigns shall and will at the end or other sooner determination, &c. yield and deliver up the said premises, &c. to the said A.B. his executors and administrators, together with all and singular the said fixed articles, utensils, and things hereinbefore men-

valuation, the broker should value such things to the coming tenant, as, under the general law of fixtures, removable between a landlord and his tenant. And fixed articles upon the premises which fall within this description should be included in the valuation, although they may in fact have been originally purchased of the landlord by the outgoing tenant.

But the outgoing tenant cannot insist on any thing being appraised which, as against his landlord, he is not legally authorized to sever; nor will he be entitled to any allowance for the same, notwithstanding he may have put them there at his own expence.

And with respect to those things which are generally removable by a tenant, if any of these were affixed to the premises prior to the demise to the first tenant, and were not purchased by him of his landlord, or if the removal of them would contravene any proviso, covenant, or agreement in the lease, they ought not to be valued to the incoming tenant.

If the property purchased by the incoming tenant from the outgoing tenant, turns out in fact to belong to the landlord, and was scheduled in the original lease, the incoming tenant may recover the sum he paid for it, in an action against the outgoing tenant for money had and received. (P. N. P. C. 94.)

And in such an action, it will be no defence that the outgoing tenant did not know that the articles belonged to the landlord, and that he bought them himself of a previous tenant. He will, however, have an action over against the

landlord, if the articles are mentioned and described in the said schedule hereunto annexed, in the state and plight and condition in which the same now are, (reasonable wear and tear thereof only excepted).

If so agreed between the parties, the covenant may be to leave the premises in repair, together with all fixtures, erections, &c., then being in or upon the premises; and also all other fixtures, erections, &c., which may hereafter be made, fastened, set up, &c., upon the same premises, reasonable wear, &c. excepted.

party who sold them to him, and may, perhaps, recover the costs of the first action. (Peake's N. P. C. 94.)

A party taking an assignment of a term when the original lease is nearly expiring, ought to be cautious in agreeing to pay the full value for the fixtures, unless it is ascertained that the landlord will consent to a valuation of them at the end of the term. For otherwise, as they must be removed before the lease expires, and when severed would be sold at considerable loss, the *superior landlord* would have it in his power to press a sale to himself under terms very disadvantageous to the tenant.

So, also, in taking an underlease of premises, the party should consider the length of time which the lease of the mesne landlord has to run. For in case his reversion is of short duration, he will not have a sufficient inducement to repurchase the fixtures at their full value; and the underlessee will then be compelled to dispose of them at a loss, unless he has stipulated for a valuation of them at the end of his term.

It sometimes happens that the purchase-money for fixtures is advanced by a third person on behalf of the incoming tenant. In these cases it will be prudent to have the appraisement made out to the party advancing the money, in his own name; as, in case of the bankruptcy of the tenant, the property will by this means be protected from any claim of the assignees. (See 9 East, 215.; and compare 3 Taunt. 256., in respect of an execution.)

Where an incoming tenant enters into an arrangement with the outgoing tenant for the purchase of his fixtures, he should require that the landlord be made privy to the transaction. For if the landlord is no party to the agreement, he may afterwards insist, that as the articles were not actually removed during the outgoing tenant's term, they fell in with the lease, and that the second tenant took them only as part of the demised premises, and is, therefore, not entitled to remove them. (2 M. & W. 450.)

In like manner, if a tenant is desirous of leaving his fixtures at the end of his term to be valued to an incoming tenant, it is absolutely necessary that he should obtain the consent of the landlord, before he quits possession of the premises. (2 M. & W. 450.) If, however, there is a covenant in his lease that the fixtures shall remain for the benefit of the incoming tenant, on paying their value, it will appear that the effect of this agreement is to give him the right of leaving his fixtures till he can sell them to the succeeding party, and that the possession and property of them remain in him in the mean time. (See 16 East, 116.)

The rights of incoming and outgoing tenants in regard to fixtures, are, indeed, very much regulated among practitioners with reference to custom. And with respect to this was said by the Court of King's Bench on one occasion, that a custom of valuing a particular article as between outgoing and incoming tenants, was a proper criterion for determining the nature of the property, and whether it was a fixture or not. (2 Bar. & Ald. 165.; but see 1 C. N. P. C. 227., *antè*, p. 122.)

No. III.

Appraisement of Fixtures.

A WRITTEN valuation or appraisement of fixtures, must have the proper stamp required by statute, otherwise it cannot be received in evidence.

This is regulated by the general stamp act, 55 G. 3. c. 184. ; by which the following duties are imposed upon every valuation or appraisement of any estate or effects, real or personal, &c. ; or of the annual value thereof ; or of any dilapidations ; or of any repairs wanted ; or of the materials, &c. except &c. ; viz. where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed 50*l.*, a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* ; where it exceeds 50*l.*, but does not exceed 100*l.*, a duty of 5*s.* ; where it exceeds 100*l.*, and does not exceed 200*l.*, a duty of 10*s.* ; where it exceeds 200*l.*, and does not exceed 500*l.*, a duty of 15*s.* ; and where it exceeds 500*l.* a duty of 20*s.*

Where nothing but the mere value of fixtures is referred to appraisers, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due between two parties, it is sufficient that the written valuation has an appraisement stamp ; and an award stamp is not necessary. (12 East, 1. 2 Chit. Rep. 399.)

And where a valuation is made merely for the information of parties and to guide their judgment, and is not intended to be binding upon them, a stamp on the appraisement is not necessary, although the vendee agrees afterwards to pay a price according to the valuation. (5 M. & S. 240. 2 Cr. & M. 361.)

An inventory of fixtures, appraised and signed by brokers whom the landlord and tenant appoint for the purpose, will enable the landlord to recover the price of them, as upon an account stated, without giving further evidence of the contract for the sale of the articles, or of their value. (4 B. Moore, 73.)

And it would seem, that where fixtures are purchased possession delivered of them upon such an inventory and praisement, it amounts to a part performance, sufficient equity to take an agreement for the sale of premises on the statute of frauds. (4 Ves. 91.)

For further information upon the appraisement of fixtures refer to Chap. V. of Part I. pp. 254. 256.

INDEX.

ABANDONMENT,

of fixtures by tenant, what amounts to, 95. 106.
when negatived, 99. 105.

ACCESSARY BUILDINGS, &c.,

what so considered, 41. 131.
when removable, 41. 175.
general rules respecting, 47. 88 (*n*). 131. 165. 175. 180. 334.

ACCOUNT,

in equity, for waste, 284.
stated, price of fixtures when recoverable under, 311.

ACTION. See tit. *Remedies*.

ADMINISTRATOR. See tit. *Executor*.

AGREEMENTS,

between landlord and tenant, how affecting the right to fixtures, 108. *et seq.*
between outgoing and incoming tenants, 222. Appendix, 353.
executory, for putting up fixtures, 257. 311.
by parol, for removing fixtures, not valid where a covenant exists, 113.
for a fresh demise, may prevent the removal, 117, 118.
for taking lease and fixtures, an entire contract, 311, 312.
relating to fixtures, whether within statute of frauds, 252.
stamps on, 255, 256. Appendix, 351.
see tit. *Sale, Contracts, Covenant*.

AGRICULTURAL ERECTIONS,

are not removable, 50.
decisions respecting, examined, 57.
see tit. *Barns*.

ALIENO SOLO,

annexations made in, 11. 292. 294.
when a right of entering, 11. 94.

AMERICA,

law of, relating to fixtures. See the Introduction.

ANNEXATION, of chattels to the freehold,

general rule of law respecting, 19.
legal effect of, 9. 19. 214. 258.
when made by a stranger to the soil of another, 9.
12. 292. 294.
mode of, by nails, bolts, screws, &c., 5, 6. 74. 80. 85. 87. 184.
by mortar, 5. 163. See tit. *Mortar*.

ANNEXATION — *continued.*

if not complete, the property considered a mere chattel, 3.
6 (n). 43.

and a covenant to repair does not attach, 120 (n).
examples of imperfect annexation, 3. *et seq.* 215. 268. 329
(n).

right of removal depends on the mode of, 44. 81. 92.

constructive, description of, 6. 181. 217. 228. 246. 262 (n).
316. 334.

And see tit. *Freehold.*

ANVILS,

whether they pass to the executor as against the heir, 155.
whether exempt from distress, 155. 317.

APPRAISEMENT OF FIXTURES. Appendix, No. III

effect of, with reference to the statute of frauds, 254.

evidence of an account stated, 311.

stamps on, 257—357.

And see tit. *Valuation.*

APPRAISERS,

directions to, as to valuing fixtures, 221. Appendix, 350.
354.

ARMORIAL TROPHIES, &c.,

in churches, right of the heir to, 203.

ASSETS, personal,

fixtures, when considered, 124. 137. 152. 182.

when liable for waste of testator, 276. 307.

emblems considered as, 206.

See tit. *Executor, Heir.*

ASSIGNEES of bankrupt,

fixtures do not pass to, 234.

as goods and chattels, 234.

nor as in bankrupt's order and disposition, 239.

whether put up by tenant or by owner in fee, 244.

may claim fixtures together with bankrupt's lease, 239.

removal of fixtures by, whether an acceptance of a lease, 239.

claims of mortgagees against, 233.

And see tit. *Bankrupt.*

ASSIGNEE of lease,

entitled to things affixed if not expressly excepted, 222.

what he must pay for, when fixtures to be valued, 221.

directions to with respect to fixtures. Appendix, 351. 355.

ASSUMPSIT, action of,

for price of fixtures, in what cases maintainable, 306.

price of fixtures not recoverable in, as for "goods sold," 307.

recoverable, as for "fixtures" sold, 310.

when recoverable, on an account stated, 311.

on demise of house together with fixtures, 312.

on contract for making and putting up machinery, 311.

ASSUMPSIT — *continued.*

- pleadings in, fixed property how to be described, 307.
- when necessary to declare specially in, 311.
- when maintainable for waste of a testator, 307.

ATTACHMENT,

- in real actions, fixtures not seizable under, 321.

ATTESTATION,

- of will devising fixtures, 251.

B.**BANKRUPTS,**

- statutes relating to, as affecting fixtures, 233.
- fixtures in possession of, do not pass to assignees, 234.
 - as goods and chattels, 234.
 - nor as in reputed ownership, 239.
 - especially if consistent with usage of trade, 242.
- decisions relating to, in the bankruptcy courts, 244.
- leases to, what amounts to acceptance of by assignees, 239.
- See tit. *Assignees of Bankrupt.*

BANKRUPTCY,

- of tenant, effect of in regard to fixtures, 239. 242.
- See tit. *Bankrupts.*

BARGAIN and sale,

- of fixtures, form of. Appendix, 353.

BARNs,

- not removable, 51. 59.
- if built on blocks, rollers, saddles, &c., removable, 3. 5. 6. 43. 119. 297.
- Dutch, when removable, 37. 54. 59.

BEAST HOUSE,

- not removable, 50.

BEDS, fixed, 75. 182.**BEEs,**

- in hives, whether they pass with the inheritance, 200.

BELLOWS,

- of blacksmith, whether liable to distress, 317.

BELLS,

- removable, 76.
- in churches, considered parcel of freehold, 205. 333.
 - property of, in whom vested, *ib.*
 - not forfeitable as deodanda, 333.
 - origin of, 205 (*n*).

BENCHES,

- fixed, formerly passed with the inheritance, 72. 182. 189.

BEQUEST,

- of furniture, whether fixtures included in, 248. 250.
 - or of household goods, 249.
 - or of household stuff, 82 (n).
 - or of things in nature of personal estate, 160.
- of "household furniture" in leasehold house, will pass fixtures, 250.
- for charitable uses, will pass fixtures, 248.
- of emblements, right of legatee under, 212.
- See tit. *Devise*.

BILLIARD TABLE,

- fixed, poor's rate in respect of, 253.

BISHOP,

- chapel of, fixed ornaments in, 196.
- injunction against, for waste, 288.
- prohibition against, for waste, 288 (n).
- hounds belonging to, pass to the crown, 201 (n).

BLINDS,

- removable by tenant, 76. 185.
- whether part of personal estate, 185.

BLOCKS,

- buildings on, removable, 3. 6 (n). 297.

BOLTS,

- annexation by, 87. 237. 241.

BOOKCASES,

- fixed to wall, removable by tenants, 76.

BOX,

- edgings, in gardens, tenant may not remove, 70.
- for charters, when belonging to heir, 190.
- is not the subject of larceny at common law, 190 (n).

BREWHOUSES,

- fixtures in, removable, 35. 126. 154. 159. 185.
- plant, and pipes of, 35. 223.
- lease of, with utensils, tenant's interest in, 223.
- sale or mortgage of, passes the fixed utensils, 214. 219. 225.
- unless a contrary intention appears, 218. 225.

BRIDGE,

- built *alieno solo*, property in materials of, 292.

BRICKWORK,

- grates, &c., set in, removable by tenants, 76.

BROKERS,

- valuation of fixtures by, directions to. See tit. *Appraisers*.

BUILDINGS,

- for trade, whether removable, 41. 42. 116. 172.
- for mere agricultural purposes, not removable, 55.
- placed on blocks, rollers, &c., removable, 5. 37. 38. 39. 43. 179. 266. 268.

BUILDINGS — continued.

- covenant to repair does not attach to, 120 (*n*).
- do not pass to heir as parcel of the inheritance, 180.
- See *Accessory Buildings*.

BUSHES,

- tenant's right to, 69 (*n*).
- are parcel of the inheritance, 206.
- waste to destroy, 69 (*n*).
- See tit. *Pollards*.

C.

CALICO WORKS,

- machinery in, removable by tenants, 161.

CARDING MACHINE,

- fixed to house, liable to poor's rate, 259.

CARPENTER'S SHOP,

- on farm, not removable, 50.

CARPETS,

- tacked to floor, whether "fixed furniture," 87. 250 (*n*).

CART HOUSE,

- on farm, not removable, 50.

CASE, action of,

- for wrongful removal of fixtures, 275.
- founded on injury to the reversion, *ib*.
- substituted for writ of waste, *ib*.
- by and against whom maintainable, 276.
- by mortgagee, 306 (*n*).
- for ecclesiastical dilapidations, 148.
- whether it lies for permissive waste, 278 (*n*).
- whether maintainable where a special covenant exists, 277.

CAULDRONS,

- fixed, not the subject of distress, 316.

CHAPEL,

- of bishop, fixed ornaments in, 146. 196.

CHARITABLE USES,

- fixtures pass under a bequest for, 248.

CHARTERS,

- of land, pass with the inheritance, 189.
- unless relating to personality, 191.
- are not distrainable, 190 (*n*).
- nor the subject of larceny at common law, *ib*.
- chest containing, whether it belongs to the heir, 190.

CHATTELS,

- fixtures not considered as, 10. 103. 234. 295. 307. 308.
- except in favour of creditors, 321.

CHATTELS — *continued.*

become realty by annexation to land, 9. 103. 308.
 when annexed, pass by conveyance with the land, 214, *et seq.*
 in what cases they pass with the inheritance, 155. 180.
 189. *et seq.*
 in the nature of heir-looms, see tit. *Heir-Looms.*
 may be limited as heir-looms, 197.
 when placed *alieno solo*, properly accruing, 14. 102 (n). 292.
 294.

CHIMNEY BACKS,

removable, 74. 138. 146. 185.

CHIMNEY GLASSES. See tit. *Glasses.*

CHIMNEY-PIECES,

when removable, 73. 76. 87. 187. 249. 322 (n).
 do not pass as "furniture" in a will, 248.
 whether they pass when testator had a chattel interest, 250.

CHURCH,

freehold of, in whom, 204 (n).
 things annexed to, property in, 202.
 armour, pennons, &c., hung in, whose property, 195.
 mourning, hung in, whose property, 204.
 scaffolding erected in on public occasions, whose property, *ib.*
 pews and seats fixed in, whose property, *ib.*
 materials of, when severed, *ib.*
 bells of, 205.
 organ of, *ib.*
 monuments erected in, property in, 203.
 vaults, tablets, &c., privilege of erecting in, 203 (n).

CHURCHYARD,

the freehold of parson, 204.
 trees growing in, property of, 206 (n).
 tombstones in, stealing from, 329 (n).

CHURCHWARDENS,

property of, in things fixed to church, 204. 205.
 may sue for trespass in the time of their predecessors, 205.

CIDER MILLS,

removable as between landlord and tenant, 35. 54. 64. 128.
 159. 161.
 whether personal estate, between heir and executor, 36. 158.
 162. 166. 174.
 decisions relating to, examined, 166. 167. 171. 174.
 nature and description of, 61 (n). 172. 176 (n).

CIVIL LAW,

rules of, as applied to fixtures, 16 (n). And see the Introduction.

CLOCK CASES, 187.

CLOCKS,

fixed, will not pass as "household furniture" in a will, 249.

CLOSETS,

removable by tenants, 76 (n). 87 (n). 286.

And see tit. *Cupboards*.

CLOVER,

whether the subject of emblements, 209.

COAT ARMOUR,

hung in churches, descends as an heir-loom, 195. 203.

action for defacing, who may bring, 203.

COFFEE MILLS, 76 (n).**COFFIN,**

to whom it belongs after burial, 204.

COLLAR of S. S.,

descends as an heir-loom, 195.

COLLIERIES,

machinery and fixtures in, removable by tenants, &c., 34. 64.
103. 124. 160.

are not personal estate between executor and heir, 168.

are liable to be rated, 260.

do not pass to the assignees in bankruptcy, 235. 242.

working of, a species of trade, 54. 64. 129.

leases of, with the machinery, tenant's interest in, 223.

provisions relating to, 223. Appendix, 347.

stealing or destroying machinery of, 331.

CONDUITS,

pass by grant, &c., of house, 218 (n).

CONSERVATORY,

attached to house, not removable, 177.

And see tit. *Greenhouses*.

CONSTRUCTION,

of fixed articles, how affecting the right of removal, 81. 84,
85. 87. 92.

CONSTRUCTIVE ANNEXATION,

nature of, 6 (n). 181. 218. 228. 246. 316.

See tit. *Annexation*.

CONTRACTS,

of parties, may control the general law of fixtures, 108. 116.
119. 120.

as by covenant to repair, 109. 111. *et seq.*

by agreeing to a valuation, 221. 311. 312.

for taking lease and fixtures, nature of tenant's interest, 108 (n).
223.

when an entire contract, 311. 312. 253 (n).

for making and putting up machinery, 311.

between vendor and vendee, see tit. *Sale*.

for sale of fixtures, whether within the statute of frauds, 252.

stamps on, 256. Appendix, 351.

See tit. *Agreements, Sale, Covenant*.

- CONVERSION,
in trover, what amounts to, 303.
- CONVEYANCE,
of fixtures, see tit. *Sale*.
- COPPERS,
in brewhouses, &c., removable by tenants, &c., 40. 76. 125.
- CORN, growing. See tit. *Emblements* and *Crops*.
- CORNAGE,
tenure by, 196.
- CORNICES,
ornamental, removable by tenants, 80.
- COTTON MILLS,
machinery and fixtures of, do not pass to assignees of bankrupts, 241.
- COVENANT,
may control the general law of fixtures, 108. *et. seq.*
as by a covenant to repair, 109.
by an agreement for valuation, 221. 311, 312.
parol licence to remove fixtures, not effectual against. 113 (n).
to repair, whether it extends to things not actually fixed, 120.
whether it bars an action for waste, 277.
to settle a house and things affixed, construction of, 247.
- COSTS,
in waste, by statute of Gloucester, 273.
by stat. 8 & 9 Wm. 3. c. 11. *ib.*
- CRIMINAL LAW,
application of, to fixtures, 326.
fixtures when considered personal chattels, in *favorem vite*,
328.
See tit. *Felony*.
- CROPS, growing. See tit. *Emblements*.
may be seized in execution, 324 (n).
are not subject to distress at common law, 319.
made liable to distress, by 11 G. 2. c. 19., *ib.*
not the subject of felony at common law, 327.
larceny of, by statute, 330.
when considered goods and chattels, 309.
belong to survivor of joint tenants, 212.
contract for sale of, whether within the statute of frauds, 254.
- CROWN JEWELS,
considered heir-looms, 195.
assured inseparably to the crown by Jas. I., 196 (n).
sold by order of Charles I., *ib.*
- CUPBOARDS,
removable by tenants, 76 (n). 186. 287.
not burglary to break into, 328.
house improved by, may confer a settlement, 264.

- CURTESY**, tenant by,
 liable for waste at common law, 271.
 right of, to fixtures, 143.
- CUSTOM**,
 effect of, with regard to fixtures, 26. 45. 92. 112. 122. 167.
 169. 179. 237. 242. 251 (*n*). 296 (*n*). 237. 251.
 how far evidence of the nature and character of fixtures, 45.
 121. 237. 243. 356.
 whether it has the same effect as express contract, 121.
 evidence of, at Nisi Prius, 45.
 of London, to erect scaffolding on adjoining land, 13.
 to remove utensils after tenant's term, void, 102 (*n*).
 is the foundation of the right to heir-looms, 192. 194.
 of trade. See tit. *Usage*.

D.

- DAIRY**,
 brick pillars in, whether removable, 56 (*n*). 82.
- DAMAGE**,
 to freehold, by removing fixtures, 83. See tit. *Injury*.
- DEEDS**,
 pass with the inheritance, 189.
 See tit. *Charters*.
- DEER**,
 in legal parks, pass with the inheritance, 199.
 unless testator had a chattel interest only, 201.
 or if they are tame, 201.
 waste to destroy the stock of, 200.
- DEMAND**,
 of fixtures, when necessary, 302, 303. 305.
- DEMISE**,
 of house, passes the fixtures if not excepted, 221.
 of premises with fixed articles, tenant's interest in, 111, 112.
 118 (*n*). 223. 303.
 is an entire contract, 311, 312.
 acceptance of, does not imply an agreement to pay for
 the fixtures, 224.
 terms of, may vary the tenant's right to fixtures, 108. 119.
 renewal of, may affect the tenant's right under a previous
 demise, 117.
 whether agreement for is within the statute of frauds, 253 (*n*).
 Stipulations in, as to valuing fixtures. See tit. *Valuation*.
- DEODANDS**,
 origin of, 333 (*n*).
 law of, as formerly applied to fixed property, 332.
 things fixed were not the subject of, *ib*.
 otherwise, if severed before the accident, 334.
 application of the old rule to particular cases, 333.
 now abolished by statute, 332.

DEVISE,

fixtures may be the subject of, 245.
 of land, when it passes things annexed, 246.
 of house, passes the incidents, 246.
 of mill, passes the stones although severed, 248.
 of land, passes emblements, unless otherwise bequeathed, 212.
 of fixtures, how they are to be described in, 248. *et. seq.*
 of heir-looms, apart from the land, when void, 198.
 of chattels, limited as heir-looms, 197.
 to charitable uses, passes fixtures, 248.
 of fixtures, whether attestation formerly required, 251.
 construction of, inferred from unity of occupation, 251.

DEVISEE,

of house, land, &c., his right to fixtures, 245. 251.
 as against the executor, *ib.*
 as against the heir, 244.
 whether right of, the same as that of the heir, 246.
 is entitled to emblements against the executor, 212. 247.
 See tit. *Devise.*

DILAPIDATIONS,

legal doctrine of, 147.
 application to fixtures, 145.
 remedy for by action, for and against whom, 148. *et. seq.*
 other remedies for, 148. 287.
 may be a cause of deprivation, 148 (*n*).

DISTILLERIES,

fixtures in, when removable, 4. 234.

DISTRESS,

things fixed to freehold not liable to, 314.
 nor things constructively affixed, 316.
 though temporarily removed, 317.
 charters, not the subject of, 316 (*n*).
 growing crops not the subject of, except by statute, 319.
 trees in nursery grounds not the subject of, *ib.*
 for double value under stat. 4 G. 4. c. 28., 320.

DOMESTIC FURNITURE,

fixtures for, removable, 83. 137. 187.
 principle and extent of the rule, *ib.*
 See tit. *Ornamental Fixtures.*

DOORS,

considered part of the freehold, 154. 218. 271.
 are not distrainable, 316.
 nor forfeitable as deodands, 333.
 outer and inner, distinction formerly made between, 86 (*n*).
 hanging upon hooks, hinges, &c., 11. 15. 218. 316.

DOVECOTES,

waste to destroy, 286.

DOWER,

- tenant in, liable for waste, 271.
- right of, to fixtures, 143.

DRESSERS, 87 (n).**DUNG,**

- when spread on land, belongs to the inheritance, 156 (n).
- when in a heap, considered personalty, 136.
- in removing, tenant must not carry away the soil, 303.
- when spread, not felony to carry away, 326.

DUTCH BARNs,

- removable by tenants, 37. 54.

DYER'S VESSELS,

- removable by tenants, 23.
- whether personal estate as against the heir, 153, 154, 155.

E.**EARTH,**

- falling, deodand in respect of, 334.
- tenants may not carry away, in removing dung, 303.

ECCLESIASTICAL PERSONS,

- considered tenants for life in respect of waste, 148.
- their right to fixtures, 145.
- within what time they must remove them, 146.
- dilapidations by, remedy in case of, 148, 287.
 - by prohibition, 287.
 - by injunction, 288.
- extent of their liability to repair, 150. 206 (n).
 - See Parson, Bishops, Emblements, Dilapidations.*

EFFIGIES,

- fixed in churches, property of, 202.

ELECTION,

- vote of freeholder in respect of a post windmill, 268.
- See tit. Voting.*

EMBLEMENTS,

- doctrine relating to, 206.
- what things accounted, *ib.*
- whether artificial grasses, clover, &c., are, 209.
- who are entitled to, 216.
- benefit of, extended to clergy by statute, 211 (n).
- bequest of, interest of legatee, 212.
- whether they confer an interest in the land, 213.
- may be taken in execution, 324 (n).
- contract for sale of, not within the statute of frauds, 254 (n).
- fixtures compared to, 107. 126. 159. 247.

ENGINES,

in collieries, &c., removable by tenants, &c., 34. 41. 64. 124. 131.

not part of the personal estate as against the heir, 168.

do not pass to the assignees in bankruptcy, 235. 242.

liable to be rated, 260.

covenants in leases respecting, 223 (*n*). Appendix, 347. 352, 353.

See *Machinery and Steam Engines*.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGEE. See tit. *Mortgage*.

EQUITY,

remedy in, for tortious removal of things fixed, 281.

in what cases relief granted by, 282.

by injunction, 281. See tit. *Injunction*.

by account, 284.

by prohibition, 282. 287.

in the case of ecclesiastical persons, 287.

proceedings in, when preferable to action at law, 281.

when the right to fixtures is doubtful, 285.

construction of statutes by, 272.

ERECTIONS,

made after lease granted, 315 (*n*).

after mortgage, lien extends to, 228.

in substitution for others, covenants attach to, 112. 114.

See tit. *Buildings*.

ESTREPEMENT OF WASTE,

at common law, 282.

by stat. of Gloucester, *pendente placito*, *ib*.

EXECUTOR.

right of, to fixtures as against the heir, &c.

See *Tenant in Fee*, *Tenant for Life*, *Tenant in Tail*.

of tenant in fee, least favoured with respect to fixtures, 132. 249.

of tenant for life or tail, less favoured than common tenant, 28. 133.

distinctions examined, 133, 134, 135. 160. 180.

recent decision as to his claim to trade fixtures against the heir, 163.

is entitled to all things not legally affixed, 180.

is allowed a reasonable time to remove fixtures, 136 (*n*).

is entitled to emblements, as against the heir, 210.

not against the devisee of the land, 212.

is liable for waste in his own time, 276.

and for waste of his testator, 276. 285 (*n*).

may sue for waste to testator's estate, 276.

See *Emblements*, *Heir-looms*.

EXECUTION,

tenant's fixtures, liable to, 321.

EXECUTION — *continued.*

- whether things fixed by owner in fee, liable to, 323.
- or things which go to the executor as personal estate.
ib.
- or a mill, &c., 230. 322.
- lease demising fixed articles may be seized in, 324.
- growing crops may be seized in, 324.
- things removable under powers, not liable to, 322. 324 (n).
- And see tit. *Sheriffs.*

EXTENT.

- articles fixed in paper mill, not liable to, as "utensils," 325.

F.**FACTORIES,**

- machinery and fixtures in, liable to be rated, 261.
- do not pass to assignees of bankrupt, 241. 243.
- See tit. *Machinery.*

FARM,

- erections on. See tit. *Agricultural Erections.*

FELONY,

- stealing fixtures, not the subject of, at common law, 326.
- unless an interval between severance and removal, *ib.*
- statutes relating to, 328.
- malicious injuries to fixtures, is, 330.
- demolishing fixtures by rioters, is, 331.
- See tit. *Larceny.*

FENCES, 38. See tit. *Bushes.*

- dilapidation of, 147.

FENDER,

- of mill hatch, property in, 14.

FIRE ENGINES. See *Steam Engines.***FISH,**

- when they pass with the inheritance, 199.

FIXTURES,

- different applications of the term, 1. 11.
- which to be preferred, 11.
- definition of, 2.
- civil law, rules of, applied to, 16 (n). See the Introduction.
- foreign laws relating to, 16 (n). See the Introduction.
- must be actually annexed to the freehold, 2. 19.
- constructive annexation of, 6 (n). And see *Constructive Annexation.*
- degree of annexation requisite, 3. 6.
- are considered part of the freehold itself, 9.
- except in particular cases, 10. 321. 328.
- are analogous to emblements, 107. 126. 147. 206. 247.
- and to growing trees, 11 (n). 224 (n).

FIXTURES—*continued.*

- pass by conveyance, mortgage, demise, &c., of land, 214. 224.
- are rateable as land, 258.
- may confer a settlement, when rented with house, 264.
- may be taken in execution against a tenant, 321.
- pass by a bequest to charitable uses, 248.
- are not the subject of distress, 314.
- nor of larceny, at common law, 326.
- not forfeitable as deodanda, 333.
- are not goods and chattels within the meaning of the bankrupt laws, 234.
- are not recoverable in trover, while fixed, 295.
- nor in assumpsit, as "goods and chattels," 307.
- whether recoverable in trespass, as "goods, chattels, and effects," 293 (n). 309.
- how to be described in pleading, 293. 298. 309.
- when put up in substitution for others, 90. 112. 114.
- questions relating to, arise between three classes of persons
 - 18. 52. 132. 160.
 - between landlord and tenant, 18.
 - between the personal representatives of tenant for life or in tail, and the remainder-man or reversioner, *ib.*
 - between the personal representative of tenant in fee and the heir, *ib.*
- when removable, between landlord and tenant, 18. 64. 71.
 - between personal representative of tenant for life, &c. 123. 137.
 - between personal representative of tenant in fee, &c. 151. 182.
- when removable, in the case of ecclesiastical persons, 145.
- right to, as between vendor and vendee. See tit. *Sale and Purchase.*
 - as between mortgagor and mortgagee. See tit. *Mortgage and Mortgagor.*
 - as between assignees of bankrupt and other parties. See tit. *Bankrupt and Assignees of Bankrupt.*
 - as between heir and devisee. See tit. *Devise and Devisee.*
- right of removal of, explained, 6.
 - is a relaxation of the ancient rule of law, 6. 20. 72. 130. 160.
 - differs from the right exercised by the owner of the estate, 8. 140. 142.
 - and from that accruing by virtue of powers, 142.
 - and from that acquired by purchase, 108 (n). 221.
 - may be varied by the terms or circumstances of a contract, 108. 120.
 - considerations on which it depends,
 - the relative situation of the claimants, 7. 52.
 - the purpose and object of the erection, 7.
 - the intention of the party in annexing it, 7. 47. 164. 173.

FIXTURES — *continued.*

- its nature before annexation, 7. 35.
- its construction and mode of annexation, 35. 43. 85. 139.
- its comparative value as annexed, and when severed, 7. 164. 174.
- the destruction occasioned to it by removal, 8. 33. 48. 81, 82.
- the injury caused to the freehold by the act of removal, 7. 46. 88. 139. 164. 166. 180. 188.
- the existence of custom in respect of similar articles, 7. 44. 92. 167. 179. 237.
- may be removed, when set up for purposes of trade, 17. 123. 151.
 - or for trade combined with other purposes, 64. 129. 151. 160.
 - or for purposes of ornament, 71. 137. 182.
 - or for domestic use and furniture, 71. 137. 182.
- are not removable when put up for agricultural purposes, 50.
- time and manner of removing. See tit. *Removal and Injury.*
- allowance for and re-delivery of, at end of tenancy, &c. Appendix, 346. 353.
- sale and conveyance of. See tit. *Sale and Reversionary Interest.*
- transfer of, in cases of bankruptcy, 233.
- devise of. } See the respective titles.
- mortgage of. }
- valuation of. }

FLOWERS,

- in gardens, when not removable, 70.

FOLD YARD,

- walls of, not removable, 50.

FORGE,

- wheel of, not liable to forfeiture as a deodand, 334.

FOREIGN LAWS,

- relating to fixtures, 16 (n). And see the Introduction.

FRAMES,

- in nursery grounds, whether removable by tenants, 70 (n).

FRANCE,

- laws of, respecting fixtures, 16 (n). And see the Introduction.

FRAUDS, Statute of,

- 4th sect. of, whether contracts for sale of fixtures are within, 252.
- after an appraisement, 254.
- 17th sect. of, contracts for fixtures need not be in writing under, 255.
- 5th sect. of, whether a devise of fixtures is within, 251.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE,

possession of fixtures by mortgagor, not evidence of, 231. 241.

FREEHOLD,

ancient rule of law in favour of, 9. 19. 180.

modern relaxation, between three classes of persons,
20. 52.

degree of relaxation, different in the several cases, 52.
127. 178.

decisions in favour of one class, how far applicable to
others, 28. 72. 132. 133. 138. 178.

fixtures are considered part of, 9. 215. 264. 271. 295. 315 (n).
unless in favour of creditors, 321.

or, *in favorem vitæ*, 328.

injury to, by removal of fixtures, 88. See tit. *Injury*.
And see tit. *Annexations*.

FREEHOLDER,

right of voting of, in respect of annexations to land, 268.

FRUCTUS INDUSTRIALES,

may be taken in execution, as goods and chattels, 324 (n).

And see tit. *Crops and Emblements*.

FRUIT,

growing, belongs to the heir, 206, 207 (n).

falling into the land of another person, 14 (n). 102.

FRUIT TREES,

removable, by whom. See tit. *Trees*.

destruction of, waste, 69 (n).

FUEL HOUSE,

for agricultural purposes, not removable, 50.

FURNACES,

are removable fixtures, 23. 25. 73. 116. 126. 138. 183. 187.

cannot be distrained, 316.

FURNITURE,

fixtures put up as, are removable, 71. 137. 182.

principle and extent of the rule, 83, 84. 139. 185. 188.

fixed, what so considered, 87 (n). 184. 249. 250 (n).

fixtures pass in a will as, 248.

And see tit. *Ornamental Fixtures*.

G.

GARDENS,

conservatories, pineries, &c., in, not removable, 76. See next
title.

frames and glasses in, whether removable, 78 (n).

trees in, right of removing. See tit. *Trees*.

flowers in, not removable by private persons, 70.

box edgings in, not removable by private persons, *ib.*

GARDENS — *continued.*

stealing from, 329, 330.

leases of, provisions in for removing and valuing trees. See Appendix, 348.

See next title, and *Emblements*.**GARDENERS,**

may remove trees, shrubs, &c., planted for sale, 68.

and fruit trees, though in bearing, 68.

not allowed to destroy strawberry beds in bearing, 69.

whether they may remove hothouses, &c., 70. 76. 79.

executors of, entitled to remove fruit trees, &c., 206 (n).

fruit trees belonging to, not distrainable, 319.

GATES. See tit. *Doors*.

stealing of, 330.

not liable to forfeiture as deodands, 333.

GIBBET,

whose property, when erected in private land, 13.

GIFT,

of fixtures to reversioner, when inferred, 95.

negatived by continuing possession, 101. 106.

whether negatived by delivering up premises without prejudice, 105.

or by a declaration of intention, *ib.*

presumption of, does not arise where tenant's interest is uncertain, 107.

nor unless the property is legally affixed, 106.

GLASS,parcel of the freehold, 72. 86 (n). 155. And see tit. *Windows*.**GLASSES,**

pier and chimney, fixed by nails, removable by tenant, 74, 75.

79. 138. 247. 249.

put up in lieu of wainscot, or in panels, whether removable, 183, 184. 249.

in nursery grounds, whether removable, 70.

GOODS, sold and delivered,

fixtures not recoverable as, 308.

GRANARY, 172.

on pillars, a chattel by custom of Hampshire, 179.

GRASS. See tit. *Emblements*.**GRATES,**

removable, 75. 76 (n). 138. 146. 185. 187. 265.

GRAVE-STONES,

property in, 202, 203.

stealing from, 329 (n).

See tit. *Executors*.

GREENHOUSES,

whether removable, 70. 76. 79. 112.

GROWING CROPS. See tit. *Emblements*.

sale of, whether within the statute of frauds, 253.

may be distrained, 319.

may be taken in execution, 324 (n).

GYMOLDS,

doors, &c., hung on, 6 (n). 15. 218.

are not distrainable, 316.

H.**HANGINGS,**

are removable, 72. 74. 82. 138. 183. 184.

pass by will, as "household stuff," 82 (n).

HATCH,

of mill, placed on the land of another, property in, 14.

HATCHMENTS,

in churches, property in, 202.

HAWKS,

whether they pass with the inheritance, 200.

HEARTHES,

whether removable, 72. 87 (n).

HEDGES,

are parcel of the freehold, 206.

See tit. *Bushes*.

HEIR,

ancient rule of law, in favour of, 152. 180.

relaxed by modern decisions, 157, 158. 180.

conflicting authorities on the subject, 155. 168. 177. 185.

right of to fixtures, as against the executors. See *Tenant in Fee*.

as against the devisee, 245, 246.

is more favoured than landlord in regard to fixtures, 132. 177.

or than the remainder-man, *ib*.

is entitled to things accessory to the realty, 163. 168. 175.

as the apparatus of salt works, 163.

or engines and machinery in mines, &c., 168.

to things constructively annexed, 115. 175. 181.

not to things neither actually nor constructively annexed, 180.

to heir-looms, 192.

to the charters and deeds of the estate, 189.

to chattels animate, as deer, &c., 195. 199.

to trees, hedges, &c., 206.

HEIR — continued.

remedy of, for tortious removal of things fixed to the freehold, 290. See tit. *Remedies*.
 cannot maintain trespass till after entry, 290.
 may maintain action for injury to monuments, &c., of ancestor, 203.

See tit. *Heir-loom, Charters, Emblements*.

HEIR-LOOMS,

nature of, explained, 192.
 what are, 193.
 right to, depends on custom, 193, 194.
 whether they may be of fixed chattels, 192, 193.
 whether devisable apart from the estate, 197.
 may be granted away by the owner in his lifetime, 198.
 things in the nature of, 194. *et seq.*
 chattels may be limited as, by deed or will, 197.

See tit. *Crown Jewels, Collar of S.S.*

HOLDFASTS,

fixtures fastened by, 76 (*n*).

HOLLAND,

laws of, respecting annexations to freehold, 16 (*n*).

HOOKS,

windows or doors hung on, are constructively annexed, 6 (*n*).
 15. 218. 316.

HOPS,

the subject of emblements, 207.

HORNS,

ancient, pass with the inheritance, 196.

HOTHOUSES,

whether removable, 70. 76.

HOUNDS,

whether they belong to the heir, 200.
muta canum, of bishops, 200 (*n*).

HOUSE,

fixtures of, when removable. See tit. *Fixtures*.
 substantial additions to, not removable, 41. 55. 79. 87 (*n*).
 92. 172.
 permanent improvements to, not removable, 87.
 injury to fabric of, prevents removal, 44. 46. 81. 88. 90. 131.
 180. 188.
 lease or conveyance of, passes things fixed, 214. 221. 224.
 315 (*n*).
 demise of with the fixtures, tenant's interest in, 223.
 what things constructively annexed to, 6 (*n*). 155. 218. 246.
 316.
 locks, keys, doors, windows, &c., of, 6. 72. 153. 218. 246.
 316.
 detached pipes and conduits of, 218 (*n*).
 value of, increased by fixtures, rateable in proportion, 258.
 with fixtures, may confer a settlement, 264.

HOUSE—*continued.*

fixtures of, when not considered part of, *in favorem vite*, 328.

on demise of, and fixtures to be valued, what tenant must pay for, 221. Appendix, 350. 353.

HOUSEHOLD STUFF,

bequest of, hangings pass by, 82 (*n*). And see tit. *Bequest*.

HURDLES, iron, 38 (*n*).

HUSBANDRY,

annexations for, not removable, 50.

See tit. *Agricultural Erections*.

I.

IMPEACHMENT OF WASTE,

clause of exemption from, in leases or life estates, 121. 141. 322.

equitable construction of, 142.

things severable by virtue of, not seizable under a *feri facias*, 322.

IMPROVEMENTS,

permanent, not removable, 87.

what is comprehended under, 112. 115.

INCOMING TENANT. See tit. *Tenant*.

what fixtures to pay for, to the landlord, 221. 223.

to the outgoing tenant, 221. 350. 353.

interest acquired by, on purchasing fixtures, 108. 119. 222.

remedy of, when fixtures sold to him without title, Appendix, 354.

cautions and directions to, on the purchase of fixtures, 355.

on taking a demise of premises, 119 (*n*). 222. Appendix, No. II.

on taking assignment of lease, *ib*.

on taking an under-lease, *ib*.

on a fresh agreement for the premises, 117, 118.

See tit. *Sale*.

INCUMBENTS, ecclesiastical,

what fixtures removable by, and by their executors, 145.

whether entitled to remove fixtures after resignation, &c., 146.

not entitled to emblements after resignation, 211.

right of, to grant vaults, &c., in churches, 203 (*n*).

property of, in trees in churchyard, 205.

See tit. *Dilapidations*. *Ecclesiastical Persons*.

INJUNCTION,

remedy by, to prevent removal of things affixed, 281.

in what cases it lies, 284.

nature of the proceedings in, 282.

granted with account of waste committed, 284.

granted until the right to fixtures determined at law, 285.

lies against ecclesiastical persons, 282.

INJURY,

- to freehold, how affecting the right to remove fixtures, 44 46.
81. 88. 131. 161. 180. 188. 237.
- liability of tenants to repair, on removing fixtures, 46. 90.

INTENTION,

- of parties, how affecting the right of removal, 47. 92 (n).
165 (n).
may control general terms, in sale of fixtures, 218. 222.
or on mortgage of fixtures, 226.
- how to be inferred in a will, 251.

INVENTORY OF FIXTURES. See tit. *Schedule*.**IRON WORKS,**

- machinery and apparatus of, 115.

J.**JACKS,**

- removable, 187.

JACK WEIGHT,

- liable to forfeiture as a deodand, 334.

JEWELS. See tit. *Crown Jewels*.**JOINT TENANTS,**

- survivor of, entitled to corn growing, 212.

K.**KEYS,**

- are parcel of the freehold, 6 (n). 87 (n). 155. 218. 246.
- pass by grant, &c., of house, 218. 246.

KILNS. See tit. *Lime Kilns*.**L.****LAND,**

- lease or conveyance of, passes things affixed, 214.
whether it passes executor's fixtures, 220.
- improved by annexations, rate, settlement, &c., in respect of,
258. 264.
- See tits. *House and Freehold*.

LANDLORD,

- ancient rule of law in favour of, 19. 53. 71. 271.
modern relaxation of, in respect of trade and other fixtures, 20. 29. 72.
- what things he is entitled to, as against the tenant. See tit. *Tenant*.
- cannot claim erections placed on blocks, rollers, &c., 6 (n). 43.
106. . Appendix, No. I. p. 345.

LANDLORD — continued.

fixtures belong to, if not removed before the expiration of tenancy, 95.

fixed articles demised, revert to on severance, 223. 290. 303.

parol consent by, to remove fixtures, effect of, 105. 113.

stipulations by, for allowance for fixtures at end of lease. Appendix, 347, 348.

respecting the re-valuing and re-delivery of fixtures to him, Appendix, 348. 353.

remedies by, for tortious removal of articles claimed as fixtures. See tit. *Remedies*.

LARCENY,

fixtures not the subject of, at common law, 326.

made felony by statute, 328.

in stealing property fixed to buildings, &c., 329.

trees, shrubs, vegetables, &c., 330.

gates, fences, posts, &c., *ib.*

ores from mines, *ib.*

by tenants and lodgers, of fixtures, *ib.*

LEAD,

affixed, stealing of, 328.

LEASE,

things affixed pass by, unless excepted, 214. 224.

covenants in, may enlarge or restrict the tenant's right to fixtures, 108. 120.

of house and fixtures, nature of tenant's interest, 111, 112. 223. 291. 303. 312.

construction of, whether by matters dehors the deed, 117.

renewal of, may affect the tenant's right to fixtures, 117. *et seq.* 223 (n).

assignment of, what fixtures to be valued on, 222. Appendix, 351. 355.

fixtures pass with, to assignees of bankrupt, 239.

whether severance of fixtures by assignees, is an acceptance of, 239.

may be taken in execution, together with fixtures, 324. See *Execution*.

clauses in, on demise of collieries, mines, nursery-grounds, &c., 223. Appendix, 347, 348. 352.

stipulations in, respecting the valuation of fixtures, 221. Appendix, 350. 353.

respecting the repair and re-delivery of fixtures to landlord, Appendix, 351, 352.

schedule, or inventory of fixtures in. See tit. *Schedule*.

LICENCE,

by parol, to remove fixtures, not sufficient where a covenant exists, 113.

LIME KILNS,

whether removable by tenants, 42. 308. 316 (n).

LOCKS AND KEYS,

are parcel of the house, 6 (n). 87 (n). 155. 218. 246.

LONDON,

ordinance in, respecting fixtures, see the *Introduction*.
custom of, to erect scaffolding in adjoining land, 13.

LOOKING-GLASSES. See tit. *Glasses*.

M.**MACHINERY,**

removal of, see tit. *Steam Engines*, and *Trade Fixtures*.
in mines, calico works, &c., whether personal estate as between
heir and executor, 168. 236.
construction of, so as to remain personal property, 4. 87 (n).
331.
demise of, together with premises, 223.
put up in substitution, 112. 114.
removal of, by tenant, what repairs necessary, 90.
is subject to poor's rate, 260.
does not pass as "goods," &c., to assignees of bankrupt, 235.
241, 242.
malicious damage to, felony, 330, 331.
demolishing of, by rioters, felony, 331.

MALICIOUS INJURIES,

to fixtures, machinery, &c., 330.
to erections and engines in mines, 331.

MALT MILLS,

poor's rate in respect of, 260.

MANGERS, 154.**MANUFACTORIES,**

removal of, 43. 172. See tit. *Buildings*.
fixtures in, see tit. *Trade Fixtures*.

MASH TUBS,

removable by tenants, 76.

MILLS,

what description of, removable, 6 (n). 35. 76 (n). 167 (n).
172. 215.
machinery of, when removable, *ib.* 112. And see tit. *Ma-*
chinery.
mortgage of, passes the stones and tackling, 228.
whether seizable under a *feri facias*, 230. 322.
sails and wheels of, considered part of the freehold, 167 (n).
334.
hatch of, placed on soil of another, 15.
And see tit. *Wind-Mills*, *Cyder-Mills*, *Malt-Mills*,
Coffee-Mills, *Cotton-Mills*.

MILLSTONES,

are considered part of the freehold, 6 (n). 155. 218. 246. 316
 pass by devise or conveyance of the mill, 215. 246.
 or by mortgage of the mill, 298.
 put up in substitution for others, 112.
 are not distrainable, 316.
 although removed for picking, 317.
 are not forfeitable as deodands, 334.

MINES,

working of, a species of trade, 56. 64. 129. 168.
 machinery of, removable by tenants, 34. 64. 124. 164.
 is not personalty as against the heir, 161. 168.
 malicious injuries to, felony, 331.
 provisions in leases of, 348. 352.

MONUMENTS,

in churches, property in whom vested, 203.
 action for defacing, who may bring, 203.
 privilege of erecting, 203 (n).
 stealing brass from, felony, 329 (n).

MORTAR,

annexation by, 23. 82. 112. 152. 154. 163.

MORTGAGE,

of fixtures, apart from the land, 225.
 of land, conveys all things annexed, 225.
 unless a contrary intention appears, 226.
 although only an equitable mortgage, 229 (n).
 of house, conveys the fixtures, though not mentioned, 227.
 and though subsequently put up, 228.
 of mill, passes stones and tackling, 228.
 possession after, by mortgagor not fraudulent, 229.
 See tit. *Mortgagor*.

MORTGAGEE,

claim of, to fixtures, as against assignees of bankrupt, 233.
 remedy of, where fixtures are wrongfully removed, *ib*.

MORTGAGOR,

may not remove fixtures pending the mortgage, 232.
 possession of fixtures by, not fraudulent, 229.
 does not create a visible ownership against creditors,
 240.
 See tit. *Mortgage*.

MOURNING,

hung in churches, the incumbent entitled to, 204.

MUTA CANUM,

of bishops. See tit. *Hounds*.

N.**NAILS,**

annexation by, 74. 75. 87. 184.

NURSERY GROUNDS,

trees, &c., in, not distrainable, 319.
provisions in leases of, as to removal, &c., of trees. Appendix,
348.

See the next Title.

NURSERYMEN,

may remove trees, &c., planted for sale, 68.
whether they may remove hot-houses, &c., 70. 79.
stock of, goes to their executors, 206 (n).

See *Gardeners and Gardens*.

O.

ONSTAND,

right of, by outgoing tenant, in respect of fixtures, 120.

ORDINANCE,

of London, respecting fixtures. See the *Introduction*.

ORGANS,

in churches, property in whom vested, 205.

ORNAMENT,

matters of, relaxation of the ancient rule of law, in favour of,
71. 154. 182.

principle of the relaxation, 83.

are not considered part of the freehold by the civil law,
82 (n).

See the next Title.

ORNAMENTAL FIXTURES,

may be removed by tenants, 71. 79.

description of, removable by them, 73. *et seq.*

may be removed by the executors of tenants for life or in tail,
137.

by the executors of tenants in fee, 182.

by ecclesiastical persons, 145.

right to remove, how qualified in these several cases. See
under the respective titles, *Tenant, Tenant for Life, &c.*

must depend on the particular case, 80.

things in the nature of, when removable, 84. 138. 187.

And see tit. *House*, and *Domestic Furniture*.

ORNAMENTS,

fixed in churches, property in whom vested, 202.

belonging to a bishop's chapel, 146. 196.

OUTGOING TENANT,

what fixtures he may remove. See tit. *Tenant*.

sale of fixtures by, to landlord or incoming tenant, 221. 222. 353.

stipulations for re-valuation, &c., of fixtures at the end of his
term, Appendix, 348. 350. 353.

his right of onstand in respect of fixtures, 120.

And see tit. *Incoming Tenant*.

OVENS, 76. 185. 187.

whether liable to execution against the owner in fee, 323.

P.

PALING, 38. 153 (*n*). 154.
stealing of, 330.

PANNELS,
glasses in, 183, 184. 249.

PARK,
deer in, pass with the inheritance, 199.
unless tame, or the testator's interest was a chattel, 201.
whether the heir can claim except in respect of a legal park
199 (*n*).

PARSON,
soil and freehold of the church is in, 204 (*n*).
cannot remove monuments, &c., legally set up in the church,
203.
right of, to grant a vault in, 203 (*n*).
entitled to mourning hung in the church, 204.
to timber and scaffolding erected on public occasions,
204.
to the materials of pews and seats when severed, 204.
to trees in churchyard, 205 (*n*).
organ of church does not belong to, 205.
See tit. *Incumbent* and *Dilapidations*.

PARSONAGE HOUSE,
fixtures in, when removable, 145.
See tit. *Dilapidations* and *Incumbent*.

PARTITIONS, 40. 277.

PARTNERS,
fixtures put up by, after mortgage, 229.

PAVEMENT,
whether removable, 40.

PAYMENT,
of money into court, effect of as to a claim for fixtures, 229 (*n*).

PENNSONS,
hung in a church, property in whom, 195. 202.

PERMISSIVE WASTE,
action on the case, whether it lies for, 279 (*n*).
does not lie against tenants at will, *ib*.

PERSONALTY. See tit. *Assets, personal*.

PEWS,
property in whom, 204.
materials of, when severed, *ib*.

PICTURES,
fixed to the wall by screws, &c., 73. 183.
ancient, considered as heir-looms, 195.

PIER GLASSES. See tit. *Glasses*.

PIGEONS,

- whether they pass with the inheritance, 200, 201, 202 (*n*).
- waste to destroy the stock of, 200.
- tame, larceny to steal, 202 (*n*).

PIGEON-HOUSE,

- waste to destroy, 286.
- on farm, not removable, 51.

PILLARS,

- buildings on, not considered part of the freehold, 6 (*n*). 179.
- 266. 268.
- granary built on, a chattel by custom in Hampshire, 179.
- of brick and mortar, 116.
- in a dairy not removable, 82.

PINERY,

- erected in garden, not removable, 77.

PINS,

- fastening by, whether a complete annexation, 5. 81. 237.

PIPES,

- in brewhouses, &c., removable, 35. 116.
- laid in ground for water or gas, rateable, 262, 263.
- pass by grant of a house, 218 (*n*). 219.
- affixed, stealing of, 328 (*n*).

PLANT,

- in breweries, &c., removable, 35.
- passes by a mortgage of the brewery, 219.
- demised with brewery, nature of the tenant's interest, 223. Appendix, 352.

PLANTS. See *tit. Trees.***POLLARDS,**

- property in, 66 (*n*). 291 (*n*).

POOR'S RATE,

- land, &c., improved by annexations, rateable to, according to improved value, 258.
- as by a weighing-machine, 259.
- by steam-engines or other machinery, 260.
- by water or gas pipes, 262.
- by a tunnel under water, 263.
- unless where the principal matter is not rateable, 264.
- whether the property must be actually affixed, 261.
- mode of assessment to, 258 (*n*). 261.

PORTRAITS,

- ancient, considered as heir-looms, 195.

POSSESSION,

- of fixtures, not a reputed ownership, 239.
- after a mortgage, nor fraudulent, 229.
- by tenant, after the expiration of his term, effect of, 96. 105. 356.

POSSESSION — *continued.*

delivery of by tenant, without prejudice, effect of, 105.

POSSIBILITY,

tenant *apres*, what he may remove. See tit. *Tenant in Tail*

POST WINDMILL, 6 (*n*).

renting of, will not confer a settlement, 266.

vote at election in respect of, held good, 268.

POSTS, 25. 38. 153. 187. 294.

buildings on, not considered part of the freehold, 6 (*n*). 266.
268.

stealing of, 330.

POTATOES,

the subject of emblements, 208.

POTS,

fixed, 185.

whether seizable in execution against owner in fee, 323.

POWERS,

right of removal under, as distinguished from the right to
fixtures, 8. 140. 142. 144.

things removable under, not liable to execution, 322.

PREBENDARY,

liable for dilapidations, 149.

PRESSES,

removal of, 87 (*n*). 156.

not to be considered part of the house, *in favorem vite*, 328.

See tit. *Cupboards*.

PRINCIPAL,

not to be destroyed by taking away the accessory, 47. 131.
165. See tit. *Accessory Buildings*.

PROHIBITION OF WASTE,

at common law, 282.

under the statute of Gloucester, *ib*.

against ecclesiastical persons, 287.

PRUSSIA,

laws of, relating to fixtures, see the Introduction.

PUMP HOUSE,

erected on farm, not removable, 51.

PUMPS,

removable by tenants, 80.

whether they go to the heir, 187.

PURCHASE,

of house, articles affixed are included in, 214. 221.

unless an express provision to the contrary, 218.

of fixtures, nature of the interest acquired by, 108. 221, 222.

Appendix, 286. 290. And see tit. *Sale*.

PUSEY HORN,

a charter of conveyance, 196.

R.

- RACKS,**
of stables, parcel of the freehold, 298 (n).
- RAILS,** 38. 187.
stealing of, 330.
- RAILWAY,**
land improved by, rateable according to the increased value, 260.
- RANGES,** 185.
whether seizable in execution against owner in fee, 323.
And see tit. *Grates and Stoves*.
- RATING,**
of land, improved by chattels annexed. See tit. *Poor's Rate*.
- RECTORY HOUSE,**
fixtures in. See tit. *Incumbent and Dilapidations*.
- REMAINDER-MAN,**
what annexations belong to, as against the executor, &c. See tit. *Tenant for Life, &c.*
remedies of, for the tortious removal of things affixed. See tit. *Remedies*.
- REMEDIES,**
for the tortious removal of fixtures, &c.
at law, 270.
in equity, 281.
by landlord, against tenant,
by action of case in nature of waste, 275.
of trespass, 289.
of trover, 295. 303.
of assumpsit, &c., 307.
by injunction, &c. 306.
by landlord, against a stranger, 289, 290. 303. 306.
by tenant, against landlord, or a stranger, 290. 304.
by remainder-man or reversioner, against tenant for life, 275.
against executor of tenant for life or in tail, 276. 290. 307.
by executor of tenant for life or in tail, against remainder-man, 276. 287. (n).
by heir, against executor of tenant in fee, 276. 283. 290.
in the case of ecclesiastical persons,
by action for dilapidations, 148.
by injunction and prohibition of waste, &c. 150 (n). 287.
by proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts, 148.
by vendor against purchaser, for the price of fixtures sold, 308.

REMEDIES — continued.

by purchaser against vendor, for selling fixtures without title, Appendix, 354.
 And see *Waste, Injunction, Assumpsit, Covenant, Trespass, Trover, Distress, Execution.*

REMOVAL OF FIXTURES,

right of, explained, 6.
 is an exception from the rule of law respecting the freehold, 10.
 on what considerations it depends. See tit. *Fixtures.*
 distinguished from the right incident to the ownership of the estate, 8. 140.
 and from rights under powers appendant to estates, 142, 143.
 and from the right acquired by the purchase of fixtures, 222.
 may be qualified by contract, 19. 108. 111, 112. 120.
 within what time to be exercised, in different cases, 94. 103. 105, 106. And see tit. *Time, Tenant.*
 damage occasioned by, must be repaired, 46. 90. 351.
 special provisions respecting, in leases, &c. Appendix, No. II.

RENEWAL,

of lease, effect of. See tit. *Lease.*

REPAIR,

of fixtures demised, 352.
 of fixtures substituted by tenant, 90. Appendix, 352.
 of damage to premises by removing fixtures, 46. 90.
 covenant for, how varying the tenant's right to fixtures, 109. 112. 114.
 does not extend to buildings on blocks, rollers, &c., 120 (n).

REPLEVIN,

does not lie for fixtures, 316 (n).
 And see tit. *Distress.*

REPUTED OWNERSHIP,

possession of fixtures not considered to be, 259 *et seq.*

REVERSIONER, see tit. Landlord.

claims of, against executor of tenant for life or in tail. See *Tenant for Life and in Tail.*
 remedies of, for the tortious removal of things affixed. See tit. *Remedies.*

REVERSIONARY INTEREST,

in fixtures, sale of by parol agreement, valid, 255.

RINGS,

pass with a house, 211. 246.

RIOTOUS ASSEMBLIES,

demolishing of fixed machinery by, in mills, mines, &c., 331.

ROLLERS,

erections placed on, not considered part of the freehold, 5 (*n*).

36. Appendix, 345.

covenant to repair, does not extend to, 120 (*n*).

ROOTS,

the subject of emblements, 208.

larceny to steal, 330.

S.**SAILS,**

of windmill, considered part of the freehold, 167 (*n*). 334.

not forfeitable as deodands, 334.

SALE,

of house, &c., when fixtures included in, 214. *et seq.* 221.

of house and fixtures, what things to be valued on, 221.

Appendix, No. II.

of reversionary interest in fixtures, 255.

of fixtures, by landlord to tenant, 222. Appendix, No. II.

by outgoing to incoming tenant, 222. Appendix, 353.

nature of the interest conferred by, 108 (*n*). 222.

effects a severance when complete, 310 (*n*).

remedy of purchaser, if made without title, 354.

whether agreement for, is within the statute of frauds, 253.

stamps on agreements relating to, 255. Appendix, 351.

schedule on, see tit. *Schedule*.

bargain and sale, form of, Appendix, 353.

SALT PANS,

are removable as trade fixtures by a common tenant, 2. 36. 114.

belong to the heir with the estate, 163.

decision respecting them, considered, 165.

SAND,

blown upon a close, becomes part thereof, 14.

SASHES,

window, when not considered fixed, 329.

SCAFFOLDING,

erected in churches on public occasions, property to whom accruing, 204.

custom of London to erect in adjoining land, 13.

SCHEDULE,

of fixtures, when it should accompany lease or other conveyance, 221.

is not receivable in evidence unless stamped, 256.

stamp required on, in different cases, *ib.*

SCOTLAND,

law of, in respect of fixtures, 16 (n). And *see* the Introduction.

SCREWS,

nails or bolts, annexation by, 74, 75. 87. 184. 237. 262 (n).

SEATS, see tit. Benches.

fixed in churches. See tit. *Pews*.

moveable, in churches, property of, 205.

SEQUESTRATOR,

liable for dilapidations, 149.

SETTLEMENT, parochial,

in respect of land improved in value by fixtures, &c., 264.

to confer, things must be actually affixed, 266.

a windmill on posts, or not fixed, insufficient, 266.

SEVERANCE,

of fixed articles, effect of, in transferring the right of property, 223. 238. 291, 292. 303. 310 (n).

is effected by sale of fixtures when complete, 310 (n).

of fixtures demised, vests the property in the landlord, 223. 303, 304.

of fixtures by assignees of bankrupt, *see* tit. *Bankrupt*.

and removal, if continuous, not felony, 326.

whether trespass or trover is maintainable in such case, 292. 299. See tit. *Removal of Fixtures*.

SHEDS,

when removable by tenant, 38. 42. 116.

not removable, when put up for mere agricultural purposes, 50.

when considered accessary buildings, 40 (n). 42.

SHELVES, 87 (n). 298 (n). 185.**SHERIFF,**

what fixtures may be taken in execution by, 321.

may take fixed articles demised, together with a lease, 324.

but not when severed by the tenant, 325.

when bound to sell fixtures in separation from the lease, *id.*

vendee of, his liability for tortious levy, 305.

And *see* tit. *Execution*.

SHROUD,

to whom it belongs after burial, 204.

SHRUBS,

by whom removable. See tit. *Trees and Bushes*.

in nursery-grounds cannot be distrained, 319.

stealing of, 380.

SHUTTERS, 155.

SLABS,

- of marble, removable by a tenant, 249. Appendix, 341.
- will not pass as furniture in a will, 248.
- unless the testator had a chattel interest, 250.
- And see *Chimney-Pieces*.

SOAP WORKS,

- fixtures in, removable by tenants, 27. 40.

SPECIAL OCCUPANT,

- property of, in deer, fish, &c., 201 (n).

S. S., collar of

- an heir-loom, 195.

STABLE,

- on rollers, not considered part of the freehold, 5 (n). 36. Appendix, 345.

STADDLES,

- barns built on, not part of the freehold, 6 (n). 297.

STAMPS,

- on schedule of fixtures, 255.
- on deed, with schedule annexed, &c., *ib*.
- on agreements relating to sale, &c., of fixtures, 256.
- on lease of fixtures, 257.
- on appraisements of fixtures, Appendix, No. III.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS. See tit. *Frauds, Statute of*.

STATUTES, equitable construction of, 272 (n).

STEAM-ENGINES. See tit. *Engines*.

- in collieries, &c., removable by tenants, &c., 34. 64. 103, 104. 110. 116. 124. 161. 237 (n).
- whether they pass to the executor as against the heir, 161. 168. 179.
- do not pass to assignees of bankrupt, as goods, 235. 242.
- whether they pass by bequest of personal estate, 160 (n). 179.
- walls or sheds of, considered accessaries, 42. 131.
- if annexed to land, liable to poor's rate, 260.
- malicious injuries to, felony, 331.
- deodand of, whether of boiler also, 335 (n).

STEEL-YARD,

- attached to house, rate in respect of, 253.

STILLS,

- if fixed, do not pass to assignees of bankrupt, 234.
- otherwise, if placed on horses or frames, *ib*.

STOCKING-FRAME,

- screwed to floor, whether a fixture, 87 (n). 331 (n).

STONES,

- becoming imbedded in soil, property in, 14.

STOVES,

- are removable, 76 (n). 138. 146. 156. 185, 186, 187.

STRAWBERRY-BEDS,

when not to be destroyed, by gardeners, &c., 69.

SUBSTITUTED FIXTURES

covenants attach to, 90. 112. 114.

rules relating to, 90. 112. 114. Appendix, 352.

SWANS,

whether they pass with the inheritance, 200.

T.**TABLES,**

fixed or dormant, 27. 71. 153. 154. 187.

billiard, when fixed, rateable with house, 253.

TABLETS,

in churches, right to erect, 203 (*n*).

property in whom vested, 202.

TAPESTRY,

fixed to walls, removable, 74. 138. 183.

And see tit. *Hangings*.

TEAZLES,

whether the subject of emblements, 208.

TENANT,

not liable for waste at common law, 21. 271.

made liable by statutes of Marlbridge and Gloucester, 272.

right of, in removing fixtures, is a relaxation of the law of waste, 20.

this relaxation when first allowed, 27.

whether it proceeded originally on the ground of trade,
24. *et seq.*

is more favoured in respect of fixtures than other classes of persons, 28. 132.

what fixtures he may remove,

may remove trade fixtures, 27.

principle and extent of this rule. See *Trade and Trade Fixtures*.

particular instances of trade fixtures, 34. *et seq.* And see Appendix, No. I.

general rules respecting his right to trade fixtures, 48.

may remove fixtures for trade combined with other purposes,
64.

particular instances of these mixed cases, 66.

may remove fixtures put up for ornament, 71.

principle and extent of this rule. See tit. *Ornament*.

particular instances of ornamental fixtures, 73. Appendix, 341.

general rules respecting his right to ornamental fixtures,
91.

may remove fixtures put up for domestic use and furniture, 88.

TENANT — *continued.*

- particular instances of these fixtures 76. Appendix, 342.
- may remove buildings placed on blocks, pattens, plates, &c., 3. 5 (n). 43. 120 (n). And see Appendix, No. I. 345.
- is not allowed to remove agricultural erections, 50.
- cannot remove fruit trees, shrubs, flowers, &c., 69.
 - unless in nursery-grounds, &c. 69. See tit. *Nurserymen and Gardeners.*
- may be prevented from removing fixtures by the terms of his lease, &c., 108. *et seq.* 120.
 - as by a covenant to repair, 109.
 - or by taking a new lease, 117, 118.
 - or by circumstances implied from an agreement with his landlord, 118.
- must remove his fixtures within the term 94.
 - unless he continues in possession, 96.
 - or his interest in the premises is uncertain, 106.
- is bound to repair damage occasioned by the removal of fixtures, 46. 88. 90.
- what fixtures he is to pay for, on taking possession,
 - to his landlord, 221. 224.
 - to an outgoing tenant, 222.
 - And see *Outgoing and Incoming Tenant.* Appendix, No. II.
- nature of the interest he acquires on the purchase of fixtures, 108. (n). 222. See tit. *Sale.*
- nature of his interest when fixtures are demised to him, 290, 291.
 - how far he is bound to repair the articles demised, Appendix, 352.
 - or to substitute others in lieu of them, Appendix, 352.
- mortgage of fixtures by. See tit. *Mortgage.*
- bankruptcy of, right of his assignees to fixtures. See tit. *Bankrupt.*
- his fixtures seizable under a *fieri facias*, 321.
- remedies by and against, for tortious removal of fixtures, &c., 290, 291. See *Remedies and Waste.*
- stipulations by, for re-valuation of fixtures at the end of his term, Appendix, No. II.
- rules and directions to, respecting the purchase, valuation, &c., of fixtures, Appendix, No. I. and No. II.
- And see tit. *Fixtures, Demise, Covenant, Valuation.*

TENANT AT WILL,

- not included in the provisions of the statute of Gloucester, 279 (n).
- not liable for permissive waste, 279 (n).
- may be sued in trespass for voluntary waste, 290 (n).

TENANT BY THE CURTESY,

- whether liable for waste at common law, 272 (n).
- what he may remove, 143. And see tit. *Tenant for Life.*

TENANT IN DOWER.

- liable for waste at common law, 271.
- what may be removed by, 143. And see tit. *Tenant for Life*.

TENANT FOR LIFE.

- whether punishable for waste at common law, 272.
- made liable by statutes of Marlbridge and Gloucester, 272.
- his right in respect of fixtures, 124. 141.
 - when his estate is without impeachment of waste, *ib*.
 - And see tit. *Impeachment of Waste*.
- when he may devise chattels affixed to the freehold, 245.
- ancient rule of law relaxed in favour of his personal estate, 125. 128.
 - this relaxation when first allowed, 124.
 - not so extensive as in the case of a common tenant, 133.
- executor of, what fixtures he is entitled to, as personal assets, is entitled to trade fixtures, 124. 129.
 - extent of this privilege, 130. 135.
 - particular instances described, &c. 124.
 - general rules respecting his right to trade fixtures, 130.
- is entitled to fixtures for trade and other purposes combined, 129.
- is entitled to fixtures for ornament or domestic furniture, 137.
 - particular instances described, 138.
 - general rules respecting his right to ornamental fixtures, 139.
- his right to fixtures, as compared with that of his testator, 142.
 - how far it may be inferred from the right of a common tenant, 133. 138.
 - and from that of an executor of tenant in fee, 132.
- is allowed a reasonable time for the removal of fixtures, 136 (*n*).
- remedies by and against, in respect of fixtures. See tit. *Remedies*.

TENANT IN TAIL,

- is not liable for waste, 140.
 - nor the grantee of, *ib*.
 - how far liable when he is tenant *apres possibility*, 143.
- ancient rule relaxed in favour of his personal estate, 124. And see tit. *Tenant for Life*.
- executor of, what fixtures he is entitled to as personal assets, See tit. *Tenant for Life*.
- as against the heir in tail, 144.
- his right to fixtures, compared with that of a common tenant, 133.
 - and with that of executor of tenant in fee, 143.
- remedies by and against, in respect of fixtures. See tit. *Remedies*.

TENANT IN FEE,

- ancient rule of law in favour of his heir and real estate, 152. 180.
- modern relaxation in favour of his personal estate, 157. 182.
 - this relaxation when first allowed, 157.
 - is less extensive than in other cases, 52. 132. 160.
 - contradictory opinions respecting the degree of relaxation, 152. 166. 168. 188.
- executor of, what fixtures he is entitled to as personal assets, is entitled to certain trade fixtures, 158. *et seq.*
 - to certain fixtures for trade combined with other purposes, 161.
 - not to things accessory to the realty, 163.
 - as salt pans in salt-works, 163.
 - cider-mills, 158. See tit. *Cider-Mills*.
 - whether entitled to machinery in calico works, 161. 166.
- is entitled to fixtures for ornament and convenience, 182.
 - particular instances, described, 183.
 - general rules respecting his right to ornamental fixtures, 188.
 - decisions relating to these fixtures not uniform, 177. 185, 186.
 - is entitled to such things as are not legally affixed, 180.
 - or not constructively affixed, *ib.*
- And see tits. *Executor, Heir, Heir-looms*.

THRESHING MACHINE,

- maliciously breaking, &c., 331.

TIMBER,

- annexed to house or soil of another, right of property which accrues, 13. 292. See tit. *Trees*.

TIME,

- for removing fixtures, limitation of, 95. *et seq.*
 - when claimant's interest is uncertain, 106.
 - when it expires by his own act, 103.

TOMBSTONES,

- property in whom vested, 203.
- trespass may be brought for removing, &c., *ib.*
- stealing brass plates from, felony, 329 (*n*).

TRADE,

- privilege of, a ground for the removal of fixtures, 21.
 - whether recognized in the early decisions, 24.
 - when fully established, 27.
 - principle on which it is founded, 28, 29. 173.
 - what occupations come within it, 54. 61. 64. 67. 129.
- usage of, how far applicable to the right to fixtures. See tit. *Custom*.
- whether it rebuts reputed ownership, 234 (*n*). 237. 242.

TRADE FIXTURES,

- description of, 21. 33. *et seq.*

TRADE FIXTURES — *continued*.

- in what cases removable by tenants, 21. 33. *et seq.* 43.
- form part of the personal estate of tenants for life or in tail, 129.
- whether personal estate between executor and heir, 157. 161. 163. 168.
- right of removal of, by what circumstances affected, 44. 48. 104. 131. 178.
- whether buildings may be so considered, 41. 43. 47. 172.
- particular instances of, described, 33. *et seq.*
- of a mixed character, removable, 61. 64. 67. 129.
- particular instances described, 66. 67. 68. And see *tit. Tenant, Tenant for Life, in Tail, and in Fee.*

TRANSFER,

- of fixtures, 214. *et seq.*
- See *tit. Sale, Purchase, Contracts.*

TREES, See *tit. Bushes.*

- and fruit of, go to the heir with the land, 206.
- right of tenants to, 69. 291 (*n*).
- property in, when growing in churchyard, 206.
- when roots grow in adjoining land, 14.
- when planted *alieno solo*, 12. 13.
- fruit or boughs of, falling into adjoining land, 14 (*n*). 102 (*n*).
- destruction of, in gardens, &c. is waste, 69 (*n*).
- may be removed by nursery men &c., 68.
- or by their executors, 174 (*n*).
- not by private persons, 69.
- not the subject of larceny at common law, 327.
- made so by statute, 330.
- not distrainable in nursery-grounds, 319.
- when not the subject of deodands, 334.
- pollard, property in, 69. 291 (*n*).
- provisions in leases for valuation and removal of. Appendix, 348.

TRESPASS,

- quare clausum fregit* for fixtures, when it lies, 289.
- de bonis asportatis*, in what cases maintainable, 290. 304.
- right to maintain by different parties, before and after severance, 292.
- whether it can be brought, if the severance and asportation are one continuous act, 292.
- lies for removing and defacing tomb-stones, 203.
- for voluntary waste against tenant at will, 290 (*n*).
- does not lie against vendee of sheriff, on tortious sale of fixtures, 305.
- form of declaring in, 293.
- whether fixtures may be described as goods, chattels, and effects, 293.
- plea in, disputing title, 293.

TRESPASS — *continued.*

evidence of title to fixed property not admissible under the general issue, 293.

whether when affixed in *alieno solo*, 11. 294.

TROVER, action of,

fixtures, not the subject of, while annexed, 295.

cannot be sustained for mere severance without removal, *ib.*

whether maintainable when the severance and removal is one continuous act, 299.

lies for removing the soil in taking away dung, 303.

when a concurrent remedy with trespass, 305.

in what cases maintainable in respect of fixtures, 295. 303.

when it may be brought by a landlord, 303.

by a tenant, 304.

by a mortgagee, 306 (n).

property claimed in, not presumed to be fixed, 298.

even though described as "fixtures," *ib.*

what amounts to a conversion in the case of fixtures, 302.

when a demand necessary, 302, 303. 305.

what a sufficient demand in, 305.

plea in, 306.

under general issue, evidence of title not admissible, 306.

TRUNKS,

under ground, poor's rate in respect of, 263.

in mines, &c., malicious injuries to, 331.

TUBS, fixed. And see tit. *Vats.*

removable by tenants, 76. 185.

TUNNEL,

under ground, poor's rate in respect of, 263.

U.

UNDER LEASE,

cautions to tenants on taking. Appendix, 351. 355.

And see tit. *Incoming Tenant.*

UNITY OF OCCUPATION,

devise construed with reference to, 251.

USAGE. See tit. *Custom.*

of trade in leasing fixtures, rebuts reputed ownership, 234 (n). 237. 242.

V.

VALUATION. See tit. *Appraisement.*

"fixtures to be taken at," what articles to be included, 221.

upon the sale of house, 222.

between landlord and tenant, 105 (n). 121.

between outgoing and incoming tenant, 222.

VALUATION — *continued.*

- of fixtures, cautions and directions concerning,
 - to outgoing and incoming tenants, 122. 310, 311. Appendix, 351. 353. 355.
 - to landlords, 224.
 - to brokers. Appendix, 350. 354.
 - to persons advancing money on fixtures. Appendix, 355.
- covenants and stipulations in leases respecting. Appendix, 347. 352. *et seq.*
- stamp on. Appendix, No. III.

VARNISH HOUSE,

- when removable as a trade erection, 5 (n). 39.
- decision relating to examined, 39. 100.

VATS,

- for trade, removable, 4. 23. 40. 155.

VAULTS,

- privilege of making in a church, 203.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER. See *tit.* *Sale and Purchase.*

VERANDAS,

- not removable, 81. 111.

VICAR,

- liable for dilapidations, 149.

VOTING,

- right of, in respect of property increased in value by annexations, 268.

W.

WAINSCOT,

- of house, whether removable, 74. 75. 85 (n). 154. 155. 183. 187.
- if loose, goes to the executor, 155.
- pictures and glasses put up in lieu of, 74. 183. 249.

WALLS,

- fixtures annexed to, early distinctions respecting, 22. 25. 46. 89.
- injury to, by removal of fixtures, 46. 80. 81. 88. 90. 131.
- when considered accessory buildings, 131.
- inclosing a foldyard on farm, not removable, 51.

WARDROBES, 87. 286.

See *tit.* *Presses and Closets.*

WASTE,

- who punishable for, at common law, 271.
- whether tenants for life or by curtesy, 272 (n).
- who liable under the statutes of Marlbridge and Gloucester, 271. 279 (n).

WASTE — *continued.*

- removal of things fixed to the freehold is, in general, 6. 19. 72. 79. 86. 271. 281.
 - or of things constructively annexed, 6.
 - or of fruit trees, 68.
 - of fixtures, an exception to the general rule, 20.
- trivial damage does not amount to, 89 (*n*). 274.
- distinction between legal and equitable, 285.
- of stranger, tenant how liable for, 275 (*n*).
- of testator, executor how liable for, 276. See tit. *Executor*.
- of executor in his own time, remedy for, 276.
- of ecclesiastical persons, remedy for. See tit. *Dilapidations*.
- of tenant at will, remedy of landlord for, 290.
- remedies for, at law and in equity, 271. 281.
 - by action of waste, and case in the nature of waste, 271.
 - by prohibition of waste, 282. 287.
 - by writ of estrepement of waste, 282.
 - by injunction, 282. 288. See tit. *Injunction*.
 - by account, &c., 284.
- ancient form of proceeding in, by writ of waste, 271.
 - by, and against whom maintainable, 272.
 - instances of in recent times, 274.
 - now abolished by statute, 275.
- modern form of proceeding in, by action on the case in nature of waste, 275.
 - right to fixtures, how determined in, 275.
 - whether maintainable in case of express covenant, 277.
 - whether maintainable for permissive waste, 279 (*n*).

WATER PIPES,

- poor's rate in respect of, 262.

WATER TUBS,

- removable by tenant, 76.

WELLS,

- machinery of, not personal estate, as against the heir, 174.

WILL,

- when fixtures pass by ; see tits. *Devise*, *Devisee*.

WILLOWS,

- when tenant may cut, 69 (*n*).

WINDMILLS,

- pass by conveyance of land, 215.
- mortgage of, passes the stones, &c., 228.
- sails, &c., of, considered parcel of, 167 (*n*). 228. 334.
- when deemed personal chattels, 6 (*n*). 180. 266. 268.
- whether liable to execution under a *fieri facias*, 323.
- possession of after mortgage, not fraudulent, 231.
 - nor a reputed ownership, 240.
- built on posts, &c., will not confer a settlement, 266.
- voting in respect of, 268.
- See tit. *Mills*.

WINDOWS,

- considered parcel of the freehold, 6 (n). 72. 86 (n). 154. 218.
- pass by conveyance or lease of the house, 218.
- removal of, waste, 72. And see tit. *Glass*.
- not considered affixed, when fastened by cross laths, 218. 329 (n).
- are constructively annexed, if hanging on hooks, 6 (n). 218. 246. 316.
- are not distrainable although hung upon hooks, 316.

WINDOW SHUTTERS,

- considered parcel of the freehold in favour of the heir, 155.

THE END.

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